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NATIONAL

History and Views of London

WITH ITS ENVIRONS

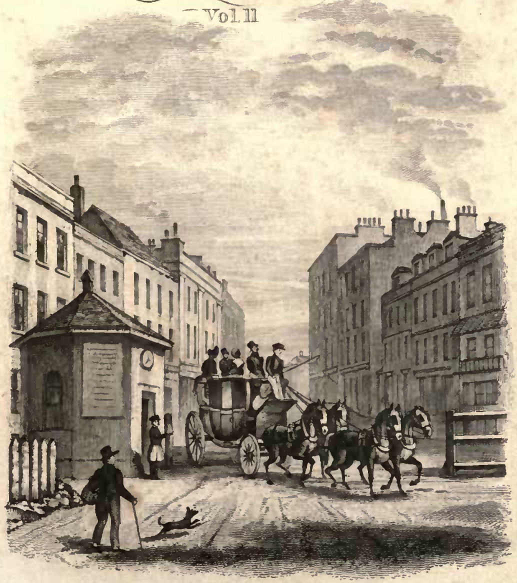
Including its Antiquities

Modern Improvements &c

from Original Drawings

BY EMINENT ARTISTS

Vol. II



NORTH ENTRANCE INTO LONDON
ISLINGTON

LONDON, PUBLISHED BY SIMPKIN & MARSHALL.
STATIONERS HALL COURT
1835

NATIONAL HISTORY

AND

VIEWS OF LONDON

AND ITS ENVIRONS;

EMBRACING THEIR

ANTIQUITIES, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

&c. &c.

FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

EDITED BY C. F. PARTINGTON, ESQ.,
OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

CONTAINING 300 STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

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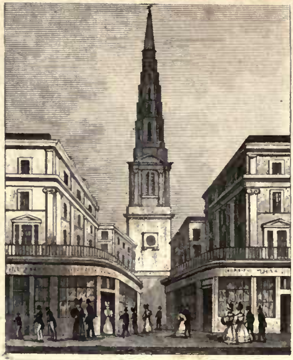

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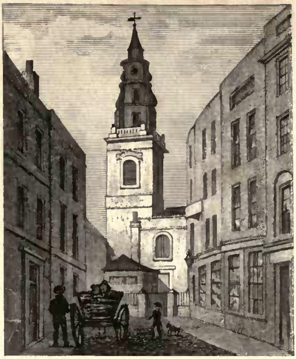

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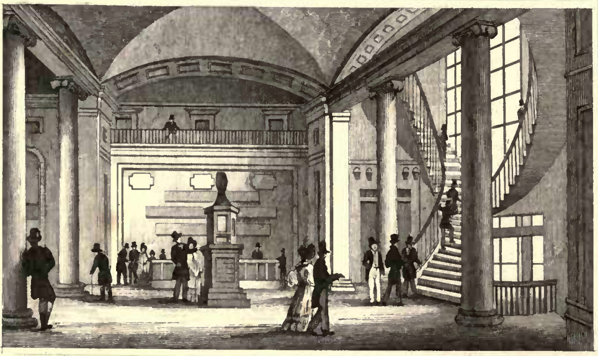

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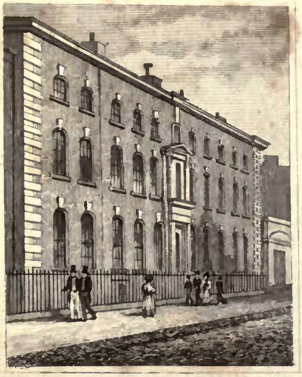

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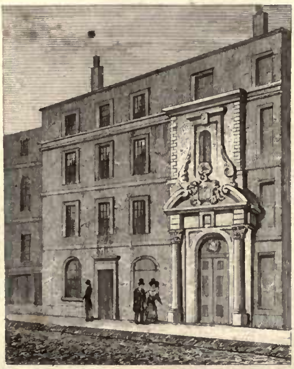

MERCHANT TAILORS HALL

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury.

HISTORICAL

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

London and its Environs.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.

St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, derives its name from its dedication to St. Bridget, a celebrated Irish saint, eminent for the purity of her life and conversation.

Stowe states that " this church was anciently very small, and was afterwards only the choir to the body of the church and side aisles, which were built at the charge of William Venu Esq., Warden of the Fleet, in the year 1480, and John Westhorp, William Evesham, John Wigan, &c., founders of several charities.

This church was destroyed by the fire of 1666, but was rebuilt in 1680 by Sir Christopher Wren, who bestowed the greatest care in its erection. In 1796 it underwent a thorough repair by authority of parliament, and in 1797 an elegant vestry room was annexed to it at the south-west corner.

On the 18th of June 1764, about three o'clock in the afternoon, during a dreadful storm, part of the spire was shattered by lightning, and the west and north-west side of the steeple much injured. One of the stones on the west side was started a considerable distance from its place; another was driven from the bottom of the spire and passed through the roof of the church into the north gallery; and another three-quarters of a hundred in weight torn from the steeple quite over the east end of the church, and cast upon the roof of a house in Bride Lane. The roofs and the windows of other houses on the north side were materially damaged, and several large pieces of stone were precipitated as far as

Fleet Street, to the terror of the passengers. Part of a column under the spire was almost chipped away, as was also a large portion of the north-east angle at the bottom of the spire, with some of the vases, and one of the chain bars split asunder. A window in the belfry was much injured; and one of the great bells (which are always fixed in stays with the mouths uppermost, when not used for ringing) almost filled with pieces of stone, and the clapper greatly battered. Several places in the steeple were cracked, and there was as large a heap of rubbish in the upper part as if a number of masons had been at work for a week. The damages at that time were estimated at 3000*l.* A similar accident happened in 1805: but the steeple has been again repaired in a very substantial and excellent manner.

The body of the church is a plain, well built, and regular structure; but it is in the lofty spire that the taste and skill of the architect are displayed; it is adorned with pilasters, entablature, arched pediments, and lamps, &c., of the Corinthian order, with lanterns of the Tuscan order. The tower, which is plain, contains a fine peal of twelve bells.

The interior of the roof is camerated, elegantly adorned with arches of fret-work, between each of which is a panel of crocket and fret-work, and a port-hole window, and is supported on columns and arches of the Tuscan order. The groovings of the arches are neatly carved, having a rose between two large moulded buttresses, on the key-stone of each arch a seraph, and in the centre a shield, with compartments and imposts beautifully executed.

The north and south side contain each two entrances of the Composite order. The west side contains a very spacious entrance, adorned with pilasters, entablature, and arched pediment of the Ionic order, executed in wainscot, likewise a strong outer door-case of the Ionic order, ornamented with seraphs, and containing the words Domus Dei.

The church is well pewed and wainscoted with oak to the height of eight feet. The symmetry of the church is much injured by the spacious galleries on the north, south, and west side.

The altar-piece is beautiful. The lower part consist of six carved columns, painted in imitation of stone, with entablature and circular pediment of the Corinthian order, embellished with lamps, cherubim, &c., gilt. Above the circular pediment are the arms of England finely carved, gilt, and painted, with the supporters. The window over this is well stained in imitation of a glory. The upper part over the decalogue, &c., is painted and consists of six columns (three on each side of a handsome arched five light window, adorned with a neat scarlet silk curtain edged with gold fringe), with their architrave, frieze, and cornice finely executed in perspective. In the front of these are the portraitures of Moses with the two tablets in his hands, and Aaron in his priest's habit. The whole is enclosed with a rail and banister, and the floor paved with black and white marble. The church is richly illuminated with patent lamps, and warmed during the winter season with spiral stoves.

The length of the edifice is one hundred and eleven feet, breadth fifty-seven, height forty-one feet, and the altitude of the steeple was two hundred and thirty-four feet, but on account of various accidents that have happened it has been lowered very considerably.

ST. MICHAEL'S, CROOKED LANE.

ALTHOUGH situated in Miles's Lane, this church is better known under the name of St. Michael's Crooked Lane. The date of its foundation is uncertain; but it must be of great antiquity, as there are records of one John de Borham holding the rectorship in the year 1300; but at that time it was a very ordinary small building and stood on the ground occupied by the parsonage house.

In 1318, William de Burgo obtained a licence from Edward II. to found a chantry. In 1366 John Loufkin, four times lord mayor of London, obtained a grant of the land occupied by the lay-stalls, upon which he erected a handsome and capacious church. This church received considerable additions from Sir William Walworth, lord mayor,* who also founded a college in this church for a master and nine priests, settled his own new-built house adjoining to the church for a habitation of the said master and chaplains or priests for ever, and was buried in the north chapel.

At the suppression of the religious foundation, this college fell into the king's hands, and on the 29th of May i. Mariæ was granted with the cloisters and appurtenances to George Cottin and Thomas Reeve in soccage, who let the premises upon building leases. In the third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the yearly value of the tenth belonging to the rectory was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, in whose hands the patronage still continues and is numbered among the thirteen peculiars of that see.

Having been new roofed in the year 1621, at the expense of 500*l.*, it shared the common calamity of 1666: but was re-edified and finished in 1698, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.

The roof of the church is covered with lead, and is ornamented by a cornice of crocket work extending around it. The side walls are handsome but plain, and contain a series of large arched windows. The interior is well wainscoted and pewed with oak; the floor is of stone, the chancel being one step higher than the other parts of the fabric. The altar is adorned with four columns and entablature of the Corinthian order. The inter columns are filled by the decalogue, creed, &c. The tower is carried square a considerable height, and the uppermost window in the centre of each face is ornamented with a head, and handsome festoons. Hence instead of a balustrade is a range of open Gothic work, with vases at the corners. From within this part the tower ascends circular, diminishing in three stages, with an open buttress rising from each corner of the square tower to the top of the first stage; above this buttress is a large scroll to the top of the second, and a smaller to the top of the third stage, above which is a short round spire of a peculiar kind, swelling out at the bottom, and then rounding off to a small height, where it is terminated by a gilt ball and vane

---

* Sir William Walworth arrived at that wealth and dignity from being a menial servant to John Loufkin.

There are no monuments worthy of notice; the following lines were on the tomb of Sir William Walworth:—

"Here under lyeth a man of Fame,
William Walworth called by name,
Fishmonger he was in life-time here,
And twice Lord Mayor, as in Books appear,
Who with courage stout and manly might
Slew Wat Tyler, in King Richard's sight,
For which act done, and true intent,
The King made him knight incontinent,
And gave him arms, as here you see,
To declare his fact and Chivalry.
He left his life the year of our Lord
Thirteen hundred fourscore three and odd."

Weever has recorded this inscription on one of the monuments:—

Here lyeth wrapt in clay
The body of William Wray
I have no more to say.

Among the rectors of this church, mention is made of John Poynet, who held this living in commendam with the see of Rochester, until he was translated to the bishopric of Winchester in the year 1551, upon the degradation of Bishop Gardener. Being of the Protestant persuasion, upon the accession of Mary I. he fled to Strasbourg, and died an exile in 1556, being scarcely forty years of age. He was a prelate of extensive erudition, and an excellent mathematician, having presented to Henry VIII. a dial of his own invention, which showed the hour, day of the month, sign of the sun, planetary hour, change of the moon ebbing and flowing of the tide, &c. These accomplishments, and his excellent sermons, were certain means of the preferment he obtained, but were no security or shield against the unrelenting shafts of persecution.

The dimensions of St. Michael's church are, length seventy-eight feet, breadth forty-six, altitude thirty-two, and that of the steeple to the top of the pinnacle one hundred feet.

A very shocking accident occurred on the 5th of July, 1560, by which the church was much injured. Two men came to Crooked Lane to purchase guns, in trying of which one of them burst, and some of the sparks passing into the house of one Adrian Arter, a Dutchman, set fire to a barrel of gunpowder. The explosion destroyed five houses, threw down great part of the church wall, and broke all the windows: besides killing eight men and one woman, many others being severely wounded died in a week.

SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

The South Sea Company originated in the purchase of seamens tickets, in the reign of Queen Anne. These tickets were so badly paid, that necessitous persons were obliged to part with them at 40*l.* and occasionally 50*l.* per cent.; in consequence of this a debt o 9,177,963*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* accumulated in the hands of these avaricious usurers, unprovided for by parliament. This society, by taking the debt into their hands, obtained an act of parliament in 1710 to make them a body politic. In the following year the debt being discharged, this company was made perpetual, and her majesty incorporated them under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Sea, and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery." In 1714, upon lending the government an additional sum of 822,032*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, the capital of the company was by act of parliament enlarged to ten millions, for which the members received six per cent. interest.

In 1720 an act of parliament was passed, giving this company the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas, within certain limits, and enabling them to redeem several of the public debts, which proved the ruin of the subscribers; for, by the arts used on this occasion by some in power, the capital stock of the company was soon raised to 33,543,263*l.*

However the company was not dissolved, and in the year 1733 it was enacted by parliament, "That the capital stock of the South Sea Company, which then amounted to 14,651,103*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, and the shares of the respective proprietors, should be divided into four equal parts, three parts of which should be converted into a joint stock, attendep with annuities after the rate of four per cent. until redemptions by parliament, and should be called the "New South Sea annuities," whilst the other fourth part should remain in the company as a trading capital stock, attended with the residue of the annuity or funds payable at the exchequer, until redemption.

The business of the company is arranged by a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-one directors, annually chosen on the 6th of February, by a majority of voices.

The South Sea house is a handsome edifice of the Doric order, situated in Threadneedle Street. It encloses a quadrangle, surrounded by a piazza with Tuscan columns. The offices are well laid out, and all the apartments conveniently fitted up.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL.

In the year 1331, during the reign of Edward III., a gentleman named Edmund Crepin granted for a certain sum of money his principal messuage in the wards of Cornhill and Broad Street, then held by Sir Oliver Ingram, to John of Yakesly, the king's pavilion maker, for the use of this company. This building was termed Taylors' Inn, in order to distinguish it from the old hall, which originally stood in Basing Lane.

This hall being destroyed by the great fire, the present noble structure was erected. The principal apartment is very spacious and elegant. Among the pictures contained in the different apartments one of the principal is painted by Nathaniel Clarkson, of Islington, representing Henry VII. presenting the charter of incorporation to the company. The monarch is attended by Archbishop Warham, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Rose, Bishop of Winchester. On the left hand of Henry is Willoughby, Lord Brooke, steward of the household, with his white wand; and in the fore-ground the clerk of the company exhibits a list of the royal freemen of the company.

The number of distinguished characters who have been enrolled freemen of this company are as noble as extraordinary, but the limits of this work will not allow us to enumerate them.

INTERIOR OF THE AUCTION MART.

The subject of our engraving is the spacious saloon in which particulars of sales of every description are exhibited. The ceiling is arched, supported by columns of the Ionic order. On the opposite side of the saloon to the entrance is the stair-case leading to the several sale-rooms.

CHAPEL, LIBRARY, AND HALL, LINCOLN'S INN,

SITUATED in Chancery Lane, originated from a house erected here by Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor of England, on ground presented to him by Henry III. Afterwards Richard de Wilts made it his residence. From him it fell into the possession of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who used it as a town residence, whence its present name. He is said to have introduced students of the law here about the year 1310, although leases were afterwards let to them by the Bishop of Chichester, Robert Sherbourn, Bishop of that see, having conveyed the whole to William Sulyard, a student of this house, for ninety-nine years; after which lease, Sampson, a succeeding Bishop of Chichester, by deed, dated July, 1536, passed the inheritance of the house and garden to the said William, and Eustace his brother. Eustace surviving, his son, Edward, by deed, 12th of November, 1579, in consideration of 520*l.*, conveyed to Richard Kingsmill, and the rest of the tenants, this house, garden, &c., in fee, and a fine was accordingly levied.

In the year 1506 the hall was erected, and in 1518 the great gate towards Chancery Lane was finished. In the year 1521 the great gate-house and tower were completed, principally through the munificence of Sir Thomas Lovel. In the year 1558, an order was passed for a brick wall and gates to be set up on the back part of the house; but they were not finished until about the year 1667, at which time the chambers on the north side of the quadrangle were built, the whole expense amounting to 415*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* In 1557, chambers were built over the kitchen and entry near the hall; and about the year 1607 all the old chambers in the long gallery were newly built, which cost 1409*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, about which time twenty chambers were erected on the north side of the house, amounting to 1618*l.* 18*s.*

The library belonging to the Inn contains an excellent collection of books and manuscripts, chiefly selected by Sir Matthew Hale, who bequeathed them to this society. They are classed in the following manner: 1. Statute law; 2. Common law; 3. Miscellaneous articles, containing parliamentary matters, ancient writers on law, copies and abstracts of records, itineraries, pleas, and assize reports and references to records in public offices, reports of judicial proceedings, &c. These MSS. cannot be viewed but by a special order from some of the masters of the Bench.

The chapel was completed in the year 1623, from designs by Inigo Jones, at the estimated expense of 2000*l.*, raised by voluntary subscription and a tax on the members of the Inn.

It is a strong, neat, and well-built structure; the walls are of stone, strengthened with buttresses. It is elevated on strong pillars and arches of the Gothic order, adorned with coats of arms and carving; by this means there is a cloister or open wall under the chapel, which, within a few years, has been railed in. The windows are very beautiful specimens of the Gothic order.

SERJEANT'S INN HALL,

Until the year 1484, was denominated "Farryngdon's Inn, in Chancellor's Lane." Independently of the hall there is little worthy of notice.

The ascent to the hall is by a very handsome flight of stone steps, guarded by a balustrade. The building is of brick, with stone cornices, surmounted by a pediment, turret, and clock. Although the interior is not spacious, it is convenient and well proportioned, and the windows are ornamented with armorial bearings of those who have been members, &c.

When* the serjeants are few, the judges signify to the King who are fit for that degree; they are then called to that honourable distinction by the royal mandate directed to them, commanding them upon a great penalty to take upon them the degree by a certain time therein mentioned. Being constituted with much solemnity and ceremony, they then take the following oath at the Chancery bar: "Ye shall swear well and truly to serve the King's people as one of the serjeants at the law, and ye shall truly counsel them that ye be retained with, after your cunning, and ye shall not defer or delay their causes willingly for covet of money, or any other thing that may turn ye to profit; and ye shall give due attendance accordingly. So help ye God."

CLIFFORD'S INN HALL.

On the east side of Fleet Street from Chancery Lane is situated Clifford's Inn. It was originally the residence of the honourable family of Clifford, whence the Earls of Cumberland descended, Robert de Clifford having the inheritance by grant from King Edward II., in the year 1309, to hold by the service of one penny, paid into the Exchequer at Michaelmas. The widow of Robert de Clifford demised it in 1337 to students in the common law for the rent of 10*l.*, and afterwards by a grant to Nicholas Sulgard, Esq., principal, and others seniors, disposed of the premises, &c., of Clifford's Inn, in consideration of 600*l.* and 4*l.* per annum, since which time it has continued one of the inns of court.

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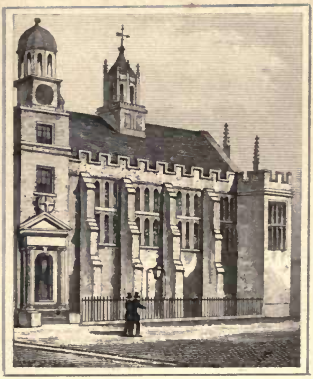
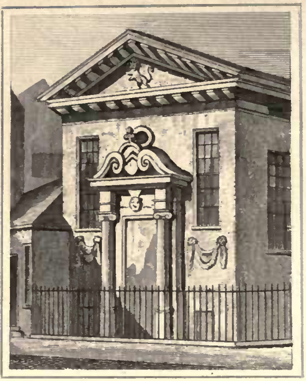
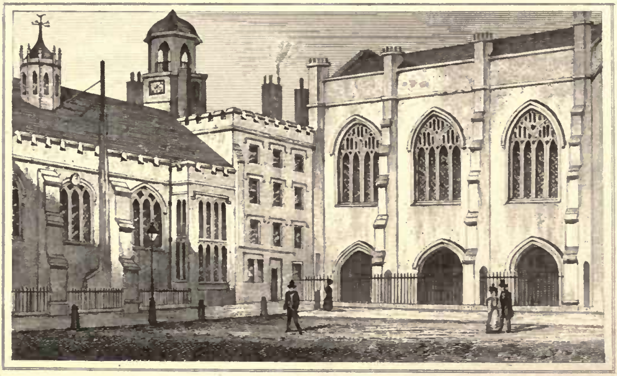
* Hughson's, London



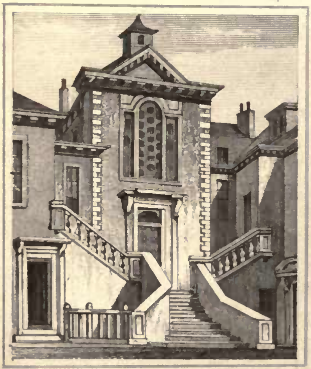
MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.



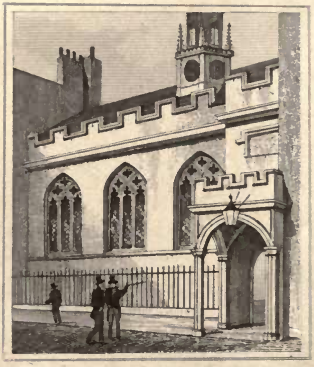
LYONS INN HALL.



CHAPEL, LIBRARY & HALL LINCOLN'S INN.



SERJEANTS INN HALL.



CLIFFORDS INN HALL.

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury

LYON'S INN.

ALTHOUGH but an appendage to the Inner Temple, this place is of considerable antiquity, entries having been made in the steward's books in the reign of Henry V. At present the buildings exhibit marks of neglect and decay. The hall, which is a handsome structure, is appropriated to different purposes than was at first intended.

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

THE foundation of the hall was laid in 1562, and the building completed in ten years, during the treasureship of Edmund Plowden, Esq. The screen, which is a curious specimen of carved work, was put up in 1574; it was paid for by a contribution of twenty shillings from each bencher, ten shillings each from the barristers, and six shillings and eight pence from every other member.

This hall is the largest and most handsome room in the inns of court; it is one hundred feet long, including the passage, fifty-four feet in breadth, and upwards of sixty feet in height. The roof is constructed of timber, handsomely ornamented; but the principal addition is the beautiful stained glass windows. These windows are ornamented by armorial bearings of Queen Elizabeth and several noble families. The great window at the south-west end contains thirty coats of arms, and when illuminated by the sun has an uncommonly rich effect.

The room also contains excellent busts of the twelve Cæsars, in imitation of bronze, and full-length portraits, executed by Vandyke, of Charles I. and Mons. De St. Antoine, Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Anne, and George II.; also with a very fine ancient painting of the Judgment of Solomon.

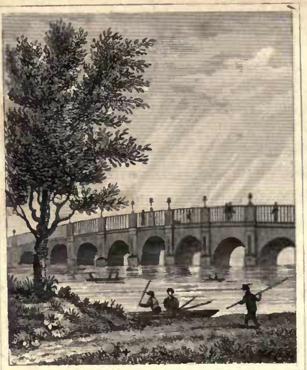
At the entrance is the music gallery, of pure wainscot, supported by Doric columns fluted, the pedestals enriched with figures in alto relievo: the intercolumns, the panels over the doors, and all the other parts of this beautiful screen, are most elaborately carved. Above are suspended a great quantity of arms, which belonged to the knights templars, consisting of helmets, breast and back pieces together, with several pikes, a halbert, and two very beautiful shields, with iron spikes in their centres, and weighing each about twenty pounds; they are curiously engraved, the insides lined with leather, stuffed, the edges adorned with silk fringe, and broad leathern belts fixed to them for the better convenience of being slung upon the shoulders; one of them is richly inlaid with gold.

EXETER CHANGE.

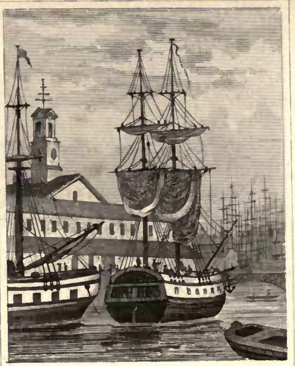
ALTHOUGH the metropolitan improvements have swept away this celebrated place, it should not be forgotten. It was originally the parsonage house for the parish of St. Clement's Dane, with a garden and close for the parson's horse, until Sir Thomas Palmer, knighted in the reign of Edward VI., came into possession of the living; when, as robbing the church was considered no crime, he appeared to have seized upon the land, and commenced building a house of brick and timber on a very extensive scale; but upon his attainder for high treason, in the first year of Queen Mary I., it reverted to the crown, and the next year it was leased by Job Rixman, then rector, to James Basset, Esq., for the term of eighty years, at forty shillings per annum, in the following manner: "That messuage, cortilage, and garden, situated over against the hospitals of the Savoy, excepted and fore-prised, one house called the parsonage house, wherein one Francis Nicholas then dwelt." This house remained in possession of the crown until Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir William Cecil, Lord Treasurer, who augmented and rebuilt it, when it was called Cecil House and Burleigh House.

It appears by the ancient plan that Cecil House fronted the Strand, its gardens extending from the west side of the garden wall of Wimbledon House to the green lane which is now Southampton Street. In this house Lord Burleigh was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, who knowing him to be subject to the gout would always make him sit in her presence, which it is probable the Lord Treasurer considered a great indulgence from so haughty a lady, inasmuch as he one day apologised for the badness of his legs; to which the Queen replied—"My Lord, we make use of you not for the badness of your legs, but for the goodness of your head." When she came to Burleigh House, t is probable she had that kind of pyramidical head-dress then in fashion, built of wire, lace, ribands, and jewels, which shot up to a great height; for, when the principal domestic ushered her in, as she passed the threshold he desired her Majesty to stoop. To which she answered, "For your master's sake I will stoop, but not the King of Spain."

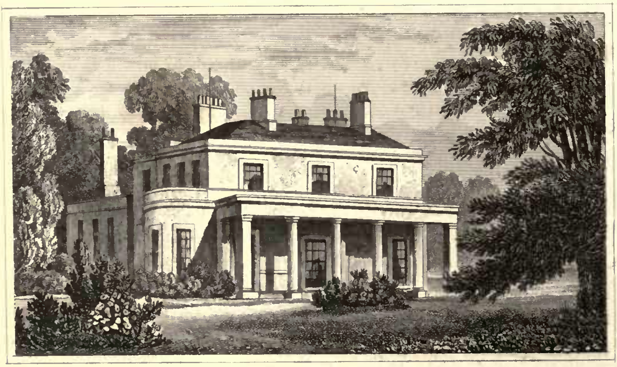
After the decease of Lord Burleigh, the house was possessed by his son Thomas, Earl of Exeter, from whom it received the title of Exeter House. After the fire of London it was occupied by the doctors of civil law until the year 1672. Being deserted by the family, the lower part was converted into shops of various descriptions, and the upper to a menagerie.



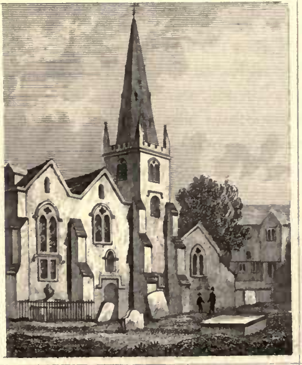
VAUXHALL BRIDGE



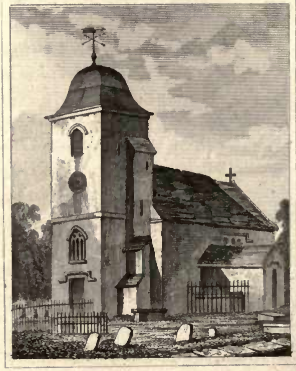
ST CATHERINES DOCKS.



EARL SPENCERS HOUSE WIMBLETON PARK.



STOKE NEWINGTON CHURCH.



ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH

VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE, the first iron bridge erected over the Thames, was the project of Mr. Ralph Dodd (the father of the projector of Waterloo Bridge); but they were alike in their fates, as he also was deprived of the satisfaction of his design. On his dismissal, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee of persons who subscribed for its erection, the aid of Mr. Rennie was called in, and an act of parliament procured for the construction of a bridge according to a design which he proposed, and which was universally approved of at the time. Before operations commenced, however, a new plan was brought under the notice of the committee by Sir Samuel Bentham; and after much discussion, and it is said not a little intrigue, it was resolved to adopt it in preference to the other. Mr. Rennie, on this, withdrew from any further concern in the undertaking, and the work was commenced under the direction of Sir Samuel Bentham. In a short time, however, the successful knight was dismissed in his turn, and it was left to Mr. J. Walker, an engineer of eminence, to complete the structure. The first stone was laid in 1813, by Prince Charles, afterwards Duke of Brunswick. The expense of its erection is said to have amounted to 300,000*l.*

SUSSEX PLACE, REGENT'S PARK,

ERECTED from designs by Mr. Nash, is a singular and picturesque pile of buildings, affording a strong contrast to the chaste edifices with which it is surrounded. It is completely in disunion with the rules of architecture; but the cupolus surmounting the structure have a very beautiful appearance, particularly when viewed from the varied plantations of the park, with the intervention of the lake, which reflects the principal features of the façade on its glassy surface.

GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER.

THIS building was designed and executed by the late Sir·Samuel Pepy Cockerell, Esq. (a pupil of Sir Robert Taylor's), for the use of the municipality of Westminster, and is situated on the south side of the ancient sanctuary near the Abbey. It is built of brick in a quadrangular form, with recesses at the angles, so that it resembles what continental architects term a Greek cross. The principal part is ornamented by a tetrastyle portico of the Doric order, surmounted by a pediment. The centre of the building is crowned by an octangular tower, with semicircular windows in every face, which give light to the courts below. At each angle of the building, instead of a buttress, is a pier, with a connecting moulding running round and crowning the whole: upon this are raised a blocking course and lofty but light balustrade. The roof meets in a point over the centre of the building, on which is placed a lantern and vane.

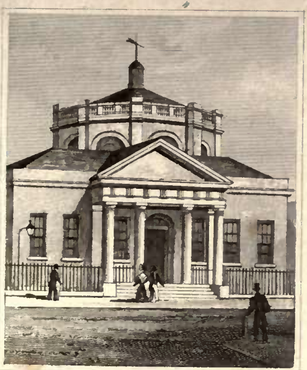
OLD GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

The antiquity of this corporation must be very great, as it is recorded in the year 1180, during the reign of Henry II., that it was fined among other guilds for being adulterious or setting up without the royal licence. In 1327, in consideration of the sum of ten marks, Edward III. incorporated this company by letters patent, and granted them the privilege of purchasing an estate of twenty pounds per annum in mortmain, for the support of their valetudinary members, which was confirmed for the sum of twenty marks by Richard II., and afterwards by Edward IV. in the year 1462, who also constituted this society a body politic and corporate, to have a perpetual succcession and a common seal. By the said grant they had likewise the privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in this city, but in all other parts of the kingdom, with the power of punishing all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold and silver; and the power of making by-laws for their better government.

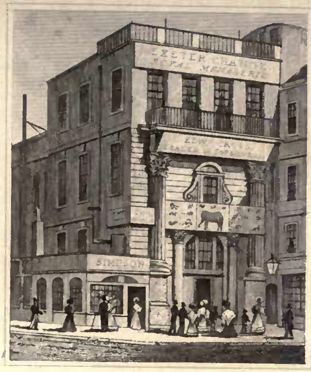
The Old Hall founded in 1407, by Sir Drew Barentine, for the use of the company, having been burnt in the year 1666, the late fabric was erected on its site, and was an irregular structure of brick with stone corners wrought in rustic. The door was large, arched, and decorated with columns of the Doric order, supporting an arched pediment containing the arms of the company.

The dining hall was ornamented with a screen of composite columns and antæ, with a balustrade and handsome vases terminated with branches for lights, between which were placed the banner used on public occasions. The room was wainscoted very beautifully, and a beaufet of considerable size ornamented with white and gold graced the eastern side of the room. The ceiling and its appendage were finely stuccoed, and carved with the city and company's arms, and an enormous rich flower in the centre. The pavement was of white and black marble. The walls of the staircase abounded with reliefs of scrolls, flowers, and instruments of music, and the balustrade was elegantly carved.

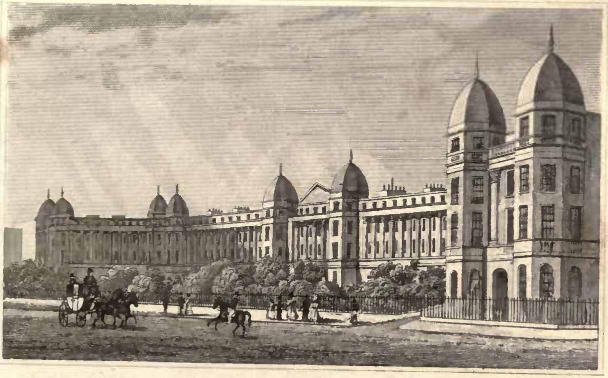
The court-room had a magnificent statuary marble chimney piece, supported by male Caryatides, and enriched by scrolls and festoons. Over the chimney-piece was a painting representing St. Dunstan the patron saint of the company in conversation with the Holy Virgin, the background representing the saint burning the devil's nose when



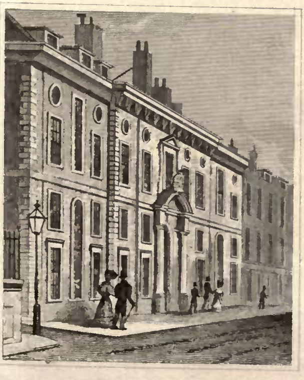
GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER.


EXETER CHANGE
ROYAL MENAGERIE
SIMPSON

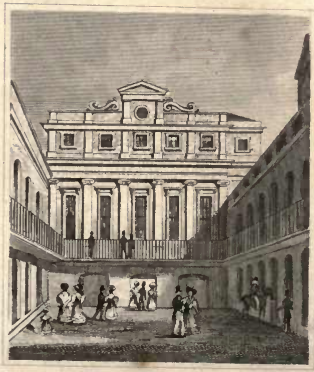
EXETER CHANGE.
(as it formerly appeared.)



SUSSEX PLACE, REGENTS PARK.



OLD GOLDSMITHS HALL.



EXCHANGE BAZAAR.
GRAYS INN ROAD.

the fiend came to tempt him. The ceiling of this room was loaded with embellishments of carved work, and had a grand though heavy effect.

Although foreign to the institution, the goldsmiths were the first who commenced banking. Mr. Pennant observes, "Regarding banking by private persons in 1643, from the calamity of the time, when the seditious spirit was incited by the acts of the parliamentary leaders, the merchants and tradesmen, who before trusted their cash to their servants and apprentices, found that no longer safe; neither did they dare to leave it in the Mint at the Tower, by reason of the distress of majesty itself, which before was a place of public deposit. In the year 1645, they began to place it in the hands of goldsmiths, when they began publicly to exercise both professions." The first regular banker was Mr. Thomas Child, goldsmith, who commenced business soon after the Restoration. He was the father of the profession, a person of large fortune, and most respectable character. Between the years 1665 and 1675, he married Martha, only daughter of Robert Blanchard, by whom he had twelve children.

The next ancient shop was that possessed by Messrs. Snow and Denne, a few doors to the west of Mr. Childs, who were goldsmiths of consequence in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Mr. Gay celebrates the predecessor of these gentlemen, for his sagacity in escaping the ruin of the fatal year 1728, in his epistle to Mr. Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar.

> "O thou whose penetrative wisdom found
> The South Sea rocks, and shelves, where thousands drown'd,
> When credit sunk, and commerce gasping lay,
> Thou stood'st, nor sent one bill unpaid away."

To the west of Temple Bar, the only one was that of Messrs. Middleton and Campbell, goldsmiths, who flourished in 1692, and is now continued with great credit by Coutts and Co., from thence to the extremity of the western end of the town; these were there until the year 1759, when the respectable name of Backwell rose again, conjoined to those of Darel, Hart, and Croft, who with great reputation opened their shop in Pall-Mall.

It appears by Stowe, that Leafstone, goldsmith, was provost of London in the reign of Henry I.; that Henry Fitz Alewin Fitz Leafstone, goldsmith, was mayor of London in the first year of the reign of Richard I. and continued mayor twenty-five years; that Gregory Rakesly, assay master of all the King's mint within England, was mayor in the third year of the reign of Edward I., and continued in the office seven years; and that the firm of Farringdons, of whom two wards took their name, were all goldsmiths.

The free schools of the company are at Dean in Cumberland, the foundation of Mr. John Fox; Bromyard, in Herefordshire, Cromer in Norfolk, the foundation of Sir Bartholomew Read, and Stockport in Cheshire, the foundation of Sir Edmund Shaw.

Anniversary sermons, one at St. Mary Woolnoth, the gift of Sir Matthew Bowers; three at Hackney, on Good Friday, Ascension day, and the 5th of November, by will of the Rev. W. Jameson, vicar. Sir Hugh Myddleton gave a share of the New River water to the company for the benefit of the poor members. The charities given and supported by the Goldsmith's company amount to 1000 or 1500*l.*.

By statute 23d Ed. I. the wardens of the company of Goldsmiths' in London, &c., are to assay gold and silver manufacture, which shall be of good and true alloy, and be marked.

Goldsmiths wares are not to be made of false metals, and to have eleven ounces and two pennyweights of silver, &c., to the pound, on pain of forfeiture; and no goldsmith shall take above one shilling to the ounce of gold, besides the fashion, more than the value.

STOKE NEWINGTON CHURCH.

The parish church of Stoke Newington, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small irregular building, but has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the several windings of the New River, which skirt the village. Within the church are monuments to the memory of the family of Hartopp, particularly one, executed by Banks, for Sir John Hartopp, Bart., who died in the year 1763. A marble monument to the memory of John Dudley, Esq., who died in 1580, and his lady. He is represented in armour; his lady in the dress of the time, both kneeling; and beneath are some Latin verses, for which the writer was paid ten shillings, and a variety of other monuments

SEAT OF THE EARL OF SPENCE, WIMBLEDON.

Wimbledon, a village in Surry, is situated on a fine heath, seven miles south-west of London, The manor, which includes that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the See of Canterbury, and was exchanged by Archbishop Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. It appears that it was afterwards successively, by grant, settlement, purchase, or inheritance, the property and residence of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex; Queen Catherine Parr; Sir Christopher Hatton; Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter; of his father, the great Lord Burleigh. It passed into the possession of Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil; Viscount Wimbledon; Queen Henrietta Maria; General Lambert, the famous parliamentary general; Queen Henrietta Maria, after the restoration; George Deghton, Earl of Bristol; the Duke of Leeds; Sir Theodore Janffe., Bart.; and Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Her grace pulled down the old mansion house (a magnificent ancient edifice, erected in the year 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil) and rebuilt it on the old site, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. She left it to her grandson, the Earl of Spencer, who formed here one of the finest parks in England. It contains one thousand three hundred acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water containing fifty acres. The eminences in this park present many varied and delightful points of view, viz. Harrow-on-the-Hill, Highgate, the Metropolis (in which may be distinguished his lordship's residence in the Green Park), Norwood and Epsom Downs. No less than nineteen churches may be counted in this prospect, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. The mansion was burned down in the year 1785, but some of the offices that were at a distance from the house served for the occasional residence of his lordship. At the south-west angle of Wimbledon Common is a circular encampment, with a single ditch, including a surface of seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion that this was the site of the battle fought in 558, between Ceulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze.

ST. PANCRAS OLD CHURCH.

Pancras is an extensive parish in Middlesex, situated north of London, one mile from Holborn Bars; and including, not only one-third of the hamlet of Highgate, but the hamlets of Kentish Town, Battle Bridge, Camden Town, and Somers Town, as well as all Tottenham-court Road, and all the streets to the west as far as Cleveland Street and Rathbone Place.

The parish church and church-yard, dedicated to St. Pancras, have long been noted as the burial place for such Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity, almost every stone exhibiting a cross, and the initials, R— I— P— (Requiescat in Pace—Let him, or her, rest in peace), which initials are always used by the Catholics on their sepulchral monuments. Mr. Lyons says he has heard it assigned by some persons of that persuasion, as the reason they prefer St. Pancras as a burial place, that before the late convulsion in France masses were said in the southern part of that country for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras in England." Within the church, on the south wall, among other memorials, is the monument of Samuel Cooper, Esq., the famous miniature painter during the reigns of Charles I. and II.

The church-yard was enlarged in 1793 by an extensive piece of ground to the south-east, in which are buried the famous Obadiah Walker, and Abraham Woodhead, writers in favour of popery during the reign of James II.; Mrs. Godwin, the celebrated Mary Wolstoncroft, authoress of the Rights of Woman, &c.; Edward Walpole, Esq., a poetical writer; James Leoni, architect; Peter Van Bleck, the painter; Woollet, the engraver; Abraham Langford, auctioneer, and dramatic writer; Count Haslang; Stephen Paxton, professor of music; Baron de Wensel, oculist; Timothy Cunningham, Esq., editor of a law dictionary and several tracts. Here were also interred, without memorial, John Ernest Grabbe, D. D., Jeremiah Allin, eminent writers; Edward Ward, author of the London Spy; and a Simon Francis Ravenel, the engraver; Peter Pasqualin, an eminent musician, who first brought the violoncello into fashion. Besides the above, this cemetery contains monuments of many of the French emigrants and nobility, and persons of high distinction. Near the church-yard is a mineral spring, formerly called Pancras Wells, held in great estimation some years ago.

ST. CATHERINE'S DOCKS.

This important undertaking was commenced in 1825 by some of the leading merchants of London, with a view to afford accommodation for the great increase of business, to secure a reduction of the rates and charges, and to bring the port of London nearer to a level, in point of expense, with the other ports of the empire, but more particularly with the principal ports of the continent. The situation of the docks on the east side of the Tower is remarkably convenient, being at a very short distance from the seat of business, and the room afforded for warehousing, loading, &c., will be nearly equal in extent to those of the London docks. A considerable saving in labour will also be affected by an improved construction of the warehouse.

It is computed that the docks and basin will accommodate, annually, about 1400 merchant ships, including private trade, Indiamen, besides craft for loading and unloading. The total cost of the construction of these docks, including the purchase of buildings, &c., is estimated at 1,350,000*l.* *

HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, GRAY'S INN LANE,

Is a noble structure of quadrangular form, with a spacious arena in the centre. The interior is arranged on an extensive scale, affording accommodation for about two hundred horses, and galleries for more than double that number of carriages. Greater care has been taken to preserve the health of the horses by lofty, light, airy stables, and loose boxes, in this, than perhaps in any other establishment in the British empire.

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* Leigh's Picture of London.

The south front comprises an extensive mansion, the principal story of which is wholly occupied by one grand room, capable of containing a thousand persons and upwards.

The intention of converting a field, comprising about ten acres, adjoining the house, into a handsome square and garden, with a theatre, to be called Panarmonium, if carried into effect will render this place a principal object of attraction with the fashionable world.

SOMERSET HOUSE, FROM THE STRAND.

THE site on which the present edifice stands was formerly occupied by the proud and massive turrets of the once splendid palace of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, and protector of England.

To make room for the ancient structure, St. Mary's church, and part of the conventual church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, were demolished; and, to furnish materials, the tower and cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's, with the charnel house and adjoining chapel. Even the beautiful pile of Westminster Abbey would have been sacrificed, but for immense contributions which were raised. No recompence was made to those persons who suffered by these robberies, and so little notice was taken of this infamous conduct that, upon the attainder of Somerset, not one of the numerous articles exhibited against him bore the accusation of sacrilege, his judges being too deeply implicated in the rapacious plunder to suffer the charge to be preferred.

The architect of the fabric is supposed to have been John of Padua, "divisor" of buildings to Henry VIII., who appears to have introduced regular architecture into the kingdom about the same period as Hans Holbein. The architecture of Somerset House was one of the earliest specimens of the Italian style in this country, and displayed a singular mixture of barbarism and beauty.

Upon the decapitation of Somerset the palace devolved to the crown, and was frequently the residence of Queen Elizabeth, who gave the use of it to her cousin, Lord Hunsdon.

The account of this place given in *Moser's Vestiges* is,—"As Charles II. did not find it compatible with his gallantries that his queen should be resident at Whitehall, he lodged her, during some part of his reign, in this palace. This made it the haunt of the Roman Catholics;

and possibly, during the frantic rage of the nation at that period against the professors of her religion, occasioned it to have been made the pretended scene of the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, in the year 1678. Queen Catherine remained here after Charles's decease, until her return to Lisbon. The buildings were afterwards appropriated to the residence of the queen dowager, and very often appointed for the reception of ambassadors; the last who staid here any considerable time were the Venetian residents, who made their public entry in 1763.

"Although the ancient building and garden occupied a considerable space, they did not by any means comprise the intended ground-plan of the new erection. This palace had had a large addition made to it, which contained all the apartments fronting the garden, dedicated to the purposes of the Royal Academy, the keeper's lodgings, those of the chaplain, the housekeepers, &c.; these, with the chapel, screen, and offices, were the work of Inigo Jones, though they probably rose upon the ruins of a very magnificent part of the old palace.

"At the extremity of the royal apartments, which might be termed semi-modern, two large folding doors connected the architecture of Jones with the ancient structure; these opened into a long gallery, on the first floor of a building which occupied one side of the water garden; at the lower end of this was another gallery, or suite of apartments, which made an angle, forming the original front towards the river, and extending to Strand Lane. This old part of the mansion had long been shut up (it was haunted, of course), when Sir William Chambers wishing or being directed to survey it, the folding doors of the royal bed-chamber (the keeper's drawing-room) were opened; a number of persons entered with the surveyor. The first of the apartments, the long gallery, we observed, was lined with oak in small panels; the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold; it had an oaken floor, and stuccoed ceiling, from which still depended part of the chains, &c., to which hung chandeliers; some of the sconces remained against the sides, and the marks of the glasses were still to be distinguished upon the wainscot.

"From several circumstances it was evident that this gallery had been used as a ball-room. The furniture which had decorated the royal apartments had, for the convenience of the Academy, and perhaps prior to that establishment, been removed to this and the adjoining suite of apartments. It was extremely curious to observe thrown together, in the utmost confusion, various articles, the fashion and forms of which showed that they were the production of different periods. In one part there were the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state; in another, curtains for the audience chamber, which had once been crimson velvet fringed with gold. What remained of the fabric had, except in the deepest folds, faded to an olive colour; all the fringe and lace, but a few threads and spangles, had been ripped off; the ornaments of the chains of state demolished; stoves, couches, screens, and fire-dogs, broken and scattered about in a state of derangement which might have tempted a philosopher to moralise upon the transitory nature of sublunary splendour and human enjoyments.

"In these rooms, which had been adorned in a style of splendour and magnificence which was creditable to the taste of the age of Edward VI., part of the ancient furniture remained, and, indeed, from the stability of its materials and construction, might have remained for centuries, had proper attention been paid to its preservation.

"The audience chamber had been hung with silk, which was in tatters, as were the curtains, gilt-leather covers, and painted screens. There was in this and a much larger room a number of articles which had been removed from other apartments, and the same confusion and appearance of neglect was evident. Some of the sconces, though reversed, were still against the hangings; and, I remember, one of the brass gilt chandeliers still depended from the ceiling. The general state of this building, its mouldering walls and decaying furniture, broken casements, falling roof, and the long ranges of its uninhabited and uninhabitable apartments, presented to the mind in strong though gloomy colours a correct picture of those dilapidated castles, the haunts of spectres, and residence of magicians and murderers, that have since the period to which I allude made such a figure in romance."

The present edifice, which may be considered as the greatest national structure of the eighteenth century, was the last building erected by Sir William Chambers, comptroller-general of the board of works to his Majesty George III.

Somerset House occupies a space of ground of five hundred feet in depth, and nearly eight hundred in width. This astonishing extension of site is distributed into a quadrangular court three hundred and forty feet long, and two hundred and ten wide, with a street on each side, lying parallel with the court, four hundred feet in length and sixty in breadth, leading to a terrace (fifty feet in width) on the banks of the Thames.

The Strand front, which is the subject of our engraving, is small in comparison to the other parts of the building, being only one hundred and thirty-five feet long; this portion of the edifice is a happy union of the chastity and order of the Venetian school with the majesty and grandeur of the Roman. It consists of a rustic basement, supporting Corinthian columns, crowned with an attic, and surmounted by a balustrade.

The basement is composed of nine large arches, the central three open and forming the entrances to the quadrangle, and the three at each end containing windows of the Doric order, supporting pediments and adorned with pilasters, entablatures, &c. The key-stones of the arches are beautified with nine colossal masks representing Ocean and the chief eight rivers of Great Britain, decorated with suitable emblems. Above the basement are ten Corinthian columns, placed on pedestals, with regular entablature. In this order two floors are comprehended. The windows of the first or principal floor are ornamented with Ionic pilasters, entablatures, and pediments, and enclosed with a balustrade; while those of the inferior, or upper floor, are only surrounded with architraves.

The attic extends over three intercolumniations, and distinguishes the centre of the front. It is divided into three parts by four colossal statues, placed over the column of the order, the central division being reserved for an inscription, and the sides having oval windows enriched with festoons of oak and laurel. The four statues represent venerable men in senatorial habits, each wearing the cap of liberty. In one hand they have a fasces, composed of reeds firmly bound together, emblematic of strength derived from unanimity; while the other sustains respectively the scales, the mirror, the sword, and the girdle (symbols of justice, truth, valour, and moderation); the whole terminates with a group, consisting of the arms of the British Empire, supported on one side by the Genius of England, and on the other by Fame sounding her trumpet.

The back-front of this part of the building, which faces the quadrangle, the architect was enabled to make considerably wider than that facing the Strand. It is nearly two hundred feet in extent, and is composed of a *corps de logus*, with two projecting wings. The style of decoration is however nearly the same, the principal variations consisting in the forms of the doors and windows and in the use of pilasters instead of columns, except in the front of the wings, each of which has four columns supporting an ornament composed of two sphinxes, with an antique altar between them, judiciously introduced to screen the chimneys from view: this part of the building is occupied by the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the Royal Academy.

The ROYAL SOCIETY was instituted in the year 1650, by bishop

Wilkins, at that time a member of Wadham College, Oxon.; in 1658. the members formed themselves into a body and hired an apartment in Gresham College; at the Restoration their fame was so well established that Charles II. incorporated them by a charter, in which his Majesty was pleased to style himself their founder, patron, and companion, which gave them the title of the Royal Society. By that charter the corporation was to consist of a president, a council of twenty-four, and as many fellows as should be found worthy of admission; with a treasurer, secretary, curator, &c.

From this time benefactions were plentifully presented to them. Three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven printed books, in most languages and faculties, chiefly the first editions after the invention of printing, and five hundred and forty-four volumes of manuscripts in Hebrew, Greek, Turkish, and Latin, part of the library of the once kings of Hungary, and purchased by the Earl of Arundel, ambassador at Vienna, were given to the society's library in 1666, by the Honourable Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk. In the year 1715 this library was augmented with three thousand six hundred books, chiefly in natural and experimental philosophy, by Francis Aster, Esq., &c. In 1667 a Museum was founded by Daniel Colwall, Esq., containing an excellent collection of natural and artificial curiosities, which has been considerably increased by generous benefactors. In the year 1711, the society removed from Gresham College to Crane Court.

In the year 1725, George I. enabled the Royal Society, by letters patent, to purchase £1000 in mortmain, and in the number of their members appears King George II., with many of the greatest princes of Europe.

The officers chosen from among the members are the president, treasurer, and two secretaries. The curators have the charge of making experiments, &c.

Every person, to be elected fellow of the Royal Society, must be recommended by three or more members, who deliver to the secretary a paper, signed by themselves, stating his qualifications, which is fixed in the common meeting room of the society for ten several ordinary meetings, and, if approved of, he is admitted by ballot, if two thirds of the members present give their bill in favour of the candidate; but he cannot be ballotted for unless twenty-one members are present.

When any one is admitted, the sum of five guineas is to be paid by him, and afterwards 13*s*. per quarter as long as he continues a member, towards defraying the expenses of the society; and, as security for the payment he gives a bond; but most of the members, upon their first admittance, choose to pay down twenty guineas, which discharges them from any future payments.

Any fellow may, however, free himself from these obligations, by writing to the president, stating that he desires to withdraw from the society.

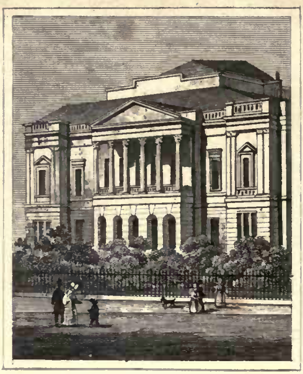
The business of the society at their ordinary meetings is to order, take account, consider, and discourse on philosophical experiments and observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon letters, reports, and other papers containing philosophical matters; as also to view and discourse upon the variations of nature and art, and to consider what may be deduced from them, and how far they may be improved for use or discovery.

No experiment can be made at the charge of the society but by order of the society or council; and, in order to the preparing and making experiments, the importance of such experiments is to be considered with respect to the discovery of any truth, or to the use and benefit of mankind.

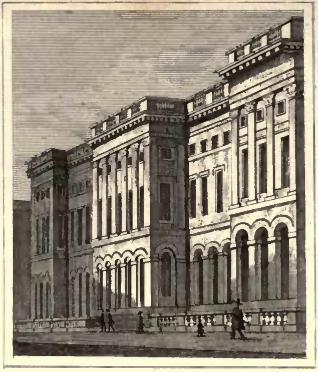
The meetings of the Royal Society are held weekly on Tuesday evenings. The members of the council are elected out of the fellows on St. Andrew's Day, before dinner; eleven of the old council are chosen for the ensuing year, and ten are elected out of the other members: out of these are elected the president, treasurer, and secretary.

The ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was first formed in London about the year 1580, by some of the most eminent literary characters in the country, at the head of whom was the learned and benevolent Archbishop Parker; their first meetings were held at the house of Sir William Dethick, Knight Garter at Arms, in the College of Heralds. In the course of ten years the society had increased to such magnitude that in 1390 Archbishop Whitgift proposed, though unsuccessfully, to Queen Elizabeth to form a college of English antiquaries. A similar attempt was made under James I.; and, though these applications were equally unsuccessful, the society had frequent meetings to discuss curious points of their profession, until their revival in 1706, since which they have met without interruption, preserving and publishing valuable antiquities belonging to the British empire.

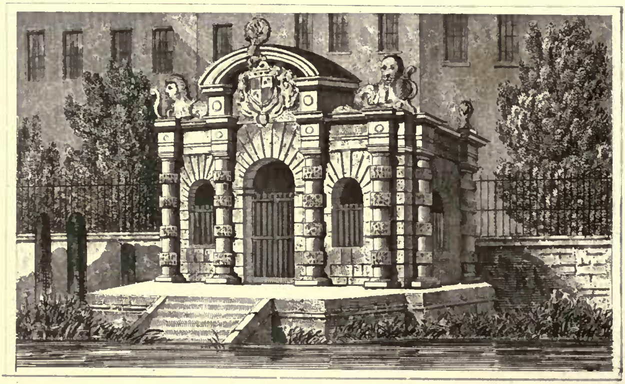
A royal charter was granted to the society on the 2d of November, 1751, by the title of the "Society of Antiquarians of London," consisting of a president, council, and fellows, who, on St. George's Day, annually elect twenty-one of their members to be the council for the ensuing year. Out of this council the president is elected, who nomi-



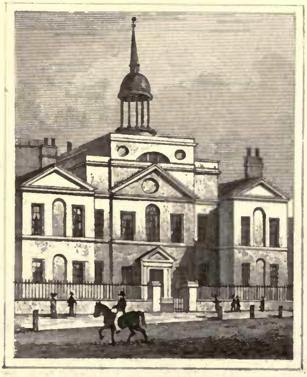
YORK HOUSE.



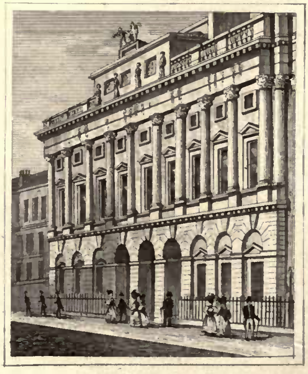
KINGS COLLEGE



BUCKINGHAM WATER GATE



CITY LYING IN HOSPITAL



SOMERSET HOUSE.
FROM THE STRAND

Drawn by Shepherd

Engraved by I. Shury,

nates four vice-presidents to act in his absence. The subordinate officers are a treasurer, director, secretary, &c.: their meetings are held on Thursday evenings.

The history of the Royal Academy comprises, in a great measure, the history of the fine arts in Great Britain. The art of painting in this country, until the last half century, has been in a very fluctuating state; and, although many of our monarchs encouraged and patronized the great professors of the arts who flourished during their different reigns, the number of ingenious persons who continually increased in every branch were not sufficiently distinguished. The few indeed who had taste and discernment sought out and purchased their works; but the public were unacquainted with their value; they had no society or intercourse with their fellow artists. The good sense of the British nation, however, continued to furnish able masters in their various professions. These collected their scattered brethren, and formed a little society, who, wisely considering their mutual interest, by a subscription among themselves established an academy in St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

The first exhibition of the artists was made in the year 1760, under the sanction of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The success of these exhibitions, and the harmony which at that time subsisted among the exhibitors, naturally led them to the thoughts of soliciting an establishment and forming themselves into a body, in consequence of which his Majesty, George III., granted them his royal charter, incorporating them by the name of "The Society of Artists of Great Britain." A division afterwards taking place among the members was the cause of establishing The Royal Academy in 1780, which has continued in a flourishing state, whilst the Society of Artists has rapidly declined.

BUCKINGHAM WATER-GATE, STRAND.

On the bank of the Thames, near York Buildings, is a very handsome water-gate, leading to York Stairs. The design is from the fertile invention of that celebrated architect Inigo Jones, and is constructed in such just and harmonious proportion, and so appropriately embellished, as to be every way worthy of its architect. It is of the Tuscan order, and ornamented with rustic work, which can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of the water; and indeed it is a question with some judges whether it ought to be made use of any where else.

For a considerable time the stairs have fallen into disuse, from the causeway leading to them having been so long neglected as to render the approach of the boats almost impossible, except at high water. A high wooden tower was erected near those stairs, and called York Buildings Water-works, for raising a supply of water for that neighbourhood.

KING'G COLLEGE.

THIS noble building, valuable from its appropriation to the promulgation of science, adjoins Somerset House, and consists of a centre and two wings. The lower story, on the level of the street, contains a series of beautifully arched windows, above which, on a strong course, rises the second and third stories, having the windows ornamented by an architrave and cornice placed between pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting a noble entablature and projecting cornice, blocking-course, and balustrade.

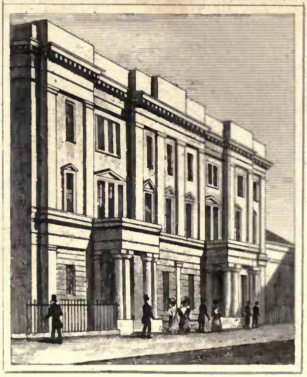
CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

A NOBLE charity was established at Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-Street, on the 30th of March, 1750, "for the relief of married women at the time of their lying-in," by which support, and every necessary accommodation and assistance, are furnished for married women in the last stage of their pregnancy, time of labour, and month of lying-in.

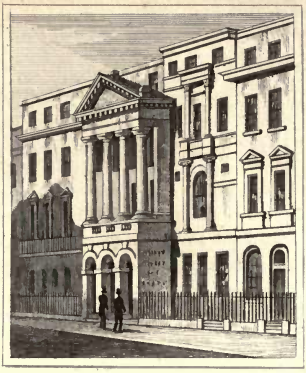
The building occupied by this excellent charity is situated at the corner of the City Road, where it is crossed by Old Street. It consists of a centre and two wings, the latter projecting slightly from the main building. The centre, containing the chapel, is finished by a neat pediment, beneath which, in a circle, is painted the representation of Charity. The top of the chapel is crowned with a light open turret, terminated by a vane. The wards (eight in number) for the patients are in the wings, each of which is so formed as to contain ten beds: behind the building are regular and convenient offices. In front of the left wing is inscribed, "Erected by Subscription, MDCCLXXI," beneath which is painted, at full length, the figure of Faith. In front of the right wing, over a figure of Hope, are these words, "Supported by voluntary contributions;" and on the centre, "City of London Lying-in Hospital."

YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PARK.

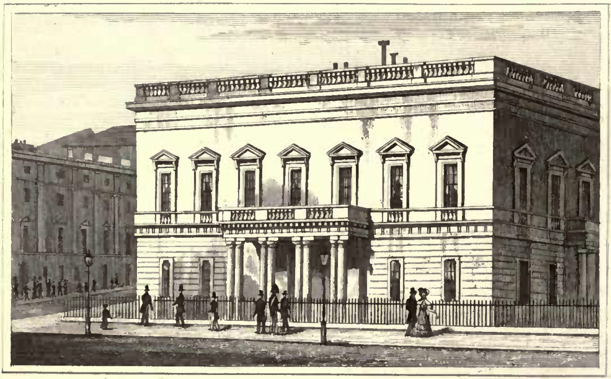
THIS elegant mansion was erected for the residence of the late Duke of York, who dying before it was completed, his executors disposed of it to the late Marquis of Stafford for the sum of 75,000*l.*, who expended



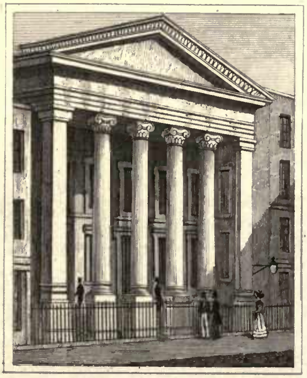
PANTECHNICON PIMLICO.



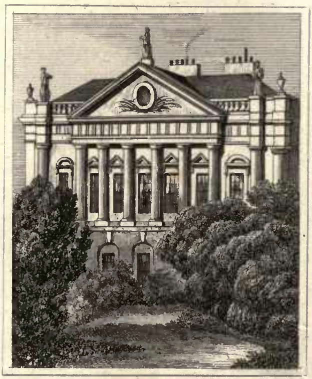
GALLERY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.



UNITED SERVICE CLUB HOUSE.



SIX CLERKS OFFICE.
CHANCERY LANE



EARL SPENCERS HOUSE.
GREEN PARK

about the same sum in finishing it. It was designed by Benjamin and Philip Wyatt, Esqrs., sons of the late celebrated James Wyatt.

The character of the building is splendid. It is composed of hexastyle porticoes of the Corinthian order, which occupy the height of the principal story, raised on piers, and the openings between them covered with semi-circular arches. On the roof is a raised story, which lights a spacious picture-gallery. The house stands in its own grounds, which form a beautiful horticultural accessory to the architecture. Its principal front is to the north, near Cleveland Place.

PANTECHNICON, PIMLICO.

THIS building, erected (as the name implies) for the sale of various species of merchandise, is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose. The interior is divided into several shops, each occupied by a particular trade. The exterior has a very pleasing effect, each portion being in good keeping with the other. The basement story is rusticated, and ornamented with Doric pilasters, supporting an entablature, upon which rises a series of pilasters, with appropriate entablature and modillion cornice, surmounted by a lofty blocking course. Between the pilasters are placed the windows of the second and third stories, those of the second story having a handsome architrave and pediment. The entrances are projecting, and ornamented by double columns of the Doric order.

GALLERY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE limited size of the rooms devoted to the exhibition of paintings, &c., in the Royal Academy, being inadequate to hold the number of works of art submitted to the inspection of the public, together with the unseasonable period of the year in which the British Institution is appropriated to the interests of modern art, occasioned the institution of a society in May 21, 1823, for the annual exhibition and sale of the works of living artists of the United Kingdom, in the various branches of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving.

The intention of the society is, that the number of its members shall not exceed sixty, of whom thirty-five are to be painters, seven architects, twelve engravers, and six sculptors; but all artists of merit are to be allowed a full opportunity of having their works fairly seen and appreciated by the public. The profits arising from the institution are to be consolidated into a fund for the relief of distressed members, their widows and orphans, as well as for the purchase of the works of British artists.

The building, situated in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, was completed in 1824. The principal feature in the edifice is the centre, containing the entrance to the gallery. It consists of a portico of four columns of the Doric order, placed on three open arches, and supporting an entablature and compass pediment.

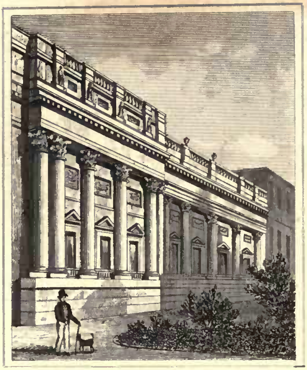
EARL SPENCER'S HOUSE, GREEN PARK.

On the eastern side of the Green Park is situated the splendid mansion called Spencer House. The front of this building, facing the Park, is elegantly, but not profusely ornamented. The entrance is fitted up in a manner corresponding with the beauty of the exterior. Walter, in his "Picturesque Tour," states that "the pediment in the front is too lofty, and has not the grace and majesty of the low Grecian pediment. The order should have had a greater elevation, sufficient to have included two ranges of windows, or it should not have been returned on the sides of the building. This is a striking example of the impropriety of employing the Doric order in private houses; its columns are too short, its entablature too large, and all its proportions too massy, to admit of such apertures as are necessary to the cheerfulness of an English dwelling. The statues on the pediment, and the vases at each extremity, must be mentioned with applause, as they are in a good style, and judiciously disposed.

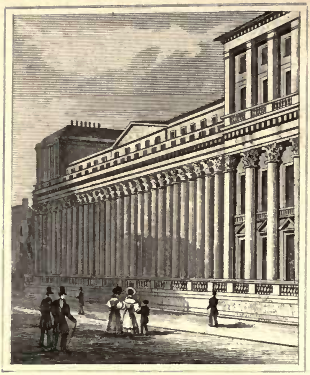
SIX CLERKS' OFFICE.

The Six Clerks'Office, on the west side of Chancery Lane, was originally situate lower in the lane, opposite the Rolls, in a building formerly the priory of Nocton's Park Inn, and called the Herflet Inn; but has probably been appropriated for this use since the house of converted Jews was made a place for keeping of the rolls, about the year 1377.

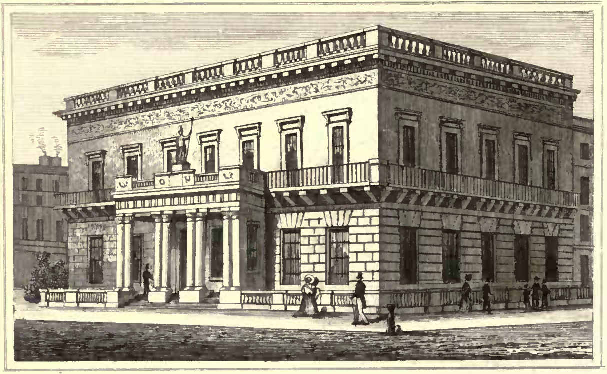
The business of these clerks is to read in court before the lord keeper in term time; to sign bills, answers, &c.; to enrol commissioners, patents, pardons, &c.; and, for causes in this court depending, they are attornies for the plaintiffs or defendants. Their places, which are very lucrative, are in the gift of the Master of the Rolls; and under these clerks (or in each of their divisions) are fifteen others, called clerks in court, who are sworn into their places. These, before the Lord Jeffreys was Chancellor, were but sixty in number, though they are now ninety. It is their business to read in court before the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper and Master of the Rolls, out of term time; to copy bills or answers, &c.; and all decrees of chancery are lodged in the Rolls' Chapel.



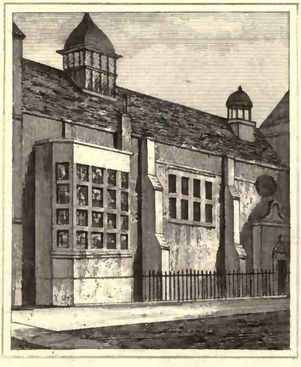
MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER'S GALLERY.
(LATE EARL GROSVENOR'S)



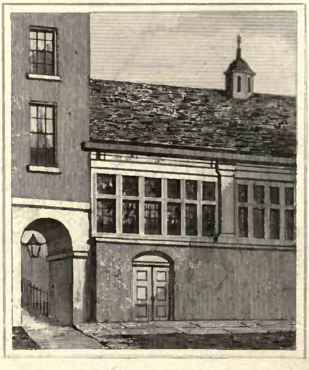
WEST WING OF CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE.



ATHENÆUM CLUB HOUSE.



STAPLES INN HALL.



BARNARDS INN HALL.

The front of the edifice facing Chancery Lane has a noble portico of four columns, of the Ionic order, entablature, and compass pediment.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE.

NUMEROUS as are the splendid specimens of architecture which adorn the western end of the metropolis, few surpass, either in their external or internal embellishments, the Club-Houses, among which the United Service Club House may rank as a building of the first magnitude. It is erected in the Doric order of architecture, and consists of a rusticated basement, upon which rises the principal story. The windows lighting the grand apartment are beautitully executed with architrave and frieze, surmounted by triangular pediments. The entrance is by a noble portico of eight double Doric columns, having their entablature adorned with tryglyphs, and running round the building. An elegant balustrade crowns the whole of the structure.

Another of those edifices which claim public attention and admiration is the

ATHENÆUM CLUB HOUSE,

THE view of which has been so admirably selected and faithfully delineated by the pencil of our able artist, Mr. T. H. Shepperd, that a further description will be unnecessary.

BARNARD'S INN HALL.

BARNARD'S INN is recorded as the second inn of Chancery, and was originally denominated Mackworth's Inn, from its having been formerly the residence of Dr. John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, during the reign of Henry VI. In the thirty-second year of the same reign Thomas Atkins, one of his executors, gave it to the dean and chapter of Lincoln and their successors for ever, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. George within the cathedral church of Lincoln, where the body of dean Mackworth was buried. Having been leased, however, by a gentleman named Lionel Barnard, his name has been substituted instead of the former.

The Hall contains nothing peculiarly worthy of notice, with the exception of the portraits of Charles II., Judge Holt, and several eminent persons who have been principals of this inn.

In the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry VI. a tumult arose in Fleet Street, between the gentlemen belonging to the inns of Court and Chancery and the citizens, in which serious mischief was done. The consequence was that the principals of Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Barnard's Inn, were sent prisoners to Hertford Castle.

STAPLE INN.

The title of Staple was derived from its having been a hall appointed for the meetings of the wool merchants, wool being one of the staple commodities of the country according to the statute.

In the year 1415 it appears to have been held by lease as one of the inns of Chancery, and the inheritance granted by John Knighton, and Alice his wife, to the ancients of Gray's Inn during the reign of Henry VIII., by the name of all that messuage or inn of chancery commonly called Staple Inn.

The Hall is a small but handsome building, bearing a slight similarity to the Temple, and as well as the front of the building facing Holborn, of the style of architecture prevalent during the reigns of Elizabeth James I.

It is embellished with the portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Cowper, and Lord Camden.

This Inn consists of two courts, which are kept remarkably clean, and a small but pleasant garden.

The entrance to the Inn from Holborn is close to one of the greatest nuisances in London, denominated Middle Row, respecting which Mr. Gwyn, in his "London and Westminster Improved," states, "It will be no easy task for the observer from Clerkenwell to ascend Leather Lane, and proceed to Baldwin's Gardens, a desolate spot, through the ruins of which, if he escape unhurt, he may reach Gray's Inn Lane, one of the principal avenues to the metropolis, which is despicable beyond conception; from thence he may hobble into Holborn, where the first object that presents itself to view is Middle Row, a nuisance universally detested, and for that reason, and the narrow consideration of private property is suffered to remain."

LORD GROSVENOR'S GALLERY.

Lord Grosvenor's Gallery, Park Lane, forms the western wing of a large and splendid town mansion, erected from designs by Mr. Cundy. Its principal feature consists in a colonnade of the Corinthian order, raised upon a plain jointed stylobate; each column of the principal building is surmounted by an isolated statue, with an attic behind them, upon the same plan called by Palladium the Forum of Trajan, at Rome. The acroteria of the building support vases and a balustrade. In the inter-columniation is a series of blank windows, with balustrade balconies and triangular pediments, which are introduced with so little judgment as to destroy the other grand parts of the design; over this are sunk panels, ornamented with fruit and flowers. The building is finished by a balustrade, and is (with the exception of a few immaterial points, which may easily be remedied) well calculated for the object intended, and reflects great credit on the architect

THE WEST WING OF CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE

IS ornamented by a series of semi-circular columns of the Corinthian order, with architrave, frieze, and cornice, &c., of the same order; between the columns are the windows which give light to the principal apartment; either end is raised two stories higher than the main body, and beautified with pilasters of the Doric order. A balustrade, raised on a plain stylobate, separates the building from the street.

NEW CHURCH, STEPNEY.

UNDER this title we will give some account of the country village and parish of Stepney. It was formerly of such an amazing extent as to produce the parishes of St. Mary, Bow, at Stratford; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Ann, Limehouse; St. John, Wapping; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. George, Ratcliffe Highway; Christ Church, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal Green: although these parishes have been formed from it, it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile End, Old and New towns, Ratcliffe, and Poplar.

It is conjectured that the manor-house, denominated Bishop's Hall, vulgarly called Bishop Bonner's Palace, was situated near Bethnal Green. It never was Bonner's residence; neither are there any traces of its being an episcopal residence since Bishop Braybroke, who died in the year 1404.

In the year 1664, at the request of the loyal Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, Charles II. instituted by patent a weekly court of record within his manor of Stepney, now called the Whitechapel Court: its power extends to all actions, debts, records, &c., under five pounds, within the manors of Stepney and Hackney, and all the parishes formerly belonging to Stepney, and still belonging to the manor. The same patent contains the grant of a weekly market at Ratcliffe Cross, now held in Shadwell, and an annual fair at Michaelmas day in Mile End, or any other convenient place in the manor.

There are several lesser manors dependent upon the greater manor of Stepney. Of these the most remarkable is the stately gateway, of very fine brick work, on Stepney Green, now called Worcester House, because the loyal Henry, Marquis of Worcester, in the reigns of Charles

I. and II., was its inhabitant; but it is rather concluded that it is the original gateway of the residence of Sir Henry Colet, Lord Mayor of London, and then called, by way of eminence, The Great Place. This is the more probable as the residence of the marquis occupied only one fourth of the original building, one part of which was held by the pious Matthew Mead, a non-conforming minister, and father of the celebrated Richard Mead, M.D. A further confirmation is that the gateway is upon a line with a wooden edifice, said to have been Sir Henry's mansion.

The New Church is one of the best specimens of Gothic architecture that has been erected of late years. It was built by private subscription, in the year 1819, from a design by the late John Walters, Esq.

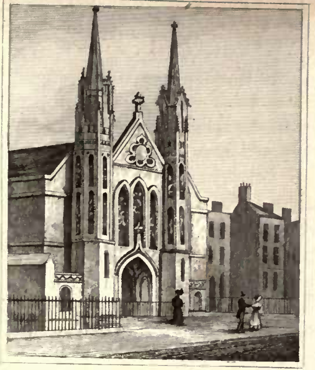
The subject of our engraving is the western front, which is composed of a lofty centre, forming the nave, and two wings, which form the aisles. The centre contains a low entrance door, as do also the aisles, with obtuse pointed arches and angular buttresses surmounted by pinnacles, which are repeated between every window in the north and south aisles; the parapets in the west front are perforated, and in the others plain. The spaces above the doors, which lead to the aisles, contain handsome canopied arches, with pedestals for figures.

GOTHIC CHAPEL, SLOANE STREET.

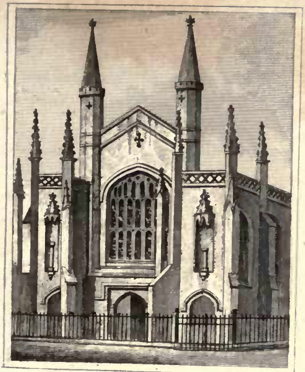
There are few chapels in London combining elegance and simplicity of design with beauty of execution in a superior degree than in the one situated in Sloane Street, Chelsea. The principal feature consists in two octagonal towers, which also serve the purpose of buttresses; each face of the tower contains two narrow windows in stories. Each tower is embattled and adorned with crocketed pinnacles, and a neat, though somewhat too large, spire. The central portion of the edifice contains the porch; leading to the entrance above are three distinct windows, lighting the nave, but so arranged as to appear as one; the entrance to the aisles is under an embattled projection from the main building.

WIMBLEDON PARK, SURREY.

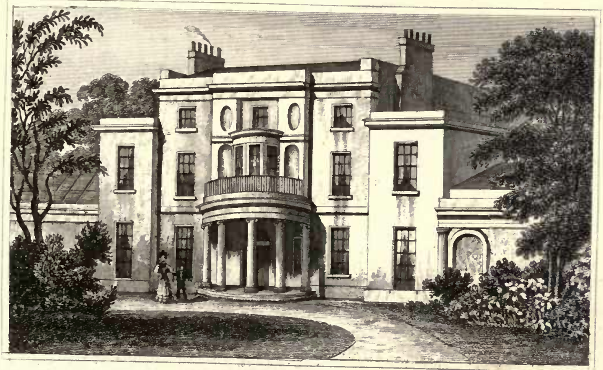
Although the subject of our engraving is entitled Wimbledon Park, it is properly only a residence in the Park. It is a compact and elegant mansion, entirely divested of the superfluous ornament and detached buildings with which the country structures are so generally associated. The most elegant part of the edifice is the centre, containing the entrance, under a semi-circular portico of six Ionic columns,



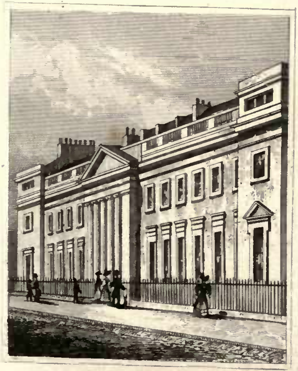
TRINITY CHAPEL
SLOANE STREET



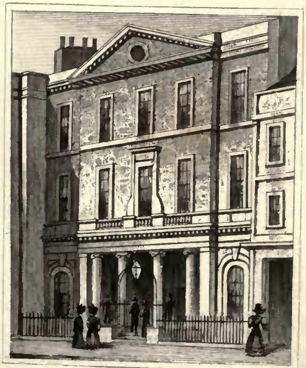
GOTHIC CHAPEL
STEPNEY



WIMBLEDON PARK SURREY



ROYAL YORK BATHS
REGENTS PARK



COAL EXCHANGE

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shury

supporting an entablature, cornice, and neat blocking course, from which rises an iron railing enclosing a bow window, lighting the principal apartment. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with that attention to chasteness which characterises the residence of our English country gentlemen.

COAL EXCHANGE.

COAL may be considered as an article upon which, in a great measure, depends the commercial prosperity of this kingdom. Upon the first introduction of this species of fuel it was used only in those trades which require large fires, as brewing, dyeing, &c.: the smell and smoke emitted from the coal becoming offensive to the nobility and gentry, they remonstrated against it as a nuisance, and obtained a royal proclamation prohibiting the use of it. About the year 1306 the improvements in the manufactures, and increased trade of the metropolis, required something more effective than the wood fuel in use; consequently prejudice soon gave place to utility, and coal became in general requisition.

It appears that in this, as well as in every other article of public necessity, monopoly was extensively practised, and that the comfort of the many must give place to the interest of the few; for in 1665 an Act was passed to the purpose, "that the poor might be constantly supplied with coals in times of scarcity, and to defeat the combination of dealers in that article. The several city companies under-mentioned were ordered to purchase and lay up yearly, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, the following quantities of coals, which, in dear times, were to be vended in such manner, and at such prices, as the lord mayor and court of aldermen should direct by written precept; so that the coals should not be sold to loss:—

	Chaldrons.		Chaldrons.
Mercers	448	Butchers	22
Grocers	675	Sadlers	99
Drapers	562	Carpenters	38
Fishmongers	465	Cordwainers	60
Goldsmiths	525	Barber-Surgeons	60
Skinners	315	Clothworkers	412
Merchant Taylors	750	Dyers	105
Haberdashers	578	Brewers	104
Salters	360	Leather-sellers	210
Ironmongers	255	Pewterers	52
Vintners	375	Cutlers	75

White Bakers	45	Cooks	30
Wax Chandlers	19	Coopers	52
Tallow Chandlers	97	Tilers and Bricklayers	19
Armourers	19	Bowyers	3
Girdlers	105	Fletchers	3
Blacksmiths	15	Woodmongers	60
Apothecaries	43	Scriveners	60
Joiners	22	Fruiterers	7
Weavers	27	Plasterers	8
Woolmen	3	Brown Bakers	12
Painter Stainer	12	Stationers	75
Curriers	11	Embroiderers	30
Masons	22	Upholders	2
Plumbers	19	Musicians	6
Innholders	45	Turners	13
Founders	7	Basket makers	6
Poulterers	12	Glaziers	6

By the same act, all retail dealers in coals were prohibited from meeting the colliers, or by their agents contracting for that commodity, before the arrival of the vessels at the port of London, under the penalty of five shillings upon every chaldron of coals so purchased. It is to be regretted that this act should have fallen into disuse, as it would, no doubt, be the means of alleviating a great deal of the distress occasioned by the inclemency of our winter season.

The abuses in the distribution of coals continued to increase in such a degree that, in the year 1713, the magistracy were compelled to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating the impositions under which the citizens laboured; who, on the 16th of March of the same year, reported before the lord mayor and court of aldermen, "We are of opinion that the said ancient order and method of the coal office," alluding to the early statutes, "ought to be observed and kept, and that it is incumbent on the alderman of Billinsgate ward to see the same performed; and that as well the master meters as the said under-meters, who are liable to be punished by suspension, removal, or otherwise, as this court shall think fit; that the said master meters have no right to employ what deputies or under meters they please, but that it is the right of the lord mayor and aldermen to allow of the deputies or under meters, and that no other ought to be allowed but such as they allow; that the said deputies or under meters ought not to be displaced but upon a reasonable cause, and that upon application to the lord mayor and aldermen for that purpose."

"But the alderman of the said ward may suspend an under-meter until the pleasure of this court is known therein; that the books of the coal office do concern the rights of the inheritance of this city, and ought to be used and inspected by this court as they find occasion, &c.; that no under-meter ought to begin to work in coals before a cocket of permit has been issued from the lord mayor's office, &c.:" which report being read, was approved of by the said court, and ordered to be entered in the repertory. And it was thereupon ordered "that the said master-meters do observe the ancient method and usage of shipping their under-meters according to seniority; and that the under-meters do not take their fellows' labour out of their turns, upon pain of being suspended from their labour for so doing by the alderman or deputy of Billingsgate ward."

This was the last public act made for the benefit of the city during the reign of queen Anne, who sunk under the load of affliction caused by the unprincipled conduct of those around her, who sought their own advantage, without a thought of the honor of their queen and country.

We will now give a statement of a few of the laws respecting coal-dealers, more immediately concerning the public. 1st. By statutes 16 and 17 Charles II., it was enacted, that "all sorts of sea-coals brought into the river Thames and sold, shall be sold by the chaldron, containing thirty-six bushels heaped according to the bushel sealed for that purpose at Guildhall; and that all other coals commonly sold by weight shall be sold after the proportion of an hundred and twelve pounds to the hundred, avoirdupoise, upon pain of forfeiture of all coals otherwise sold or exposed to sale by any woodmonger or retailer, and double the value thereof, to be recovered by any person in court of record, or by complaint unto the lord mayor and justices of peace of London, or any two of them, or to the justice of peace of the place where such coals shall be exposed to sale, who are upon due proof to commit the offender, and to give warrant for levying the forfeitures; the one half for the use of the person prosecuting, and the other half for the poor, or repairing of the highways within the same or adjoining parish; and the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and the justices of peace of the several counties, or three of them, or one of the quorum, are to set the price of the coals sold from time to time.

"If any retailer of coals shall refuse to sell as aforesaid, the lord mayor and aldermen, and justices of the peace respectively, are to appoint persons to enter into any place where such coals are stored; and in case of refusal, to take a constable to force entrance; and the said coals to sell at such rates, rendering to such retailer the money, charges deducted.

"No person sued by virtue of the said act shall be sued upon any other laws for the same offence; and if any action shall be commenced for any thing done by color of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue; and if the verdict be found for him, &c, shall have his damages and double costs.

"No person having interest in any wharf used for receiving or uttering of coals, or that shall trade in that article, shall act in the setting of the price."

The beneficial results emanating from this act were found so considerable that it was made perpetual in the reign of William III.

By act 12 of Anne, the coal measure was ordered to be made round with an even bottom, nineteen inches and a half in diameter, and to contain one Winchester bushel, and one quart of water; the sack to contain three such bushels; the bushel to be sealed either at the Exchequer office or at Guildhall, London; any person diminishing it or using it unstamped to be fined £50.

It is recited by an act, 3 George II., that "by ancient custom in the port of London, one chaldron of coals is allowed in to every score bought on board ship, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, which is called ingrain; notwithstanding which many persons dealing in coals do load the same from on board ship bare measure, without the said ingrain, to the great injury of the consumers. To prevent this imposition a penalty of £100 is imposed on all lightermen, or other persons selling any quantity of coals as and per pool measure, and not delivering to the purchaser the full quantity of coals, together with the ingrain, as delivered to him from on board by the meter.

Notwithstanding these salutary laws, the coal dealers pursued every species of extortion, to counteract which enormous fines where levied, which being found of little or no avail, the government were compelled to establish Land Coal Meters' Offices in London, Westminster, and Southwark, to prevent the irregularities existing in the trade. In the year 1767, this establishment, extending from Tower dock to Limehouse hole, and afterwards to the parishes between Putney and Rotherhithe, was placed under the control of the lord mayor and aldermen, and the various justices of the peace. In 1786, a similar establishment was formed in Westminster and certain parishes in Middlesex, subjected to the control of the justices at the quarter sessions for that city and county. It was also ordered that all coals sold as and for wharf measure, shall be measured in the presence of a labouring meter, who is empowered to make good any deficiency from the stock of the seller.

The remuneration allowed to the principal meter, towards defraying the expenses of his office, is four-pence per chaldron, to be paid by the wharfinger; for this the seller receives a ticket containing the names of the buyer and seller, with the quantity of coals bought and sold; this ticket the carman is compelled to deliver to the first meter upon penalty of 40s. for neglect; if he alters or refuses to deliver it, the sum of 10s. If any cart containing more than seventeen bushels be sent without a ticket, the forfeiture for such offence is £10.

No wharfinger under penalty of £5 shall use sacks measuring less than four feet by two feet; and labouring meters using or permitting the use of such sacks to be fined 40s.

In the year 1804 it was enacted, " that a regular market for vending coals should be established, and for that purpose it was declared that as the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London had agreed with the owners and proprietors of the Coal Exchange for the purchase of those premises for the price of £25,000, and that such purchase should be secured by bonds of £100, under the common seal of the city, bearing interest of 5 per cent. per annum; the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty were empowered to make good such purchase in the most ample manner, with the following provision, " that nothing in the act should be construed to extend to the requisition that any crimp, factor, &c., should deliver gratis a copy of the bargain or contract for the sale of coals by him attested, to the buyer or seller thereof respectively, save and except such copy shall have been demanded by the buyer or seller thereof; and then and in such case, such crimp, factor, or other person having the disposal of such coals, shall, and he and she is and are hereby required to deliver such copy gratis, to such buyer or seller demanding the same."

The last act with respect to the coal trade has been passed during the early part of the reign of his present majesty William IV., to the purport that in consequence of the impositions practised in the measuring of coals, all coals should henceforth be sold by weight, and that each sack of such coals shall weigh 224 pounds, avoirdupoise, &c.

Some idea may be formed of the vast consumption of this important article, from the list copied from a return made to the Corporation Coal and Corn Committee, of the quantities of coal, culm, and cinders, imported into the port of London, during the year 1825.

Months.	Ships.	Chaldrons.	Vats.
January	359	79,750	
February	480	110,136	1
March	606	136,573	3
April	445	100,198	0
May	490	106,332	1

Months.	Ships.	Chaldrons.	Vats.
June	494	103,397	1
July	578	124,890	3
August	764	97,119	2
September	754	158,583	0
October	615	135,611	0
November	639	150,673	2
December	640	146,448	2
Imported under the description of ashes		65,542	2
Total	6,564	1,456,162	1

TOTAL IMPORT OF EACH SORT OF COAL.

	Ships.	Chaldrons.	Vats.
Newcastle coal	2,182	534,015	0
Do. called Wall's-end	1,849	436,902	2
Sunderland coal	1,009	184,456	3
Do. called Wall's-end	997	198,600	2
Blythe, Scotch, and Welsh	429	76,368	2
Coals as ashes		6,542	1
Nut and bene coal	20	2,939	1
Screened small coal	85	16,247	1
Total	6,571	1,456,162	1

ROYAL YORK BATHS.

The Royal York Baths are a neat pile of buildings, embellishing the western end of the metropolis, but do not contain any thing particularly worthy of notice; we will therefore turn our attention towards those objects more deserving of observation, among which number we may rank the church of

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

About the year 1102, a gentleman named Rahere, who bore the high office of minstrel to King Henry I., founded a priory dedicated to St. Bartholomew, on the eastern end of West Smithfield and Duck Lane (now Duke Street), for the reception of canons of the Augustine order; to which was affixed an hospital for the relief of sick and infirm persons (see St. Bartholomew's Hospital). For the support of both foundations Rahere obtained a great many privileges and immunities, among which is mentioned Bartholomew Fair, for three days. At this time Smithfield was the place appropriated for the execution of criminals, and a kind of lay-stall for ordure and filth.

In the year 1410 the priory was rebuilt, and surrendered in the thirteenth of Henry VIII., valued at £653. 15s. per annum; the bells, six in number, were taken out of the church and purchased by the parish of St. Sepulchre. The church being demolished to the choir, was by the king's order annexed to enlarge the old parish church, and so was used until the reign of queen Mary, who formed the remainder of the priory church as a conventual church for the use of the Black Friars. At the commencement of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the friars were expelled, and the church, with the old parish church, were to remain for ever a parish church, denominated St. Bartholomew's the Great; agreable to an act passed during the reign of Edward VI.

The church, which fortunately escaped the dreadful ravages of the fire of 1666, is a spacious and substantial building of the Norman order of architecture. The roof is of strong timber, supported by stone walls; the steeple is erected in brick crowned with battlements.

The principal ornament of the interior is the altar-piece, painted in stone color perspective, consisting of four columns and two pilasters, with Doric entablatures. The intercolumns are the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer, and Creed, executed in gold letters on a black ground. Above the Decalogue and beneath an arched pediment, is a glory with the word Jehovah in Hebrew characters. The pediment is surmounted by the arms of England placed between two columns of the Ionic order, over which is another circular pediment. The whole is adorned with a number of pyramidical figures, shields, &c., to the height of about thirty-two feet. The church contains two galleries, one placed at the western end, in which is an excellent organ, and another at the south-west angle.

Among the monuments is the tomb of the founder Rahere, placed under an alcove, on the north side of the choir, his effigies lying straight with the face turned upwards, and the hands conjoined over the breast: on each side, and at the feet, is represented a figure, in a posture indicating prayer, with a book open before him; various armorial bearings on shields are placed about the tomb, which is thus inscribed:

Hic jacet Raherus, primus Canonicus et primus prior hujus Ecclesiæ.

On the north side of the nave near the choir, is a marble monument, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of that worthy and learned Francis Anthony, Dr. in Physic.

There needs no verse to beautifie thy praise,
Or keep in memory thy spotless name;

Religion, Virtue, and thy skill, did raise
A threefold pillar to thy lasting fame.
The poysonous envy ever sought to blind
Or hide the fruits of thy intention;
Yet shall all they commend that high design,
Of purest gold to make a medicin,
That feel thy help by that thy rare invention.

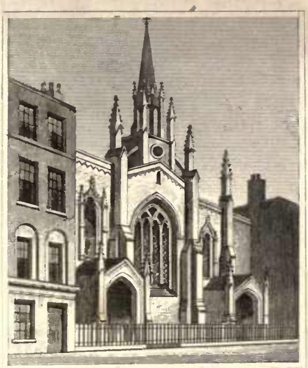
He was the inventor of the Aurum Potabile, a nostrum of great note in the seventeenth century; he died on the 10th of May, 1633, aged 74.

TRINITY CHURCH.

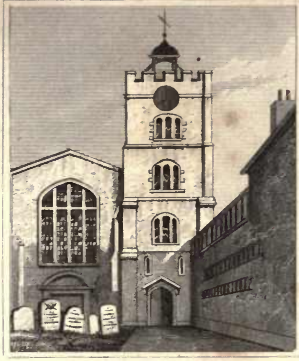
This beautiful edifice is situated in Little Queen Street, Holborn; and affords a strong contrast to the filthy buildings among which it is erected. It is constructed in that order of architecture of all others most calculated for churches, viz., the Gothic. The centre contains a large and very elegant window; above which rises a square tower, ornamented with flying buttresses and crocketed pinnacles. The spire is supported on columns finished by pinnacles. At either extremity are projecting porches flanked with buttresses. The windows lighting the aisles are beautifully executed; and the whole of the building is enclosed by an iron railing.

HUNGERFORD MARKET, STRAND.

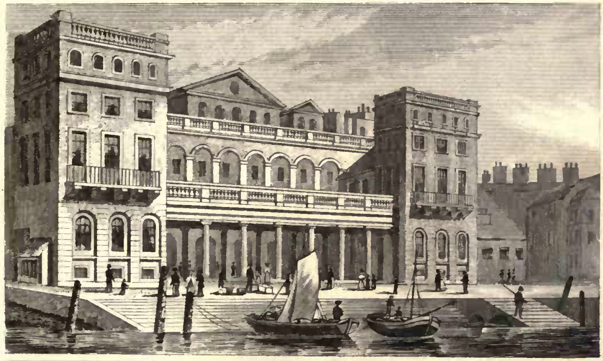
Hungerford Market derives its name from a family of the same name, of Farleigh, in the county of Wilts. Sir Edward Hungerford was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II.; and possessed an extensive mansion on the site of the present market which he converted into tenements and a market, which, in course of years declining, an Act was obtained in the year 1830, incorporating a company "for the re-establishment of Hungerford Market," as it was intended to erect it on an enlarged and superior plan; the site of the old market with the surrounding houses was purchased, together with the houses in Hungerford Street, and a few in the Strand, to secure a commodious thoroughfare. The architect employed is Mr. C. Fowler, who has done justice to the selection in the taste which he has displayed in the arrangement, particularly in the front towards the river, as represented in our engraving. This portion of the building consists of a centre and wings; the basement of the centre is occupied as a fish-market, and the wings as taverns, connected by a colonnade of Doric columns with the terrace. From the fish-market the ascent is by a spacious flight of steps in the centre externally, and two staircases within at the extremities of the portico, which is separated from the hall by a screen of arches. The hall, independently of the porticoes, is



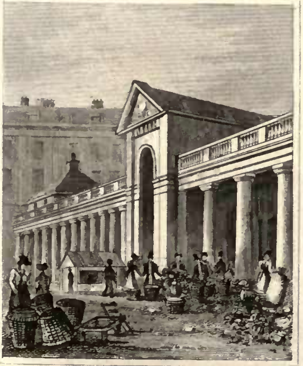
TRINITY CHURCH
LITTLE QUEEN ST HOLBORN



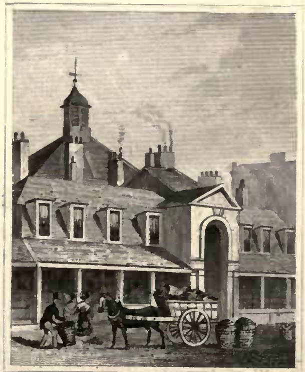
ST BARTHOLOMEWS THE GREAT
WEST SMITHFIELD



NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET



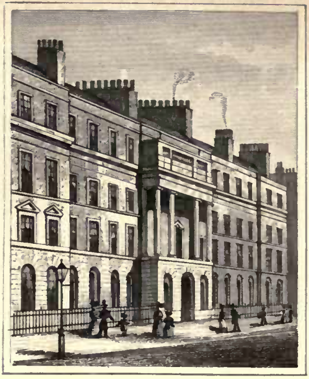
COVENT GARDEN MARKET
WEST FACADE



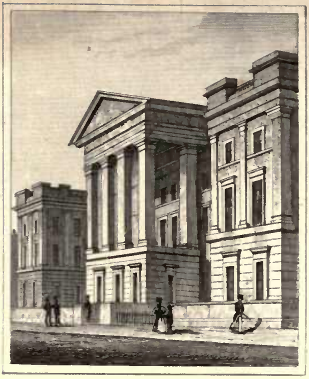
OXFORD MARKET

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

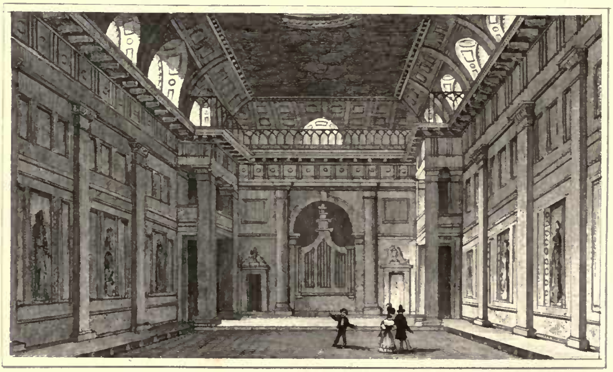
Engraved by J. Shury



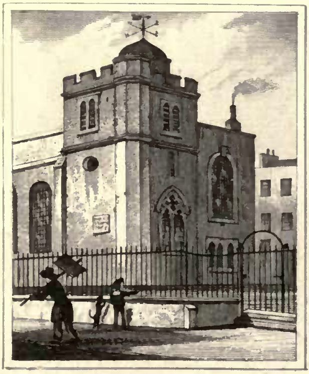
FURNIVALS INN



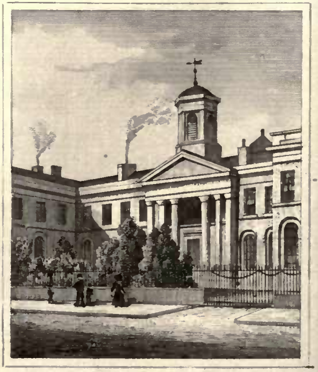
NEW ST GEORGES HOSPITAL



INTERIOR OF FREEMASONS HALL



ALHALLOWS
STAINING LANE



FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM
WESTMINSTER

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd *Engraved by J. Sh* one hundred and fifty-seven feet long by one hundred and twenty-three feet wide, and consisting of a nave and two aisles, exclusively of ranges of shops against the side walls; above these shops are galleries appropriated to the sale of various articles similar to bazaars, and are approached by four staircases placed at the extremities. The total width of the river front of the building is one hundred and twenty-six feet, and the length from the river to Hungerford Street four hundred and seventy-five feet.

WEST FACADE OF COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

THE beautiful piazza of Covent Garden, erected from designs by Inigo Jones, being rendered very incomplete by fire and alteration, the north-west facade of the market is erected in the centre of it; it consists of four principal parts, each characterized in a similar manner; the central portion is composed of an arch raised upon an entablature of two Tuscan columns; above this, on two piers, is a single-faced archivolt carrying a noble triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which is represented the armorial bearings of the Duke of Bedford, the noble proprietor; from each side of the centre is a colonnade of the Tuscan order projecting in front of the shops. The colonnades are built of granite; but architecturally they are disfigured by the balustrades running round the top.

OXFORD MARKET.

THE proposition for erecting a market near Oxford Street was made during the mania for building at the commencement of the last century, but at the bursting of the South Sea bubble the idea was neglected. After the lapse of several years the erection of a chapel and market was again alluded to as an inducement for the builders to go on; they were both completed by the year 1724, but were not opened until 1732, in consequence of the opposition of Lord Craven, who feared it would affect the profits of Carnaby market. It does not contain any thing worthy of notice either in its form or architecture, and is rapidly falling to decay.

FURNIVAL'S INN.

FURNIVAL'S INN, situated nearly opposite to Middle Row, Holborn, derives its name from the noble family of Furnival, who came from Normandy in the reign of Richard I. Gerard de Furnival accompanied that monarch to the Holy Wars; and was present at the siege of Acre. His grandson, Gerard, died at Jerusalem in the year 1219. His son, Thomas, was killed by the Saracens. Another Thomas de Furnival accompanied Edward I. in the wars of Scotland. His son, Thomas, was with his father in all his martial achievements; and his son, also named Thomas, bore a considerable share of glory at the taking of Caen in Normandy, at the battle of Cressy, and in the wars of Scotland during the reign of Edward III. He was succeeded by his brother William, whose daughter Joan having, in the reign of Henry IV., married Thomas Nevill, younger brother to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, the inheritance of this inn came to him; and by Maud, their sole daughter and heiress, it descended by marriage to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in which family it continued until the reign of Edward VI., when Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, in consideration of £120, sold the premises to Edward Griffin, Esq., Solicitor-General, William Ropere, and Richard Haydone, Esqrs., and their heirs, to the use of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, which sum of £120 was paid out of the treasury of that society, the principal and fellows of Furnival's Inn, to whom a lease was granted by the society of Lincoln's Inn, were to pay yearly the sum of £3. 6s. 4d., as appears by the accounts of that Inn.

The late inn occupied a very considerable space of ground, and was divided into two squares or courts. The front next the street was a very fine specimen of brick work, adorned with pilasters, mouldings, and a handsome arched gateway of the architecture prevalent during the reign of Charles II.

The hall was a plain brick building with a small turret, and two large projecting windows. The roof was of timber, arched and divided into pannels by ribs springing from the sides, its dimensions were forty feet by twenty-four. In the windows were a few armorial bearings; and in the room the portraits of Lord Rayland and Sir Thomas Pengelly.

The present beautiful structure is also erected in brick on the site of the old inn; the entrance is through a noble archway into a quadrangular court, round which are the chambers of the law students; one side of the court facing the entrance is occupied by Wood's hotel, which is a handsome building, and contains very superior accommodation; adjoining this is the mews for the use of the inhabitants.

ALLHALLOWS STAINING.

The church of Allhallows, Mark Lane, derived the additional appellation of Staining, or Stane church (Stone church), to distinguish it from the other churches, which were formerly built of timber.

The foundation of this church is unknown, although there are records of its having belonged to the family of De Waltham, and appropriated in the year 1367, by Bishop Sudbury, to the abbey of Our Lady of

Grace. About the year 1169 it became in such a dilapidated state as to fall down, and in 1694 it was substantially rebuilt. The whole of the building, both externally and internally, is entirely devoid of ornament. The height of the church is twenty-four feet, breadth thirty-two, and length seventy-eight feet. The altitude of the tower is about seventy feet, and contains six bells, one of which is dated 1458.

Among the benefactors of this church is the Grocer's Company, who gave the window, on which is painted the following inscription: "A. D. 1664. 10 R. Car. 2. This window was thus glazed, and a liberal allowance granted towards the repairing of the church and the parsonage house, by the right worshipful Company of Grocers, patrons of this church and rectory, being an impropriation purchased by the company, and disposed to the sole benefit of the church, according to the trust and appointment of the memorable Lady Dame Margaret Hamy, whose pious intention and paternal arms is here monumentally recorded." Another is Mr. Christopher Holt, who had inscribed on his tomb:

Our Holt (alas) hath shut his hold
  By death called hence in haste;
Whose christian name being Christopher,
  With Christ is better placed.
In Sawton born, of gentle race,
  In London spent his days;
A clerk that served in Custom House,
  In credit many ways.
So that we loose the loss
  Of this so dear a friend,
Whose life well spent while he was here,
  Hath gained a better end.

The churchwardens' books of this parish are very ancient and curious, the earliest date of which is 1492, and contains many entertaining articles, among which are descriptions of the interior of the church in the reign of Henry VI. and VIII., with the furniture, sacred utensils, &c.; from them it appears that in the year 1494, Roger Apsland "cast the chalice on the ground." The cause of this sacrilege is not recorded, but the "playnt against him cost 2d., the arrest 8d., and the withdrawing 6d."

The inhabitants of this parish had their infant bishop in honor of St. Nicholas, as appears by the following entry from the register: "1533, The churchwardens paid unto the Goodman Chese, broyderer, for making a new mytter for the byshoppe ageynst Saint Nycholas nyght, 2s. 8d." It was the ancient practice on Palm Sunday for the people to walk in procession (preceded by the priests and choir) with consecrated palm branches in their hands, in commemoration of the public entry of our

Saviour into Jerusalem, when the Jews strewed his way with the leaves of that tree. "What an angel had to do with this ceremony I am at a loss to conceive," says Mr. Malcolm, "but it is certain the priest of Allhallows Staining thought the presence of one necessary; and accordingly the churchwardens paid 'for the hyring of a payer of wynges and a crest for an angel on Paulme Sunday, viiid.'"

When the Princess Elizabeth came forth from her confinement in the Tower, she went into the church of Allhallows Staining; the first church she found open to return thanks for her deliverance from prison. As soon as this pious work was concluded, and the thanksgiving finished, the Princess and her attendants retired to the King's Head, in Fenchurch Street, to take some refreshment, and her royal highness was regaled with pork and pease. The memory of this visit is still preserved at the King's Head; and on the 17th of November, her highness's birth-day, certain people still meet to eat pork and pease in honor of the visit and the day. It must be observed, however, that as the princess Elizabeth came from her confinement in the Tower, according to Mr. Nichols, in his Progresses, some day in May, the original day has probably been lost and forgot; and the birth-day substituted in its stead. A print of the Princess Elizabeth, from a picture by Hans Holbein, is hung up in the great room of the tavern: and the dish, that appears to be of a mixed metal, in which the pork and pease were served up, still remains affixed to the dresser in the kitchen. This account is taken from the Gentleman's Magazine of 1790. There is also a tradition that the bells were rung with such zeal on this occasion, that the queen presented the ringers with silken ropes.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park corner, was established in 1733, for the relief of sick and lame persons. The site of this magnificent building was formerly occupied by the seat of James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough. The edifice is composed of a centre and two wings. The centre is ornamented by a portico of square columns, with an entablature, and triangular pediment. The wings have the basement story rusticated with Doric pilastres, entablement, &c., crowned by a massive blocking course, which is continued round the building: the apartments are lighted by three series of windows, those in the lower and principal story, finished by a cornice, &c.; and those in the upper, by an architrave.

INTERIOR OF FREEMASONS' HALL.

In Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is the Freemasons' Tavern and Hall, erected in 1780, from designs by T. Sandby. The Hall is one of the largest rooms in London, and is built in the present style of masonry, and properly embellished (see view of interior of Freemasons' Hall); it is also adorned with portraits of the Royal Family. It is appropriated to the holding of the grand lodges of this most respectable body of men; for concerts, and charitable meetings.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, LAMBETH.

This humane and excellent institution was founded in 1758, principally through the recommendation of Sir John Freeling, who having induced several noblemen and gentlemen to second his laudable proposals, raised a fund sufficient to purchase the lease of an inn, called the Hercules' Pillars, in St. George's Fields; this was soon fitted up to preserve friendless and deserted girls under twelve years of age, from that state of wretchedness which might expose them to all the miseries of prostitution. The regulations are excellent, the children are taught and regularly employed in knitting, reading, sewing, and in the business of the kitchen, &c.; and in such business as may make them good housewives, and useful members of society. In 1825 the Asylum was rebuilt, and forms three sides of a quadrangle. In the centre is a handsome chapel, which is open every Sunday to the public, when collections are made for the benefit of the children; whose cleanly and healthy appearance cannot fail to interest the spectators.

CHINGFORD CHURCH.

We quote from Dr. Hughson's History of London. "Chingford has been denominated in ancient records, Chingelford, and sometimes Shymgelford. Edward the Confessor gave this lordship to the church of St. Paul, London, which, in the time of the Conqueror's survey, held it for one manor and six hides; from which manor, however, according to that record, Peter de Valoys took one hide, eight acres of meadow, and so much wood land as was sufficient to feed fifty hogs; and Geoffrey de Mandeville ten acres of meadow.

"But this grant must be meant of a manor in Chingford, and not of the head manor there; for by the register book belonging to the church of St. Paul, it appears that the parish church of Chingford did not stand on their manor, but on the lordship manor of Chingleford, which was in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. part of the possession of Richard de Chilham, alias Dovor, by the marriage of Rose, the daughter and heir of Robert de Dovor.

"This manor descended by marriage to John, Earl of Athol, in Scotland, whose wife was Isabel, sister and heir of Richard de Chilham; but he forfeiting it by treason, 34 Edward III., that king gave it to Ralph Minthermen, Earl of Gloucester, who resigned it afterwards to David, son of Earl John, upon such a composition that the king confirmed it to him and his heirs; then it came to Giles, Lord Badlesmere, and from him by a daughter, to William, Lord Roos, of Hameloke, whose family enjoyed it for some descents, till Eleanor, the daughter of Edmund, the last Lord Roos, passed it by marriage to Robert de Manners, the ancestor of the Duke of Rutland. From him, it is probable, this manor was called Earl's Chingford, as the other for distinction bears the name of Chingford St. Paul.

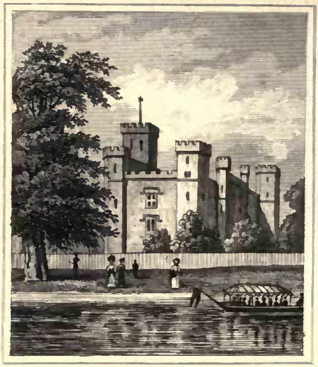
"The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a small structure of flint and stone; and being covered with ivy on the south and east side, forms a very picturesque object;" as is also

CHINGFORD HALL,

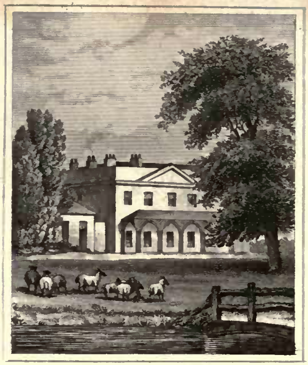
Which is a very ancient and irregular building, but does not possess any thing particularly worthy of observation.

KEW.

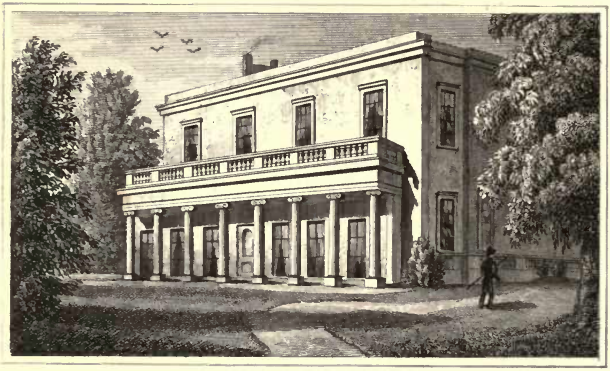
As a description of the principal objects in Kew Gardens has been given, we will now give an account of the village of Kew, formerly a hamlet of Kingston, but united to Petersham as one vicarage, by act of parliament in 1769. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, about seven miles from London. The chapel at this place was erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a space of ground presented by Queen Anne. On the south wall is a tablet in memory of a celebrated miniature painter named Jeremiah Meyer, further commemorated by a few verses written by Hayley. In the adjoining cemetery is interred the celebrated painter Thomas Gainsborough, a flat stone just records his name and the day of his exit from this mortal scene. The woodlands of Suffolk were his first academy, where nature herself taught him to sketch the rude rural landscape, between the tender years of ten and twelve. His talents, when matured by cultivation, produced the most exquisite perfection in his art." On Kew green, on the site of Mrs. Theobald's beautiful gardens, once stood a house, the favourite retirement, in the latter part of his life, of Sir Peter Lely. The stone bridge over the Thames at this place is from a design by Mr. Paine. It was opened in 1789, and is private property; the width is too contracted for its height; it has neither a pavement for foot passengers, nor recesses for shelter in case of danger.



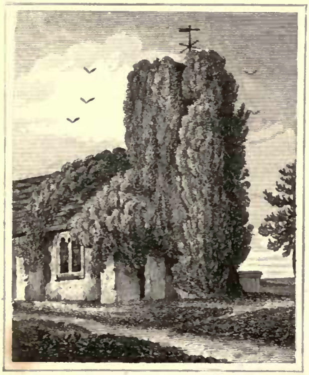
KEW PALACE



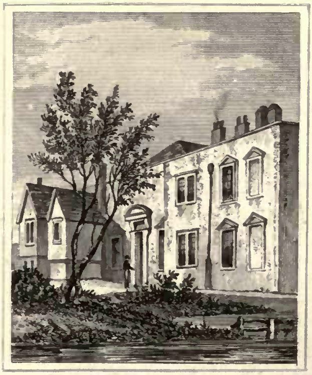
CHACE LODGE, ENFIELD



LANGHAM HOUSE S. FRONT



CHINGFORD CHURCH



CHINGFORD HALL

ENFIELD CHASE LODGE.

Although under the title of Enfield Church, some account of the Chase has been given, the following extract may not be unacceptable to our readers. "In April, 1557, the Princess Elizabeth was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield Chase, by a retinue of twelve ladies in white satin, on ambling palfries, and twenty yeomen in green, all on horseback, that her grace might hunt the hart. On entering the Chase she was met by fifty archers in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, each of whom presented her with a silver-headed arrow winged with peacocks' feathers. The princess was further gratified with the privilege of cutting the throat of a buck."

The elegant villa, called South Lodge, was the seat of the celebrated earl of Chatham, to whom it was left by will with the sum of ten thousand pounds. On receiving the bequest, his lordship observed, that he should expend that sum in alterations and improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years. When he parted with it the succeeding proprietor suffered the house and grounds to be much neglected, until they were purchased by alderman Skinner, who restored this beautiful spot to its former beauty. It afterwards came into the possession of H. Gundry, Esq., and is now the property of T. Cotton, Esq. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taste, and are adorned with two fine pieces of water, the prospect from which, from different parts of the ground into Epping Forest, is very rich and extensive.

LANGHAM HOUSE.

This elegant mansion, situated at the bottom of Langham Place, is the residence of Sir James Langham, Bart. It was erected by that able architect Mr. Nash, and is a varied architectural building, well relieved by appropriate projections. The principal feature is an Ionic portico running along the entire front. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and has altogether a very pleasing aspect, more resembling a country villa than a house in this extensive and smoky metropolis.

OLD BULL AND MOUTH INN.

For a number of years this inn has retained a great celebrity: it was originally used as a kind of market for bone lace, where the London shopkeepers were generally supplied with that article. It was also noted for a famous meeting-house for Quakers. There have been a variety of reasons given for the origin of the singular name of this place; but it has been satisfactorily explained by Mr. Pennant to be a corruption from Boulogne-mouth, in commemoration of the famous siege of that harbour by Henry VIII. The old inn has been lately pulled down, and a handsome one erected on the site, of which a description will be given, with a view of it.

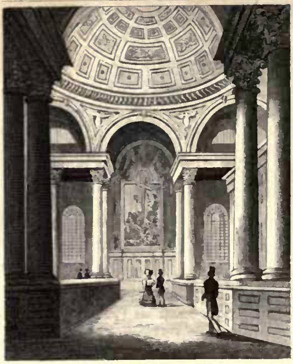
OLD PHYSICIANS' COLLEGE, WARWICK LANE.

Warwick Lane, Newgate Street, derives its name from the house of the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick: Cicely, countess of Warwick, resided here, 28th of Henry VIth. It afterwards became the property of the celebrated Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, surnamed "the king maker," during the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster. Stowe informs us that when this powerful nobleman arrived in London to the family convention of 1458, he was attended by "six hundred men all in red jackets, embroidered with ragged staves before and behind, and was lodged in Warwick Lane, in which house there were often six oxen eaten at breakfast, and every taverne was full of his meate, for hee that had anie acquaintance in that house might have then so much of sodden and rost meate as he could prick and carry upon a long dagger."

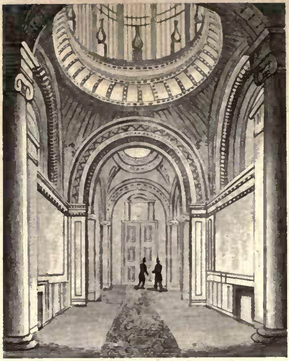
The principal object in this lane is the old College of Physicians, at present occupied by a market, and by Messrs. Tylor's, braziers and brassfounders. It is a very noble structure of brick and stone. The principal entrance is through a grand octangular porch, crowned with a dome and cone, terminated by a golden ball, which is thus alluded to by Garth in his Dispensary:

> "Where stands a dome majestic to the sight,
> And sumptuous arches bears its oval height;
> A golden globe, placed high with artful skill,
> Seems to the distant sight a gilded pill."

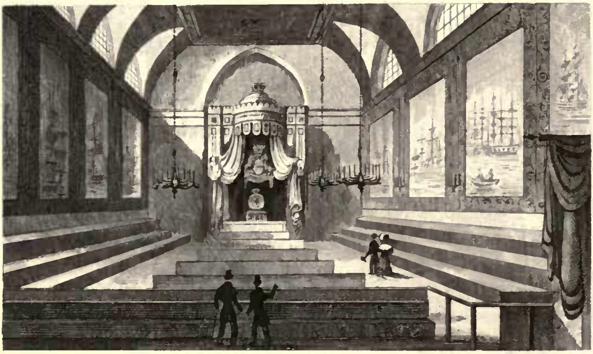
The entire front is decorated with pilasters of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. In the centre over the door-way is a statue of King Charles II., placed in a niche; and directly opposite, on the inner front of the porch, stands that of Sir John Cutler. The account given by Mr. Pennant of this gentleman is as follows: "I was greatly at a loss to learn how so much respect was shown to a character so stigmatized for avarice. I think myself much indebted to Dr. Warren for the extraordinary history. It appears by the annals of the college, that in the year 1674 a considerable sum of money had been subscribed by the fellows for the erection of a new college, the old one having been consumed by the great fire eight years before. It also appears that Sir John Cutler, a near relation of Dr. Whistler, the president, was desirous of becoming a benefactor. A committee was appointed to wait upon Sir John to thank him for his kind intention. He accepted



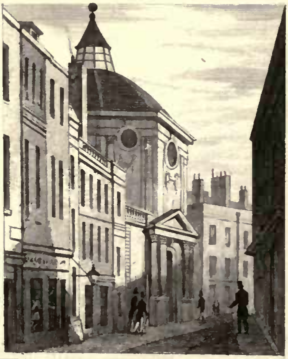
St STEPHENS CHURCH
WALLBROOK



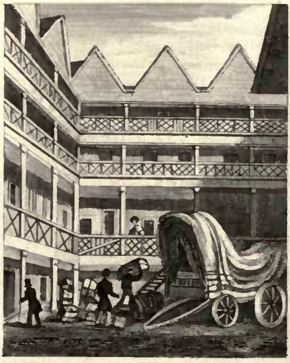
ROYAL VESTIBULE
HOUSE OF LORDS



INTERIOR OF HOUSE OF LORDS



OLD PHYSICIANS COLLEGE



OLD BULL & MOUTH INN

their thanks, renewed his promise, and specified the part of the building of which he intended to bear the expense. In the year 1680, statues in honor of the King and Sir John were voted by the members, and nine years afterwards the college being thus completed, it was resolved to borrow the money of Sir John Cutler to discharge the college debt, but the sum is not specified. It appears, however, that in 1699 Sir John's executors made a demand on the college for £7,000, which sum was supposed to include the money actually lent; the money pretended to be given, but set down as a debt in Sir John's books, and the interest on both. Lord Radnor, however, and Mr. Boulton, Sir John Cutler's executors, were prevailed upon to accept of £2,000 from the college, and actually remitted the other five; so that Sir John's promise, which he never performed, obtained him a statue, and the liberality of his executors has kept it in its place ever since; but the college wisely obliterated the inscription, which, in the warmth of its gratitude, it had placed beneath the figure:

Omnis Cutler cedat labor amphithatro.

The interior was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The central building, which contained the library and other rooms of state and convenience, is from a design by Inigo Jones. The hall-room, which is lighted by six arched windows on the east, and five on the west side of the centre, is very tastefully ornamented with stucco, and contained sixteen portraits, which were hung on the pilasters, among which was one of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood.

Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I. and Charles II.; Edward Tyson, M. D.; Richard Hall, M. D., by Richardson; Henry VIII.; Cardinal Wolsey; Andrew Vesalius, painted by Calcar; Sir Edmund King; Sir Thomas Brown; Charles Goodhall, M. D.; Daniel White, M. D.; Dr. Ratcliffe; Dr. Josiah Clarke; Dr. Thomas Millington; and Sir Hans Sloane; also busts of the Marquis of Dorchester; Dr. Richard Mead; Dr. Harvey; and Dr. Thomas Syddenham.

In the Censors' Room were portraits of Dr. Mead; Dr. Thomas Pellett; Sir John Mickelwhaite; Dr. Henry Plumtree; Dr. John Clarke; Dr. Francis Glissin; Dr. John Friend; Sir Samuel Garth; Dr. Baldwin Harvey; Dr. Thomas Wharton; and Dr. Syddenham.

Under the title of "College of Physicians," some account of this society has been given, we will therefore add that the college was founded at the instance of Dr. Linacre, who was disgusted at the modes used by quackery in the destruction of the lives of his fellow-creatures. The college was enabled to make statutes for their own government, and to have the control of pharmacy for seven miles round London. Parliament confirmed the patent, and enacted that eight elects "were to be appointed, from whom the president was to be chosen annually, who with these elects, were authorised to examine physicians within the several dioceses in England, excepting graduates of the two universities;" with fines and imprisonment against offenders.

The practice of physic had so degenerated, and the health of mankind suffered so much by means of empiricism, that it became necessary some steps should be taken to remove the evil: for this purpose, Dr. Edward Harrison, of Horncastle in Lincolnshire, caused a numerous meeting of the faculty to be held on the 9th of August, 1806, at the house of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., K.B., president of the Royal Society, &c., when he presented the following plan for better regulating the practice of physic in its different branches; which being read and considered, the following resolutions were entered into.

1. "That no person shall practise as physician, unless he be a graduate of some university in the united kingdom, and has attained the age of twenty-four years. That he shall have studied the different branches of physic in an university, or other respectable school or schools of physic, during the space of five years, at least two of which shall have been passed in the university where he takes his degree.

2. "That no person shall practise as surgeon under three and twenty years of age, nor until he has obtained a diploma or licence from some one of the Royal College of Surgeons, or other chirurgical corporations of the united kingdom. That he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to a practitioner in surgery, and afterwards have spent at least two years in the study of anatomy and surgery in a respectable school or schools of physic.

3. "That no person shall practise as an apothecary until he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to some regular apothecary or surgeon practising as an apothecary. That he shall have studied the different branches of physic in some respectable school or schools during the space of at least one year, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

4. "That no man shall practise midwifery, unless he has attended anatomical lectures twelve months, and received instruction for the same from some experienced accoucheur, and shall have assisted at real labors. And that no female shall practise midwifery without a certificate of fitness and qualification from some regular practitioner or practitioners in that branch.

5. "That no person shall follow the business of a retail chemist and druggist, unless he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to that art.

6. "That none of these restrictions be construed to affect persons at present regularly practising in the different branches of medicine.

7. "Whether physicians shall be entitled to recover their fees by the usual legal means?

8. "That a register shall be kept of all medical practitioners in the united kingdom; and every person in future, entering upon the practice of any branch of the profession, shall pay a fine on admission, the amount and disposition of which is to be settled and specified hereafter."

The prosecution of the above plan has had a very salutary effect in preserving thousands from fraud and peril.

VESTIBULE AND INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

For a description of the interior of the House of Lords we must refer our readers to Vol. I. page 25, of this work. The vestibule is a beautiful specimen of architecture, having an arched roof supported by columns of the Ionic order, and lighted by a circular lantern. It is not merely the general appearance which is elegant, but the details are so highly finished as to bear the inspection of the most critical observer; as is the case with the

INTERIOR OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK,

So justly termed the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. The view which the artist has selected for the subject of the engraving is taken from the immediate entrance, where the noble grandeur of this magnificent structure strikes at once upon the sight, its gigantic columns supporting the beautifully ornamented roof, together with that exquisite specimen of painting executed by the celebrated Benjamin West, Esq., and representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen, form a *tout ensemble*, which must be seen to be appreciated.

ST. MARTIN ORGAR.

The parents of St. Martin, to whom this church is dedicated, were pagans. He was born in Hungary, and from a very early age discovered a predilection for the Christian religion, which his father, who was a soldier, perceiving, sent him to the wars under the emperor Constantius, and afterwards under Julian, into Gaul. This course he pursued for three years, when, being at the city of Amiens, he met a poor naked man, and having bestowed his other substance to charitable uses, he had nothing left but his cloak; this he divided with his sword and gave to the pauper. Being afterwards baptized, and journeying to St. Hilary, bishop of Poictiers, he was initiated into the priesthood, and publicly opposed the Arian heresy, for which he was openly scourged and banished. Upon his return to France, A. D. 376, he was appointed bishop of Tours, which he governed with great difficulty and peril, from the machinations of the Arian persecutors, for twenty-six years, and died of a fever, during the reign of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius, aged eighty-one.

The church derives its additional title of Orgar from its founder Ordgarus, who gave this as well as that of St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, to the canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, as appears by the register of Ralph Diceto, dean of St. Paul's in the year 1181.

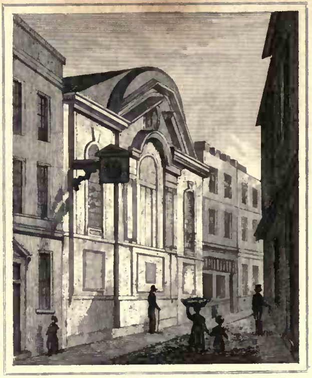
The site of this church, since the parish has been united to St. Clement, Eastcheap, is made the burial-place of the parishioners. However, part of the steeple remains, in which is a dial projecting into the street; and part of the nave being found repairable, a body of French protestants, in communion with the episcopal church of England, obtained a lease of the tower and ruinous nave from the minister and churchwardens, and got it confirmed by parliament, in pursuance of which the purchasers erected a church for their own use, where they continue to perform divine service, according to the rites of the church of England.

Sir William Cromer, lord mayor of London in 1413 and 1423, gave by his last will, dated 1433, his house in Sweeting's Alley, and his houses and gardens in Crutched Friars, for the repairs and ornaments of St. Martin's church, and for the use of the poor.

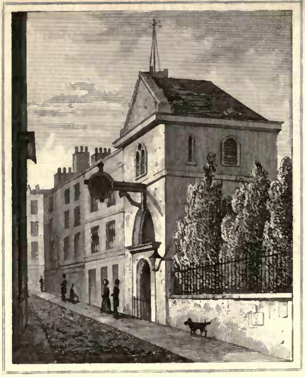
According to Stowe, this church was the place of sepulture for the following eminent persons:

John Mathew, lord mayor in the year 1490.

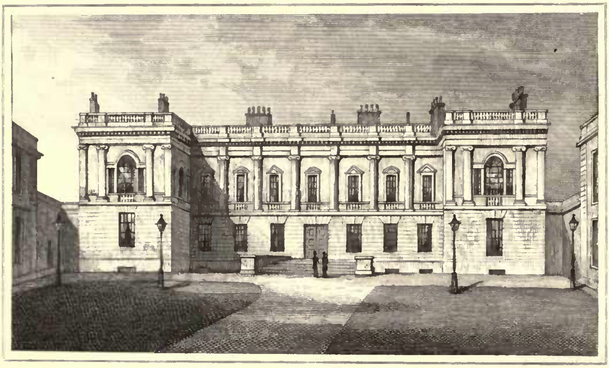
Sir William Hewett, mayor in 1559, with his lady and daughter, wife of Sir William Osborne. Respecting this family our city annalists have transmitted us an account of this period, which must not be omitted, as it shows some of the noble feelings of the human heart. The lord mayor of the year 1559, was Sir William Hewett, a merchant of high reputation and influence. His family consisted of three sons and an only daughter, then a child in arms. Sir William's house was built on London Bridge, and the lower part projected over the current of the Thames. The nursery maid, amusing herself and her little charge at an open window, had the calamity to drop her into the stream, to the great horror of the family, who considered her as irrecoverably lost. A young gentleman of the name of Osborne, apprentice to Sir William, instantly sprang into the river, and at the risk of his own life saved that of the child. On good



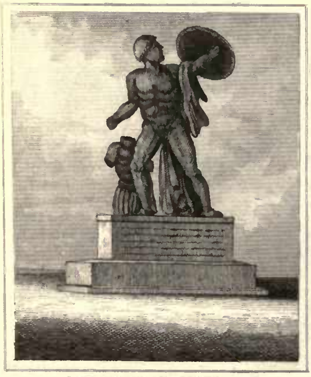
ST MARY AT HILL



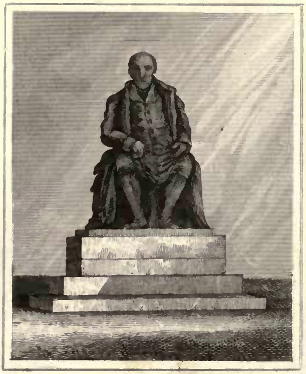
ST MARTIN ORGAR
MARTINS LANE, CITY



BURLINGTON HOUSE
PICCADILLY



STATUE OF ACHILLES
HYDE PARK



STATUE OF MAJOR CARTWRIGHT
BURTON CRESCENT

and honest minds this must have made a deep and mutual impression. Osborne could not but value the person whom he had snatched from the jaws of death; the father looked with a gracious eye on the gallant deliverer of his darling; and the young lady, as she grew up, must have been very insensible could she, without emotion, behold a handsome, generous man, who had braved danger to save her life. When she became marriageable, her father's fortune attracted suitors of a very high rank—among others, the earl of Shrewsbury. But the worthy knight rejected every proposal, declaring "that as Osborne had saved her life, so none but Osborne should have her to wife;" and with her bestowed very large estates in money and land. Sir William Osborne was the ancestor in a direct line of the ducal family of Leeds, and afterwards filled the highest city offices with distinguished credit and ability, serving the office of sheriff in 1567, and of lord mayor in the year 1583. The late duke of Leeds, one of the most amiable of mankind, has been heard to speak with exultation of his mercantile ancestors, and claim an hereditary distinction among the citizens of London. From *Stowe—Hunter.*

Sir Humphrey Brown, knight, lord chief justice in 1562.

John Franke, Esq., and his family, attendants upon Queen Anne of Denmark, wife to James I.

Sir Allen Cutler, lord mayor in 1625, on whose monument were the following lines, inscribed by his son:

"When he left earth rich bounty died,
Mild courtesy gave place to pride;
So Mercy to bright Justice said,
'O, Sister, we are both betrayed.'
White Innocence lay on the ground
By Truth, and wept at either's wound.

"The sons of Levi did lament,
Their lamps went out, their oil was spent;
Heaven hath his soul, and only we
Spin out our lives in misery.
So, Death, thou missest of thy ends,
And kill'st not him, but kill'st his friends."

ST. MARY-AT-HILL.

This church, so called from its situation, is of ancient date, Richard Hackney, sheriff of London, having presented it to the living in 1337.

The walls of the building having withstood the injury of the great fire, the interior was rebuilt at the public charge, and finished in 1672. About forty years ago it was repaired and beautified in a very judicious manner, the old tower taken down and rebuilt, and the west front correspondently built of brick. Towards the hill the front is very handsome; it is of stone, as are all the other walls except the west. The side windows were Gothic until the piers were taken out, and the whole formed into single frames, which give a light appearance to the church.

The interior, over the middle aisle, is graced with a very light and beautiful cupola. The roofs of the side aisle are flat, supported by four columns; at each end of the church are two pilasters of a composition of the Doric and Corinthian orders. The whole church is well wainscoted to the height of eight feet, with oak pews, and enriched with cherubims, festoons, &c.

The altar-piece is of Norway oak, with a handsome cornice and pediment. The length of the church is ninety-six feet, breadth sixty, altitude to the ceiling of the roof twenty-six feet, and to the centre of the cupola thirty-eight feet.

In the year 1497, when some labourers were digging for the foundation of a wall in this church, they found a coffin of rotten timber, containing a female body, apparently uncorrupted, and the joints pliable. The body was discovered to be that of Alice, lady of the above sheriff Hackney, who had been buried upwards of a century and a half. After exposure for three days, without any noisome smell, it began to grow putrid, and was therefore again deposited in its parent earth.

There are not any monuments particularly worthy of notice, although Stowe records the following eminent citizens who were buried here:

Richard Gosselyn, sheriff in the year 1422. He gave his house, called the "house in Love Lane," and a tenement in Foster Lane, for the support of religious foundations.

John Bedham, fishmonger, who gave in 1472, several legacies for the same purpose.

Nicholas Exton, lord mayor in 1387.

William Cambridge, mayor in 1420.

Robert Revel, sheriff in 1490, a benefactor towards rebuilding the church.

William Remington, mayor in 1500.

Sir Thomas Blanke, mayor in 1594.

Sir Robert Hampson, alderman in 1607.

Within this parish was a place called *Septem Cameræ*, which was either a house or so many rooms or chambers belonging to a chantry, the rent of which was appropriated towards the maintenance of a priest to pray for the soul of the founder. These, with other chantry lands in the city, were sold by Edward VI., for the sum of £998. 8s. 10d.

To this parish is united that of St. Andrew Hubbard, the church of which was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the site now covered by the king's Weigh House (which see).

BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

Burlington House was the first noble mansion erected in Piccadilly; the munificent founder of which said that he placed it there "because he was certain no one would build beyond him." The front of this beautiful mansion is of stone, in two stories, the lower one rusticated, upon which rises the principal story, ornamented by three-quarter columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature, cornice, blocking course, and balustrade. Between the columns of the centre are the windows, lighting the principal apartments, finished alternately by a circular and angular pediment The wings are adorned by noble Venetian windows, and pilasters of the Ionic order. Adjoining the wings of the building are colonnades of the Doric order, which have a noble and striking effect. The apartments are finished with great taste, and the staircase is painted by Sebastian Ricci. The whole of the building is obscured from public view by a lofty brick wall or screen.

The house was left to the Devonshire family, on the express condition that it should not be demolished. It was afterwards inhabited by the celebrated duke of Portland, who died at this house in 1809, only a few days after he had resigned his seat in the cabinet, and is at present occupied by Lord Cavendish.

STATUE OF ACHILLES,

To commemorate the great and important victories gained by the noble Duke of Wellington. The statue of Achilles was erected in Hyde Park by a public subscription of Ladies.

The model from which this statue is taken is one of the celebrated group on the Monte Cavallo at Rome. The original statue (the first cast from which was brought into this country and exhibited by Mr. Charles Day) has the straps of a shield on its left arm, and placed by the side of a horse as if in the act of reining him in. But Westmacott, the professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy, has restored a perfect circular shield on the left arm of this bronze Colossus, but has omitted the sword. It is placed on a lofty granite pedestal, bearing an inscription of its history.

STATUE OF MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.

John Cartwright, an Englishman of eccentric political character, was the third son of William Cartwright, Esq., of Marnham in the county of

Nottingham, and born there in the year 1740. He was educated at the celebrated Newark grammar-school, and afterwards entered into the navy, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant; but, objecting to the American war, he retired from the service. He now became major in the Nottinghamshire militia, a circumstance to which he owed the popular title of major for a length of time after he ceased to hold the commission.

In 1775 he published a tract entitled, American Independence the Glory and Interest of Great Britain, and joined Dr. John Jebb, in 1780, Granville Thorpe, and several others, in forming the society for Constitutional Information. He was roused by the French revolution to publish the Commonwealth in Danger, 1795, and was afterwards the author of numerous publications on a Reform in the House of Commons. On the death of his elder brother the estate of Marnham devolved to him, which he sold, and purchased the estate of Brotherthoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire. He afterwards resided for some time at Enfield, from whence he removed to Westminster, in the year 1810. After the slaughter at Manchester, major Cartwright attended a meeting at Birmingham, respecting that unhappy business, in consequence of which he was indicted with others for a conspiracy. He was tried at the Warwick assizes on the 1st of June, 1821, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of £100 to the king. He died September 23, 1824, at his house in Burton Crescent. The subject of our engraving is the statue erected to the memory of this singular man, and is situated nearly opposite the house occupied by him in Burton Crescent.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' HALL.

The antiquity of this company is very great; but they were first incorporated during the reign of Edward VI., and confirmed by James I. Formerly this company not only dealt in candles, but monopolized the sale of oil, vinegar, butter, hops, soap, &c. In the third year of the reign of Henry VIII. they were appointed to examine oils and to destroy such as were impure. But they exceeding their commission in destroying oils that might have been used with advantage, and not receiving any fees for their trouble, the privilege was disused.

During the reign of Edward VI., the magistracy of London, enforcing some act respecting the price of some commodities vended by the tallow-chandlers, the company in disgust refused by universal consent to sell any, and carried their obstinacy to such an extent that a complaint was made to the king and the council, who thereupon issued orders commanding them to sell their candles at the usual price; and were compelled to imprison some of the most refractory, ere the orders were properly attended to.

Deceits and abuses were so extensively practised on the public during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that about the year 1576 this company instituted an inquiry concerning the frauds in their trade: the result was that they agreed Roger Tyler, one of the wardens, and a just man, should apply to the queen for a new grant to search and destroy corrupt wares, &c.; and they petitioned her majesty "that whereas much counterfeit vinegar was made of corrupt beer and ale, and the same coloured and mingled with unwholesome dredges, as well within the liberty of London as also in St. Catharine's, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, St. John's Clerkenwell, and other such like places, the same being corrupt, was unmeet to be used, and yet the same was sold into the city for good and perfect, the people thereby deceived, besides the fear of great infection to be bred therewith; and also firkins of salt butter, mingled and packed up with old musty butter in divers parts of the firkins; and the like abuse used in oil and hops; for reformation whereof, the masters and wardens were moved in conscience to procure redress, and therefore petitioned her majesty.

"The dredges used for colouring vinegar were elder-berries, privet-berries, turnsole, and similar ingredients; the musty and mouldy butter was packed in the heart of vessels of butter; the salad oils were mixed with Lisbon oils; the old and musty hops were packed in the heart of the sacks of hops, and a great quantity of red sand mingled with the same to make them weigh heavy."

In consequence of this report her majesty, by letters patent, ordered and appointed the master-wardens and commonalty of the company of tallow-chandlers to search, examine, view, and try all soap, vinegar, butter, hops, and oils, within the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the parishes of St. Catharine's, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Westminster, St. John's Clerkenwell, and St. Giles'-in-the-Fields; and prohibited that "any man should put to sale any of the premises before they were searched, upon the pain of forfeiture, the one moiety of the forfeiture to the queen, and the other to the searchers, and for the payment of the searchers." An imposition was put upon every barrel of good soap to the amount of 2d., and so proportionably, upon a tun of vinegar 8d., upon a barrel of butter 2d., upon a tun of Seville oil 8d., upon a sack of hops 8d., and so upon less quantities proportionably; with a clause of revocation of these letters patent for "misuser."

This roused the lord mayor and the magistracy of the city to oppose what was deemed an invasion of the city privileges; they resisted the execution of the patent, on the ground that in all places where the searches were to be made there were already sufficient authorities to inflict penalties of breach of the law, and that there was no place where the tallow-chandlers were allowed to exercise that office without encroaching upon the inheritance of other men; and with respect to the city "the imposition contained in the letters patent alluded to was against the common law, and that liberty of every subject in his own goods, and against the free traffic of the city of London, granted by charter in the 30th of Henry III.; that there was no need of this patent for the tallow-chandlers searching these commodities, because the lord mayor was bound by his oath in the exchequer to perform the said search. This oath, according to the Red Book of the exchequer, is as follows:

"Ye shall swere that ye shall serve weele and trewly oure souerayn Lord Edward the Sixt, by the grace of God, &c., in the office of Mairalte in the Cite of London, and the same cite ye shall keepe surely and saufly unto the use of oure said souerayn Lorde the kynge of England, and of his heires kynges of England. And the profit of the kyng ye shall do in all thyngs that to you longeth. And the rightes of the kyng and that longeth to the corone ye shall trewly keepe. Ye shall not assent unto decres nor concelement of the rightes nor the franchises of the kyng. And there where ye may knowe the rightes of the kyng or of the corone, be it in landes, rentys, or in franchises, or in suytes conceled or withdrawn, ye shall put youre power to call it ageyn, and if ye may not do it, ye shall tell it unto the kyng, or to those of his councell, of whom ye shall understande for to be certeyne that they shall enforme the kyng thereof. And ye shall trewly and rightwisely treete the peeple of youre baille. And righte ye shall do to every persone, as well to straunge as to privery, to pore as to riche, in that that longeth to you for to do; and that for highnes nor for riches, for gyfts, promys, favour, nor hate, ye shall no wrong do to eny persone, nor to no man shall ye the righte lette.

"Ye shall not take by the which the kyng may lose, or by the which the right may be lettyd. And, also, that ye shall sette goode kepyng upon the assise of brede, wyne, ale, fysh, corn, and of all other victualles; and, also, of weeyghtes and meesures, in the seide cite, doying sadde and due execucion upon the defaultes, that there shall be founde accordyng to all statutes thereof made, not repeled. And that in all thynges to the meire of the seide cite, longyng for to be done well, and trewly ye shall have you and doo. So God help your and holy doing."

The Hall, situated on Dowgate-hill, is a very handsome edifice, erected on arcades of the Tuscan order, and enclosing a neat square, in the centre of which is a fountain. The Tallow Chandlers' Company are governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty-eight assistants; with a livery.

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE.

SHAFTESBURY House is situated in Aldersgate Street, near St. Martin's le-grand; it is built of brick, and ornamented with stone in a most noble and elegant manner; performed by the celebrated Inigo Jones, for the residence of the earls of Thanet, and was first called Thanet House. It was afterwards purchased by Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury. The front facing the street is adorned with pilasters of the Ionic order. Upon the fashion for the polite inhabitants of this part of the metropolis to breathe the air of St. James's Court, this beautiful palace was let out for several mechanical uses, and is at present occupied by tradesmen.

THE ALBANY HOTEL, PICCADILLY.

ADJOINING to Burlington House, eastward, is the Albany Hotel, which derives its name from the second title of the late Duke of York, and exchanged by him with Lord Melbourne; when his royal highness had left it the gardens were covered with buildings, which are let out as lodgings to the nobility, members of parliament, and others, who have not any fixed town residence. This fine range of buildings extends from Piccadilly to Burlington Gardens. At each end is a porter's lodge; but it is not a regular thoroughfare.

SALTERS' HALL.

ON the western side of St. Swithin's church formerly stood the mansion and gardens of the prior of Tortington; on the back of which, in Walbrook, during the reign of Henry VII., were two houses adjoining, inhabited by the infamous peculators belonging to that monarch, Sir Richard Empson, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and Robert Dudley, Esq., who had each of them doors of communication into Tortington Gardens, where they usually contrived their schemes of depredation against their fellow-subjects at the suppression of monasteries. Tortington House came to the crown; and Henry VIII. granted it, with the church and church-yard of St. Swithin, as the property of the dissolved priory, to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; and it then changed its name to Oxford Place, which the adjoining court still preserves. John de Vere was one of those who subscribed the articles against Cardinal Wolsey. Oxford Place was again granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward, Earl of Oxford, grandson of the former. The earl, being highly incensed against Cecil Lord Burleigh (whose daughter he had married), for not preserving Thomas Duke of Norfolk from destruction, when condemned for his correspondence with Mary Queen of Scots, and believing it to be in the power of Burleigh to save him, broke out into the most unreserved indignation against the minister. He declared he would do all in his power to ruin the countess, his daughter; and he kept his word; for he not only separated from her, but consumed or sold his estate, leaving very little to his son and successor in the title. Such hard and undeserved treatment broke the lady's heart, and she died soon after. Among other portions of his estate, Oxford Place was disposed of, to Sir John Hart, who kept his mayoralty here, in 1389. Joan, his eldest daughter, having married Sir George Bolles, this place came into his possession, and he also kept his mayoralty here, in the year 1617. From the descendants of Sir George, the premises were purchased by the company of Salters.

The Salters form the ninth company, in point of precedence, in the city of London; and are of such an ancient date that they had a grant of a livery in the reign of Richard II., A.D. 1394; although their present charter of incorporation is no older than April 28, 1578. They are rich in estates; and are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

The Lord Mayor's members of this company are as follow:

Sir Robert Basset, in the year	1476.	Sir William Welsh, - -	1592.
Sir William Horne, - - - -	1488.	Sir Owen Buckingham, -	1704.
Robert Chawry, - - - -	1495.	Sir Charles Peers, - -	1716.
Sir Thomas Purgiter, - -	1531.	Sir R. Carr Glyn, - -	1799.
Sir John Cotes, - - - - -	1543.	Sir John Eamer, - - -	1802.
Sir Ambrose Nicholas, - -	1576.		

James Smith, Esq., on the 22nd and 23rd of July, 1661, a citizen and salter of London, conveyed to the Salters' Company certain alms-houses, (eight in number) at Maidenhead, and endowed them with a farm in the parishes of Bury and Cookham, called Norden. In the alms-houses, eight poor men and their wives are maintained: they must be fifty years of age at least, inhabitants of Cookham, and recommended by the minister and inhabitants assembled in vestry, to the court of assistants of the Salters' Company, who select some fit objects for admission out of those so nominated. A farther endowment was made for the better support of these alms-houses by two ladies, relations of the founder. These alms-houses are well supported; and once in three years the court of assistants of the Salters' Company take a view of them, make orders for their good government, and correct irregularities, if they find any, in the conduct of the alms-people.

The company have also twelve alms-houses in Monkwell Street, London, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, an alderman of London, for twelve widows or daughters of salters, for the support whereof he left an estate in houses, adjoining to the alms-houses; the rents of which are appropriated for the maintenance of the alms-women; but the company make a considerable addition to the stipends out of their own funds; and have an apothecary, at an annual salary, to attend and take care of the sick.

In Salters' Rents, Bow Lane, there are alms-houses for six alms-men, partly supported by legacies and bequests of different benefactors; and partly by the bounty of the company. These alms-men are always chosen out of poor decayed Freemen of the Company.

The Company distribute about £750 per annum, in support of these alms-houses, and to different charitable purposes, beside public donations, and subscriptions on great and particular occasions.

The late Hall of the company was a plain brick building, commodious and well calculated for business. In it were pictures of Mr. John Ireland, the first master of the company, and a considerable benefactor; also, of Mr. William Robson, and Mr. Bernard Hyde, two great benefactors. The former gave £5000, for charitable purposes; and the latter, the sum of £1500 for the same use; and a fine picture of William III. on horseback.

But a curiosity was exhibited in the Court Room, framed and glazed being,

A bill of fare for fifty people of the Company of Salters, A.D. 1506.

	£	s.	d.
36 chickens	0	4	5
1 swan, and 4 geese	0	7	0
9 rabbits	0	1	4
2 rumps of beef-tails	0	0	2
6 quails	0	1	6
2 oz. of pepper	0	0	2
2 do. of cloves and mace	0	0	4
1½ oz. of saffron	0	0	6
3 lbs. of sugar	0	0	8
2 lbs. of raisins	0	0	4
1 lb. of dates	0	0	4
1½ lb. of comfits	0	0	2
Half hundred eggs	0	0	2½
4 gallons of curds	0	0	4
1 gallon gooseberries	0	0	2
Bread	1	0	0
One kilderkin of ale	0	2	3
Herbs	0	1	0
2 dishes of butter	0	0	4
4 breasts of veal	0	1	5
Bacon	0	0	6
Quarter load of coals	0	0	4
Faggots	0	0	2
3½ gallons of Gascoygne wine	0	2	4
One bottle Muscovadine	0	0	8
Cherries and tarts	0	0	8
Verjuice and vinegar	0	0	2
Paid the cook	0	3	4
Perfume	0	0	2
One bushel & half meal	0	0	8
Water	0	0	3
Garnishing the vessels	0	0	3
	1	13	2½

In the old Hall was performed, during the year 1765, by Messrs. Dove and Dilly, citizens of London, in the presence of Sir William Stephenson, lord mayor, Lord Howe, one of the Lords of the admiralty, and several eminent merchants, and gentlemen of great learning, abilities and knowledge in the art of distillation, and qualities of drugs, and in the properties of good and wholesome water, an experiment to make salt water sweet, palatable, and fit for all uses, with a cheap and wholesome ingredient, to the entire satisfaction of the spectators.

The present handsome structure is an elaborate elevation, by George Smith, Esq., the architect of St. Paul's school, and many other excellent civic structures. It is composed of a tetrastyle portico, of the Ionic order, which supports an attic, forming a base and pedestal for the armorial bearings and supporters of the company. The side portions of the edifice contain semicircular headed windows, above which are tablets beautifully sculptured with the Grecian honeysuckle.

STATUE OF GUY, EARL OF WARWICK.

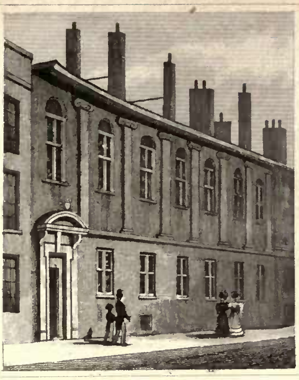
At the house, No. 9, Newgate Street, at present occupied by a tobacconist, is a stone tablet, bearing the effigy of Guy, Earl of Warwick, whose residence stood near this spot. He was renowned in the days of King Athelstone for killing the Danish chief Colbrand. It bears the date of 1668, but was renovated in the year 1817. No. 80 of the same street is decorated with another sculpture, dated 1669, representing the diminutive Jeffrey Hudson and the gigantic William Evans, known by the titles of King Charles's

PORTER AND DWARF.

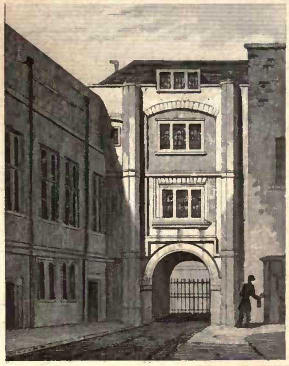
Any of our readers who have perused the Peveril of the Peak of the late Sir Walter Scott, must remember the inimitable description of Jeffrey Hudson, upon his meeting with Julian Peveril, in the Gate-house, on suspicion of being concerned in the Popish Plot. When he was about eight years of age; being only eighteen inches in height he was served up in a cold pie, at the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, and as soon as he made his appearance, was presented by the Duchess to the Queen, who retained him in her service. The variety of incidents of this man's life would fill a volume; but the principal are mentioned in the above work. The Porter is said to have been so tall as to be able to look over the wall and converse with persons who wanted admittance, without troubling himself to open the portal. So much for the marvellous.

MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL

Was founded by the Company of Merchant Tailors, in the year 1561, under the mastership of Emanuel Lucas; Richard Hill, a former master,



MERCHANT TAILORS SCHOOL



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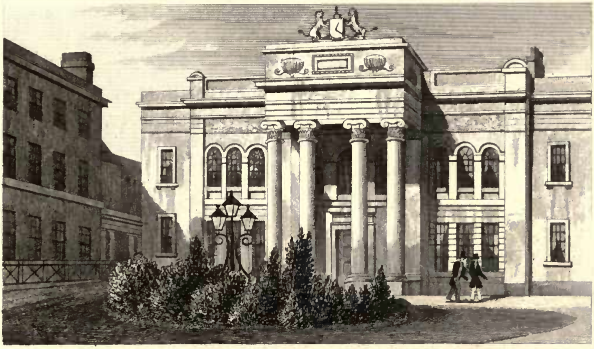
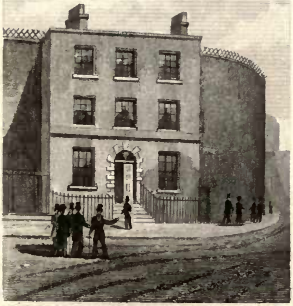
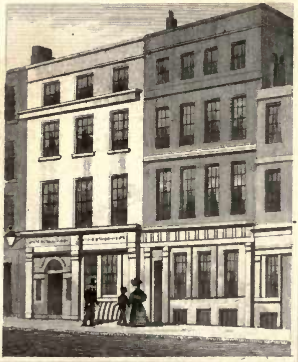


SALTERS HALL



KINGS BENCH PRISON
ENTRANCE



PREROGATIVE WILL OFFICE
DOCTORS COMMONS

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd *Engraved by J. Shury*

having previously given £500 towards the purchase of a house for that purpose. But that house having been destroyed by the great fire of 1666, the present buildings were erected upon the same spot, at the charge of the company. This is a spacious building supported on the east by stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister, within which are apartments for three ushers. Adjoining the school is a well furnished library and the chapel; and contiguous to these is a large house appropriated to the head-master.

In this school about 300 boys are educated, of which number, by the statutes of the foundation, 100 are taught gratis, 50 at 2s 6d. per quarter; and 100 at 5s. Certain annual examinations or probations are appointed, at which public exercises are performed by the scholars, of whom several are yearly sent to St. John's College, Oxford, which appears to have been principally founded for their use, as they have no less than 46 fellowships there.*

SION COLLEGE, LONDON WALL.

The account given of the college in Dr. Hughson's History of London is as follows: "The plot of ground on which this college was erected had been formerly occupied by a nunnery; but being in a state of decay, William Elsynge, citizen and mercer of London, founded an hospital, bearing his name, in the reign of Edward III. and the year 1329, for a warden priest and one hundred blind paupers. It was afterwards improved into a priory of canons regular, by the name of the priory of St. Mary Elsynge, the founder being the first prior.

"Upon the dissolution, 31 Henry VIII., it was valued at £193. 15s. 3d.; and granted to John Williams, Esq. afterwards Sir John, and ultimately Lord Williams, of Thame; being also master of the king's jewels, who converted the hospital, with the lodgings of the prior and canons, into a dwelling-house: the church-yard he transformed into a garden-plot; and the cloister he reduced to a gallery; whilst the apartments of the poor blind brethren were converted to stabling for horses. During Lord Williams' residence, on Christmas Eve, 1541, an accidental fire broke out in the gallery, which burnt with such fierceness that the whole house and other buildings were consumed; and several of the royal jewels were destroyed and embezzled.

"The house having been rebuilt, Margery, daughter of Lord Williams, and wife to Lord Norris, after the death of her father conveyed the whole estate to Sir Rowland Haywood, alderman and Lord Mayor of London, for the sum of £700; Sir Rowland's son, Sir John, sold it to Mr. Robert Parkhurst, alderman, reserving a quit rent, and £4 per annum, left by his father to the poor of St. Alphage, for ever.

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* Leigh's Picture of London.

"Sion College, built upon the site of the hospital and priory, owes its foundation to Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street, who directed, by his will, dated October 1st, 1623, that £3000 should be applied in building a college for the use of the London clergy, who were incorporated by Charles I., by the name of "The President and Fellows of the College of Sion, within the City of London, and for alms-houses for twenty persons, ten men, and ten women; for the endowment of which, Dr. White left £160 per annum; of which the sum of £120 per annum was appropriated to the alms-houses; and the remaining £40 to the common expenditure of the college; out of which, it was ordered that the clergy should have four dinners annually; and on those days, quarterly, to have Latin Sermons.

"The Bishop of London was appointed visitor, by the charter; and the corporation made to consist of a president, two deacons, and four assistants (to be chosen on Tuesday, three weeks after Easter, yearly); and all the rectors, vicars, licensed lecturers, and curates, within the City of London, and the suburbs thereof; and the president, deacons, and assistants, were appointed governors and rectors of the alms-houses and alms-people; and to elect proper objects.

"Dr. White, not living to see the foundation, which he had intended in his life time, completed, left the execution of his benevolence to the Reverend Mr. John Simpson, rector of St. Olave's, Hart Street, who not only fulfilled his important trust, but at his own cost of £2000, added a spacious library, one hundred and twenty feet long, by twenty-five feet broad; and erected a building on the south side, for the residence of the governors.

"In the year 1632, the corporation fixed on a common seal, which represented the Good Samaritan, with this inscription:—Vade et sac similiter; and round it Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini.

"The books were given by various benefactors; and particularly, a great many were brought thither from the old Cathedral of St. Paul's, in the year 1647; but in 1666, one third part of the books, the alms-houses, several chambers for students, and the apartments reserved for the governors and fellows to meet in, and for the residence of the librarian and clerk, were destroyed by the great fire of London. However, this whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in a plain manner, with brick-work; and the library has been improved from time to time by a part of the Jesuits' books seized in the year 1679; by the donation of

Lord Berkley, who gave half of his uncle's (Sir Robert Cooke's) books to the library; by several legacies to be laid out yearly in books by a great number of private benefactors; by the copies of new publications which booksellers are obliged, by an Act of the tenth of Queen Anne, to give to this library, in order to secure their own copyright and property; and by the books (which has been some time a custom) given by every incumbent within the city and suburbs, upon his taking possession of his living, who presents a book to this library, of at least ten shillings value. For the care and preservation of this library there is one librarian, who has a genteel apartment at the south side of the college, that communicates by a door with the library."

The Library and Hall were repaired in the year 1800, and contain several paintings.

The principal regulations of the alms-folk are, that they shall attend private morning and evening prayers daily, regularly to attend on Wednesdays and Fridays at church; they must be single persons, and more than fifty years of age.

The front adjoining London Wall, as well as part of the structure next Philip Lane, was found to be in such a ruinous and unsafe condition, that it was taken down in 1800, and rebuilt in a very substantial manner.

ENTRANCE TO THE KING'S BENCH PRISON.

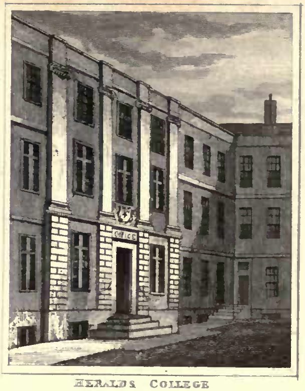
At the south-west corner of Blackman Street, in the road to the obelisk, St. George's Fields, is situated the King's Bench Prison, a place of confinement for debtors, and for every one sentenced by the court of King's Bench to suffer imprisonment; but those who can purchase the liberties have the benefit of walking through Blackman Street, and a part of the Borough, and in St. George's Fields.

It is an extensive brick building, surrounded with a very high brick wall without which enclosure are very handsome apartments for the residence of the marshal, who has the keeping of this gaol. Prisoners in any other gaol may remove hither by habeas corpus.

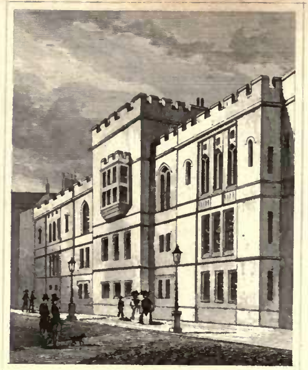
The account given us by Stowe is, that "the courts of King's Bench and Chancery have oftentimes been removed to other places, and so have likewise the gaols that serve these courts; as in the year 1304, Edward I. commanded the courts of the King's Bench and the Exchequer, which had remained seven years at York, to be removed to their old place at London. And in the year 1387, the 11th of Richard II., Robert Triselian, chief justice, came to the city of Coventry, and there sat the space of a month as justice of King's Bench, and caused to be indicted in that court about the number of two thousand persons of that country, &c.

"It seemeth, therefore, for that time the prison or gaol of that court was not far off. Also in the year 1392, the 16th of the same Richard, the archbishop of York, being Lord Chancellor, for good will that he bore to his city, caused the Courts of King's Bench and Chancery to be removed from London to York; but before long they were returned to London.

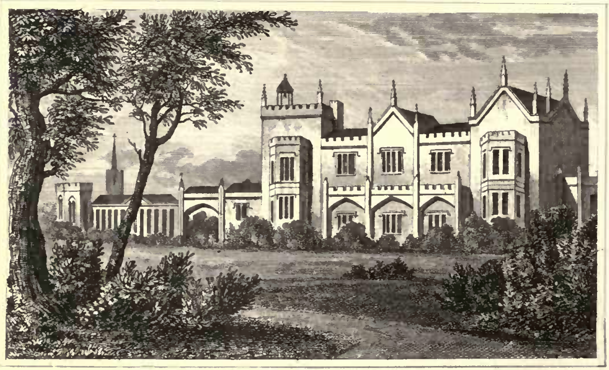
"The prisoners in this prison of the King's Bench were formerly not only restrained by their liberty, but were further punished by reason of the straitness of room, there being more about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign committed there than before, as well for debt and trespass as other causes; by reason of which straitening and pestering one another, great annoyances and inconveniences grew among the prisoners, that occasioned the death of many; so that within six years last past (about the years 1573—9) very near an hundred persons died, and between Michaelmas and March, about a dozen persons, besides others that had been extremely sick and hardly recovered; and some remained still sick and in danger of their lives, through a certain contagion, called the sickness of the house, which many times happened among them, engendering chiefly, or rather only, of the small or few rooms, in respect of the many persons abiding in them, and then by want of air, breathing in one another's faces as they lay, which could not but breed infection, especially when any infectious person was removed from other prisons thither. And many times it so happened, namely, in the summer season, that through want of air, and to avoid smothering, they were forced in the night time to cry out to the marshal's servants to rise and open the doors of the ward whereby to take air in the yard for their refreshing. Whereupon these prisoners, about March 1579, put up a petition to the lords of the queen's privy counsel, setting forth all this their lamentable condition, and beseeching them to take some order for the enlarging of the said rooms, for the preservation of those lives that then remained there, as of others that should in future be committed thither; and also for building some chapel or place of common prayer, they being driven to use, for that purpose, a certain room through which was a continual recourse, and that they would the rather be moved thereunto, in that the same house or lands were the queen's inheritance, and the marshal there answerable to her highness for a yearly rent therefore, and also being her highness's principal gaol.



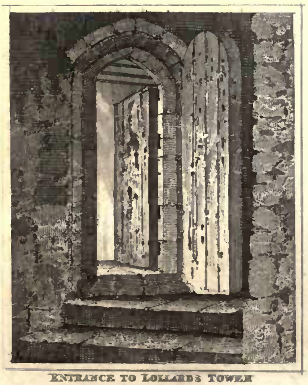
HERALDS COLLEGE



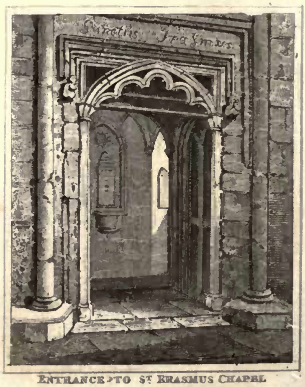
NEW PARLIAMENT CHAMBERS



FROGNALL PRIORY HAMPSTEAD



ENTRANCE TO LOLLARDS TOWER
LAMBETH PALACE


Sanctus Erasmus

ENTRANCE TO ST ERASMUS CHAPEL
WESTMINSTER ABBEY

PREROGATIVE WILL OFFICE, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

The doctors of the civil, canon, and maritime laws, practising in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, have a college of their own, situated in Knight Rider Street, usually called Doctors' Commons, from their commoning together in a collegiate manner as in the inns of court.

At first the doctors resided in a house of mean appearance near Paternoster Row, which is now a tavern known by the name of the Queen's Arms. Afterwards Dr. Henry Harvey, dean of the arches, purchased an old stone mansion in Knight Rider Street, held on lease by lord Mountjoy, from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and fitted it up for the accommodation of the fraternity. Here they resided until its destruction by the great fire of 1666, when they removed to Essex House, which they occupied until the year 1672, when the present commodious edifice was erected.

Although the members were professionally associated together, they were not legally incorporated until 1768, when an act was obtained for this purpose.

The college has a handsome hall, where the officiating members of the different courts hold their sittings. The doctors or advocates sit on the same bench with the judge; and each has a particular seat assigned to him upon his admission, which he always keeps.

The Prerogative Court belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is established for the trial of civil causes; where, if the deceased has left goods to the value of £5, or out of the diocese of London to the value of £10, the will is to be proved and administration to be taken; here also the cause is to be debated and determined when any contention arises touching such wills and administrations. In this court is a judge, styled Judex Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuariensis; a registrar, in whose office are deposited all original wills; and under him are a deputy and several clerks. This registry office stands a little to the westward, behind the houses in the same street.

HERALDS' COLLEGE.

The College of Arms, or as it is more commonly denominated, the Heralds' College, was erected on the site of Derby House, so called on account of its being built by Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby, and father-in-law to Henry VII. It was afterwards granted by Mary I. "to Gilbert Dethick, Garter, principal king at arms of Englishmen; Thomas Hunley, Clarencieux, king at arms of the south parts; William Harvey, alias Norroy, king at arms of the north parts; and the other heralds and pursuivants of arms, and to their successors, all the capital messuage or house called Derby House, with the appurtenances, situated in the parishes of St. Bennet and St. Peter, then being in the tenure of Sir Richard Sackville, knight, and lately parcel of the lands of Edward, earl of Derby, &c.; to the end that the said kings at arms, heralds, and pursuivants of arms, and their successors, might at their liking dwell together, and at meet times to congregrate, speak, confer, and agree among themselves for the good government of their faculty, and their records might be more safely kept. Dated the eighteenth day of July, 1551, Phillip and Mary, the first and third year."

The old building where this office was kept was destroyed by the fire in 1666; and by an act for rebuilding the city, the present edifice was to have been begun in three years after. The estimate of the expense for building it amounted to £5,000, but the corporation, not being able to discharge that sum, petitioned Charles II. for a commission to receive the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commissioners for executing the office of earl-marshal, and upon their report was granted, the sixth of December, 1672. But the commissioners directing the money so collected to be paid to such persons, and laid out in such a manner, as the earl-marshal should appoint, so disgusted the officers, that it caused a coolness in them to promote the subscriptions; in consequence of which, though they had reason to hope for large contributions, little more than £500 was raised. What sums were farther necessary were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contributions of particular members.

The north-west corner of this building was erected at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale; and Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux, gave the profits of some visitations made by deputies appointed by him for that purpose, amounting to £530. The houses on the east side and south-east corner were erected upon a building lease agreeably to the original plan, by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building as it now appears. It is a very handsome and well designed edifice, and the hollow arch of the gateway is esteemed a great curiosity. The college part of the building being finished by the month of November, 1683, the rooms were divided amongst the officers according to their degrees, by agreement between themselves, and afterwards confirmed by the earl-marshal, which apartments have been ever since annexed to their respective offices. The inside of the apartments was finished at different periods by the officers to which they belonged.

The front of this building is ornamented with rustic, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters supporting an angular pediment; the sides, which are conformable to this, have arched pediments, also supported by pilasters of the Ionic order. Within is a large room for keeping the court of honour, as also a library, with houses and apartments for the king's heralds and pursuivants.

The corporation consists of thirteen members, viz., three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms. They are nominated by the earl-marshal of England, as ministers subordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and hold their places by patent, during their good behaviour. They are all the king's servants in ordinary; and therefore, in the vacancy of the office of earl-marshal, have been sworn into their offices by the lord chamberlain.

Although these officers are of great antiquity, little mention is made of their titles or names before the time of Edward III. In that monarch's reign heraldry was held in high esteem, as appears by the patents of the kings at arms which refer to that period. Edward III. created the two provincials by the titles of Clarencieux and Norroy; he also instituted Windsor and Chester heralds, and Blue-mantle pursuivant, besides several others by foreign titles. From this time we may find the officers at arms employed abroad and at home, both as military and civil officers; as military, with our kings and generals in the army, carrying defiances, and making truces, or attending tilts, tournaments, or duels; as civil officers, employed in negociations, and attending our ambassadors in foreign courts, at home, waiting on the king at court and parliament, and directing all public ceremonies.

In the fifth year of the reign of Henry V. arms were regulated, soon after which that prince instituted the office of Garter, king at arms; and at a chapter of the kings and heralds held at the siege of Rouen, in Normandy, on the 5th of January, 1420, they formed themselves into a regular society, with a common seal, receiving the Garter as their chief.

Their first charter of incorporation was granted by king Richard III., who assigned them the fine house of Sir John Poulteney, for their office and residence. From this house they were ejected on the accession of Henry VII., and could get no redress during his reign, or that of his successor. Edward VI. however made them ample amends, and by a charter in the third year of his reign, exemplified and confirmed unto them all their ancient privileges. "To be free and discharged from all subsidies, tolls, taxes, customs, impositions, and demands, from watch and ward, and from the election to any office of mayor, sheriff, bailiff, constable, scavenger, churchwarden, or any other public office of what degree, nature, or condition whatsoever." His majesty also designed to grant them Derby Place, and the necessary deeds were making out when death deprived this monarch of that honour which was left to be fulfilled by his successor queen Mary, who not only incorporated them again, but also granted them the messuage or house already mentioned.

Their meetings are termed chapters, which they hold the first Thursday in every month, or oftener if necessary, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices of the kings and heralds, each king having two voices.

The kings are Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy. Garter was instituted by king Henry V., in the year 1417, for the service of the most noble order of the Garter; and for the dignity of that order, he was made sovereign within the office of arms over all the other officers subject to the crown of England, by the title of Garter, king at arms of England. By the constitution of his office he must be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all ensigns of arms borne or usurped unjustly; and the power of granting arms to deserving persons, and supporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath. It is likewise his office to go next before the sword in solemn procession, none interposing except the marshal; to administer the oath to all the officers at arms; to have a habit like the registrar of the order, with baron's service in the court, and lodgings in Windsor Castle; he bears his white rod, with a banner of the ensigns of their order thereon, before the sovereign; when any lord enters the parliament chambers it is his post to assign him his place according to his dignity and degree; to carry the ensigns of the order to foreign princes; and to do or procure to be done what the sovereign shall enjoin relating to the order; for the execution of which he has a salary of £100 a year, payable at the Exchequer, and £100 more out of the revenue of the order, besides his fees.

The others are called provincial kings, and their provinces together comprise the whole kingdom of England; that of Clarencieux (so called from the Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III.) comprehending all to the south of the river Trent; and that of Norroy (or north king), all to the north of the river.

The kings at arms are distinguished from each other by their respective badges, which they may wear at all times, either in a gold chain or a riband; Garter's being blue, and the provincials' purple.

The six heralds are Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, Somerset, York, and Richmond, who take place according to seniority in office. They are created with the same ceremonies as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are invested with a tabard of the royal arms embroidered on satin, not so rich as the kings', but better than the pursuivants', and a silver collar of SS. They are esquires by creation, and have a salary of

£26. 13s. 4d. per annum, and fees according to their degrees. The kings and heralds are sworn upon a sword as well as the book, to show that they are military as well as civil officers.

The four pursuivants, who are Rouge croix, Blue mantle, Rouge dragon, and Portcullis, are also created by the earl-marshal, when they take their oath of a pursuivant, and are invested with a tabard of the royal arms upon damask. They have a salary of twenty pounds a year, with fees according to their degree. It is the duty of the heralds and pursuivants to attend in the public office, one of each class together, by a monthly rotation.

Besides these particular duties of the several classes, it is the general duties both of the kings, heralds, and pursuivants, to attend His Majesty at the House of Peers, and upon certain high festivals to the Chapel Royal; to make proclamations; to marshal the proceedings at all public processions; to attend the installation of the knights of the Garter. All these officers have apartments in the college annexed to their respective offices. They have likewise a public hall, in which is a court for the earl marshal, where courts of chivalry are occasionally held; and the officers at arms attend in their tabards, the earl-marshal being present. Their public library contains an extensive and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility, and other evidences of a similar nature.

ENTRANCE TO LOLLARDS' TOWER.

THE Lollards' Tower, Lambeth Palace, consists of a room about twelve feet long and nine broad. It is wainscoted with oak, in which are fastened eight iron rings; a number of parts of sentences and initials are cut in the oak. Prior to the reformation, this place was used by the archbishops as a prison for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders. The name of Lollards' Tower is supposed to take its origin from the Lollards having been imprisoned here. The class of persons so called were those who embraced the opinions of a German named Walter Lollard, who lived about the year 1315.

They were very numerous in England about the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V., having for their apostle the famous John Wickliffe; they were esteemed heretics by the popish hierarchy, who asserted that their intention was to subvert the Christian faith, the law of God, the church, and the realm; these assertions being disseminated, the Lollards were considered as peculiarly obnoxious, and several anathemas and penal statutes were issued against them. The archbishops published several decrees for their subversion, and the high sheriffs were bound by oath to suppress them; these statutes were afterwards repealed during the reign of Edward VI., and the Lollards are esteemed the founders of the Protestant religion.

ENTRANCE TO ST. ERASMUS'S CHAPEL.

THE Chapel of St. Erasmus is one of the eleven chapels surrounding the choir of Westminster Abbey. The principal architectural feature is the entrance, in the form of a handsome gothic archway.

Among the monuments in this chapel is one erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, knight, chamberlain to Edward, prince of Wales, and treasurer to King Edward IV.; beneath which is a tombstone of grey marble to the memory of Hugh de Bohun and Mary his sister, grandchildren to Edward I.

The altar dedicated to St. John the Baptist formerly stood against the east wall, but the site is at present occupied by a magnificent monument to the memory of Henry Carey, first cousin of Queen Elizabeth, created baron of Hunsdon, Hertfordshire, in the year 1558. He died, it is said of grief, in 1596, aged seventy-two.

Against the south wall under a gothic canopy is a very ancient stone monument of Thomas Ruddal, bishop of Durham. He had filled the office of secretary of state to Henry VII., and upon the accession of Henry VIII. was made privy counsellor, and sent abroad on several embassies. He died, immensely rich, in the year 1524.

There are also monuments of William of Colchester, his effigy properly habited, the head supported by an angel, the feet by a lamb; of George Fascet, abbot of Westminster in the time of Henry VII. On this monument stands the stone coffin of Thomas Mulling, bishop of Hereford, abbot of Westminster, and privy counsellor to Edward IV.

NEW PARLIAMENT CHAMBERS, TEMPLE.

THIS beautiful pile of buildings may justly rank among the architectural embellishments of the metropolis. It is erected in the plain gothic style of brick faced with stone; and although not possessing any details worthy of particular notice, is a handsome chaste structure, exceedingly well calculated for the purpose for which it is intended.

FROGNAL PRIORY.

NEAR Hampstead is situated Frognal Priory, the beautiful residence of W. Thompson, Esq.; it is an extensive structure erected principally in the pointed or gothic style of architecture, with the main fronts crowned with battlements. The grounds are laid out in a very tasteful and elegant manner, in perfect unison with the edifice, forming altogether a most delightful country residence.

IRONMONGERS' HALL.

THE Ironmongers' Company is one of the twelve principal livery companies; the incorporation took place as early as the reign of Edward IV., 1462: it is governed by a master, two wardens, and the livery, who are assistants.

It appears by record that about the year 1300 complaint was preferred against the ferones, or dealers in iron, to Elias Russel, mayor, and the aldermen, in consequence of the smiths of the weald, and other merchants, bringing to the city of London irons for wheels of carts much shorter than usual, thereby occasioning great loss and injury to the whole trade of ironmongers. An inquisition was therefore taken of "lawful and honest men, who presented three iron rods of the juste and ancient used length of the strytes, and also to the length and breadth of the gropes belonging to the wheels of carts; which rods were sealed with the seal of the chamber of Guildhall, London, whereof one remained in the chamber, and another delivered on the Monday before the Pacification of the Virgin Mary, 29 Edward I., to John Dode and Robert de Padington, ironmongers of the market; and a third delivered on the same Monday to John de Wymondham, ironmonger of the bridge. All of which from day to day warned all the merchants bringing the iron-works to the city of London, as well for the wealds as elsewhere, that they should not henceforward bring such irons unless of the length and breadth aforesaid upon forfeiture of the said iron-work that shall be found against the assize aforesaid.

It appears by the court books of this respectable company, that they have on all occasions borne a great part towards supplying the exigencies of the state, and there are many instances in which the exactions have been oppressive. The income of the company amounts to about £4,000, the greater part of which is expended in relieving the necessities of the distressed, and in the most laudable and beneficial manner.

The hall, which is a very noble modern structure, entirely faced with Portland stone, was erected from a design by Mr. Holden in the year 1748.

The lower story is formed in rustic, containing a large arched entrance, with three windows on each side. The superstructure is rusticated at the angles to correspond with the other parts of the building. The centre slightly projects, and is ornamented with four Ionic pilasters coupled, but with a large inter-columniation. A large venetian window occupies the centre, and the spaces between the pilasters contain smaller windows with arched pediments; over these are three circular windows. Each of the wings are lighted by two arched windows, surmounted by square ones. The pilasters support an entablament and triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of the company in relievo. The whole of the building is terminated by a balustrade, crowned with vases.

The vestibule is divided by six Tuscan columns into avenues, with apartments on the left, an entrance to the court-room on the right, and the staircase leading to the dining-hall in front. On one side of the staircase is a door opening into a court, in which are handsome apartments for the clerk and other officers, as well as a good kitchen.

At the north end of the court-room are two antique chairs carved with the company's arms, above which, in a small niche in the wall, is a statue of Edward IV. in armour, &c. In this room are portraits of Nicholas Leate, Esq., master in 1626-7, and Mr. John Child, senior warden in 1782: over the chimney-piece is large painting of Westminster-bridge.

The withdrawing-room is approached by a very handsome oval geometrical staircase at the east end of the hall. This apartment contains an elegant chimney-piece, and a small statue of Sir Robert Jeffrey, knight, alderman, ironmonger, and lord mayor in 1686; the benevolent founder of the hospital in Kingsland-road.

The state-room is entered by folding-doors; it is very magnificently decorated. The chairs of the master and wardens are placed on the west side, behind which, among some very beautiful carved work, are the arms of England, well executed. The north side is ornamented with Ionic columns and pilasters, the chimney-piece, and a grand beaufet. The east end is appropriated to an orchestra, which is supported by two columns. The room above the windows is entirely surrounded by a cornice, from which rises a semi-oval ceiling adorned with the company's arms, the head of a satyr, various cornucopiæ, palm-branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large panels, enclosed by beautiful borders, all richly stuccoed. The ground colour of the ceiling is French grey; the ornaments white, as are the walls, but the carvings are gilt: amongst the portraits decorating this room are those of

Mr. Thomas Betton, who, by will in the year 1724, made the company trustees for the following excellent purposes: " One half of the interests and profits of the possessions devised, to be expended in ransoming British subjects captive in Barbary or Turkey. One quarter to be divided among the different charity-schools of London and the suburbs: but the sum given not to exceed £20 to any one. The remaining fourth to be distributed among poor freemen, ironmongers, their widows, or children, in sums not exceeding 10s. per annum. £100 to a female relative for life; £10 per annum to a clergyman of the church of England, and to keep his tombstone in the Kingsland alms-houses burial-ground in repair.

Sir James Cambell—gave £1,000 to be lent to ten young men free of this company, at £100 each, for three years, at four per cent. per annum. He ordered also that the interest of the above sum should be given by the master and wardens to the sheriffs of London, for the release of honest freemen of London from confinement for debts not exceeding £5 each.

Sir William Denham. This gentleman, in the year 1544, gave thirteen messuages, part of the possessions of the abbey of Barking, to the company for ever, on the condition that they should have a "dirge" celebrated by note, within the chapel of Our Ladye of Barking, for the souls of the founder, his lady, parents, children, and benefactors. To this mass the master and wardens were to bring their best cloth for the hearse, and to distribute £10 sterling: to the vicar of Allhallows, Barking, 1s. 4d.; to seven priests, 4s. 8d.; three clerks, 2s.; for wax, 2s.; for the bells, 1s. 8d.; for bread and cheese, 3s. 4d.; ale, 3s. 4d.; to one hundred poor persons, £3. 6s. 8d.; to forty-five poor, 30s.; and to twenty-five poor, 41s. 8d.

Sir Robert Geffrey. In the year 1703 this magistrate bequeathed the sum of £400 in trust to the company, for which they were to purchase an estate, and out of the profits to supply a fund for reading prayers twice every day in the parish church of St. Dionis, Backchurch; £500, in trust, for a fund to supply weekly bread to the poor of Landrake and St. Emars, Cornwall, and to pay the salary of a schoolmaster for poor children; a present to the company of £200, and two silver flagons of £30 each. The residue of his estate to purchase ground for an alms-house for so many poor people as the money arising from the residuary part of his property would extend, at the rate of £6 per annum each person, and 15s. each for gowns. The company to purchase an estate for building the alms-houses, and paying the poor with a reservation for the repair of the building.

Mr. Ralph Handson,—a good benefactor, formerly clerk to the company. He gave, in 1653, the profits of five messuages in the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, amounting to upwards of £70 per annum, to charitable purposes; these are now distributed agreeably to his direction. The estate has been let to the East India Company from Michaelmas, 1808, at the yearly rent of £300 for the term of three hundred and seventy-eight years, renewable every twenty-one years on the payment of £500 at each renewal.

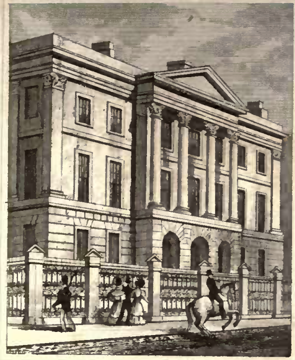
Mr. Thomas Lewin. This charitable gentleman in the year 1455 gave by will his great messuage and garden in the parish of St. Nicholas Olave, and fourteen houses in the same parish, for which the company were to provide a priest, &c., who was to sing masses four days in the week, and to preach four sermons yearly in the church of St. Nicholas Olave; for so doing he was to have £10 as a salary, and the best of five houses in the church-yard for his residence. He was also to have a gown whenever the company gave their liveries, for which he was to say grace at all the festivals of the company, who were to procure at their own expense the bread, wine, and wax, necessary for the celebration of two hundred and eight masses annually. The remaining four houses adjoining the priest's were appropriated to as many poor men, rent free, with annual pensions of 6s. 8d. each. The company were also to observe an obit for him and others in St. Nicholas church, which was to consist of "a whole dirige over even, and mass of requiem on the morrow by note; expending at these times £2. 13s. 4d. in bread, cheese, and money for the poor." He directed them to provide one lamp to burn before the holy and blessed sacrament of the altar, as far as 40s. per annum would permit; and to honour the same, two tapers upon the altar to the extent of 53s. 4d. per year; and to pay £5 yearly to two poor scholars at Oxford or Cambridge.

Mrs. Margaret Dane. This lady, in the year 1579, bequeathed £2,000 to the company, for the purpose of bestowing £10 to each of the three hospitals of Christ church, St. Thomas, and Bridewell; £10 to twenty poor maids on their marriage; £10 per annum to Oxford and Cambridge, £10 per annum for bread and beef for prisoners; £5 per year to Bishop's Stortford; twelve hundred bundles of faggots, to be divided between the twenty-four wards of London; and £10 for a dinner on the day of her decease.

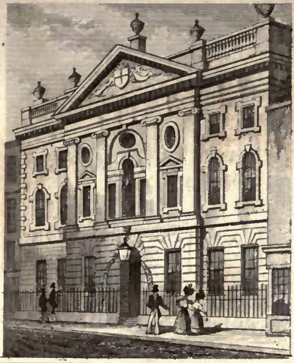
APSLEY HOUSE.

This splendid mansion, formerly occupied by the Marquis of Wellesley, is at present used as the town residence of his brother, the Duke of Wellington.

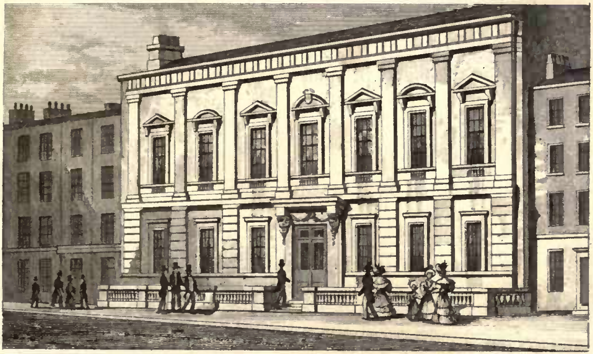
The principal front consists of a centre and two wings; the whole of the basement story is rusticated, and the centre is ornamented by a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, raised upon an arcade of



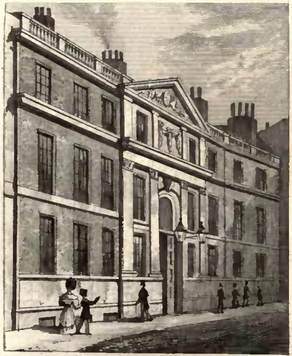
APSLY HOUSE_PICCADILLY



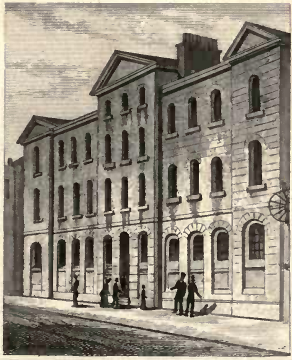
IRONMONGERS HALL



THE NEW CITY CLUB HO_BROAD ST



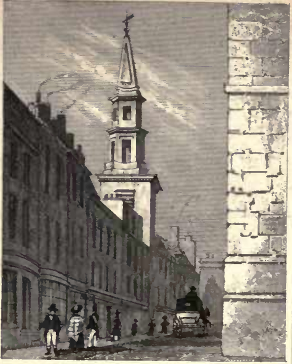
DRAPERS HALL



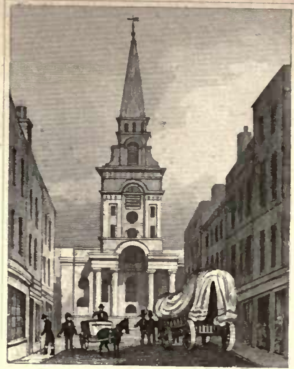
GILTSPUR ST COMPTER

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

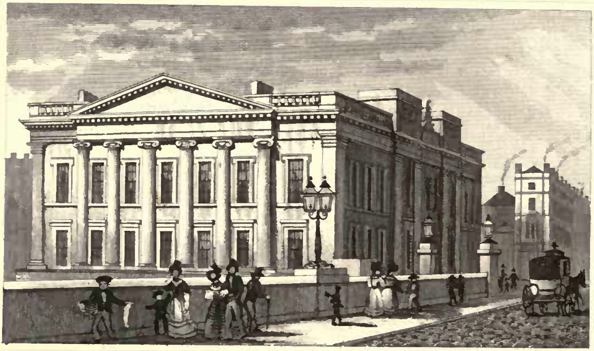
Engraved by J. Shury.



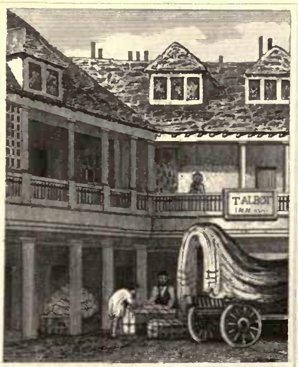
S^t VEDEST, FOSTER LANE



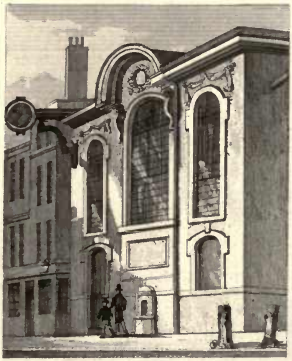
SPITALFIELDS CHURCH



NEW FISHMONGERS HALL



TALBOT INN, BORO



S^t SWITHEN, LONDON STONE

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury.

three apertures leading to the entrance hall; the wings have each two windows in width, and the centre of the west front has four windows, to which are appended a handsome balcony, and the portico surmounted by a pediment of graceful proportions.

THE NEW CITY CLUB HOUSE,

SITUATED in Broad-street, is a very excellent structure in two stories: the lower story containing the entrance is ornamented by six pilasters in rustic, and six large windows, above which rises eight pilasters of the Doric order, in the intercolumniation of which are the windows lighting the principal apartments; they are surmounted alternately by a triangular and arched pediment. The area of the building is divided from the street by a handsome balustrade.

DRAPERS' HALL, THROGMORTON STREET.

THE Drapers' Company is the third of the twelve principal companies, and was incorporated by letters patent, granted by Henry VI., A.D. 1439. The corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty assistants, and a livery. The annual expenditure in charitable purposes amounting to about £4,000.

The site on which the present edifice stands was formerly occupied by the splendid mansion of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex. Upon his attainder for high treason, the house was purchased by the Drapers' Company, who converted it into their hall, but that building being destroyed by the fire of 1666, the company erected the present noble structure.

It composes the four sides of a quadrangle, each of which is elevated on columns, and adorned with arches in the form of a piazza round a square court; between the arches are shields, mantlings, and other fret work. The ascent to the common hall is by a grand staircase on the east side; within it is adorned with a stately screen and fine wainscot.

GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER.

To the north of Newgate, and opposite to St. Sepulchre's church, is situated Giltspur-street Compter. It is an extensive pile of rustic stonework, erected for the purpose of supplying the place of the city compter or prison. Its present appropriation is for the reception of debtors, felons, and other offenders, and also for vagrants and night charges, the watch-houses in the city not being permitted to retain prisoners.

ST. VEDAST, FOSTER LANE.

ALTHOUGH the foundation of this church is very ancient, the one which occupied the site of the present structure was built in the year 1600, which being nearly demolished in the great fire, the edifice now in existence was commenced, and finished in 1698.

The steeple is considered one of the happiest efforts of Sir Christopher Wren, of which the author of the Critical Review of Public Buildings observes, "It is not a glaring pile that strikes the eye at first view with an idea of grandeur and magnificence; but then the beautiful pyramid it forms, and the just and well proportioned simplicity of all its parts, satisfy the mind so effectually that nothing seems to be wanting, and nothing can be spared.

The roof, internally, is flat, richly ornamented, and supported by columns of the Tuscan order, in the same manner as the galleries.

The altar-piece is very magnificent; it is adorned with four columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and large compass pediment; above the columns are acroters, on each of which is fixed a lamp, and a fifth on a small triangular pediment, beneath which is a glory in the form of an equilateral triangle, within a spacious circle surrounded with cherubim, the uppermost sounding two trumpets, others holding palm branches; and within this triangle are written, in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the words contained in John i. 1; the rest of the upper intercolumns are mitres, and those below are the decalogue between the Lord's prayer and the creed; over the commandments is a pelican neatly carved; the whole enriched with cherubim, fruit, laurel, palm-branches, &c., and in a window above these is painted the arms of England, and a glory in the semblance of a dove descending within a circular group of cherubim, carved and gilt. The communion-table is also ornamental; supported by the figures of four angels resting on a foot-piece of marble, enclosed with a rail and banister. The length of the church is sixty-nine feet; breadth, fifty-one feet; and height to the roof, thirty-six feet.

SPITALFIELDS CHURCH.

CHRISTCHURCH, Spitalfields, is a very stately edifice, constructed of stone, with a lofty steeple, containing an excellent ring of twelve bells and chimes. The body is solid and well proportioned; one hundred and eleven feet in length, and eighty-seven in breadth; the height of the roof forty-one feet; and of the steeple, two hundred and thirty-four feet. Its principal ornament consists of a Doric portico, to which there is a handsome ascent by a flight of steps upon which the Doric columns rise supported on pedestals. The tower has arched windows and niches, and on its diminishing for the steeple, is supported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttresses; from this part rises the base of the spire, with an arcade; its angles are in the same manner supported with a kind of pyramidical buttresses ending in a point, and the spire terminates by a vase and fane.

The interior, though grand, is heavy; the altar has a majestic appearance, and the church is ornamented with a fine-toned organ.

NEW FISHMONGERS' HALL.

This truly splendid specimen of modern architecture occupies a commanding situation at the foot of London Bridge. The front facing the road is plain but chaste, and consists of two series of windows separated by a string course; it is ornamented by pilasters of the Doric order, and the company's arms beautifully sculptured.

The front towards the river is raised upon a rusticated arcade of five arches, and is decorated by six three-quarter columns of the Ionic order, supporting a plain entablature and triangular pediment, between the columns are the windows lighting the principal apartments; the whole of this building is finished by a splendid balustrade.

TALBOT INN, BORO.

In the High Street, Borough of Southwark, stands the Tabord Inn, or, as it is commonly and improperly called, the Talbot Inn. It was formerly occupied as the residence of the Abbots of Hyde whenever their parliamentary duties required their attendance in London.

This inn was also the place of rendezvous for the pilgrims on their journey to pay their adoration at the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket at Canterbury, which is so admirably described by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Pilgrimage." He alludes to this inn several times in the commencement, as:

> Befell that in that seson on that day
> In Southwerke at the Tabberd as I lay
> Ready to wendin on my pilgrimage
> To Canterbury.
> The state aray, and number, and the cause,
> Why that assemblid was this companie
> In Southwerke, at this gentil hostelrie.
> That hight the Tabbarde, faste by the Bell.
> Now it is time to you for to tell
> How that we barin us that ilke night
> When we wer in that hostelrie alight.

These verses do not follow in rotation, but are selected from different parts of the poem.

ST. SWITHEN'S, LONDON STONE.

St. Swithen, to whom this church is dedicated, is recorded as having been a very pious man. He was first ordained priest at Winchester, then made chancellor, and president of the council to king Egbert, and successor to Elmstre in the bishopric of Winchester. The account given by Goscelin of him is as follows : "Being to dedicate any church, he used neither horse nor any secular pomp, but being accompanied with his clericks and those of his family, with all humility he went bare-foot to the place ; his feasting was not with the rich but with the needy and poor ; his mouth was always open to invite sinners to repentance ; he ever admonished such as were standing to beware of falling, and such as had fallen to arise again without delay ; he was sparing and moderate in his diet, taking not what would fill, but what would barely sustain nature ; and as to sleep, he admitted no more than what after long watching and much labour was absolutely necessary. He was ever delighted with psalms and spiritual canticles, and in his conversation delivered always with modesty and humility such speeches as were most edifying and profitable to his hearers."

The foundation of the church of St. Swithen is very ancient : in the year 1331 it was a rectory in the patronage of the prior and convent of Tortington, in the county of Sussex. The fabric was rebuilt and augmented in 1420, chiefly at the expense of Sir John Hind, lord mayor in the years 1391 and 1404. At the dissolution of monasteries the patronage came to the crown, when it was granted to the earl of Oxford ; and was at length purchased by the worshipful company of Salters, with whom the presentation still continues, alternately with the united parish of St. Mary Bothaw. The church was again repaired in the years 1607 and 1608, as well as a short time before the great fire in 1666, when the sum of £1,000 was expended for that purpose. After the destruction of the former edifice by the above calamity, the present structure was erected and finished in 1679.

The church and tower are well built of stone ; the roof in the form of a cupola is covered with lead and supported with demi-columns of the Composite order ; the floor is paved with stone, and the whole is comprised in three aisles, well pewed and wainscoted ; the body of the church though small is commodious and pleasant ; on the north and west sides is a neat gallery veneered, and two inner door-cases of wainscot ; the altar-piece is of the same timber, adorned with four fluted pilasters, entablature, and pediment of the Corinthian order ; in the pediment are the arms of England carved, gilt, and coloured ; the intercolumns are the Decalogue in gold letters on black within gilded frames, under a glory and two cherubim, and between the Creed and Lord's Prayer executed in black and gold, above each is a cherubim with ornaments of fruit and leaves of various kinds ; the roof is also adorned with pannels, circles, and festoons of crocket work, and the three front sides outward with cornices and circular pediment; a clock projects from the church over the street. This church contains but few monuments worthy of notice; the principal is one on a pillar on the north east side, being of white marble, adorned with mantling voluta and urn between two mourning cherubs and palm branches, with this inscription:

P. M. S.

Near this place lies interred the body of Michael Godfrey, merchant, late of this parish, son of Mr. Michael Godfrey, merchant, and Ann Mary, his wife; he was born Feb. 22, 1658, being elected the first Deputy Governor of the Bank of England; he went from Flanders on some important business relating to the service of his Majesty, where attending his royal person there encamped before Namure, he was slain by a cannon ball from the works of the besieged, July 17, 1695. He died a bachelor, much lamented by all his friends, relatives, and acquaintance, for integrity, his knowledge, and the sweetness of his manners; his body was brought over and lies buried near his father. His sorrowful mother caused this monument to be erected to the pious memory of her beloved son.

The God of battle found in foreign parts
The son of Hermes, formed for peaceful arts,
And thought it lawful prize to take his blood,
Because so near a warrior king he stood.

Before the rails of the altar is a spacious marble gravestone, inscribed,

Here lies the body of Mrs. Agnes Reid, daughter of the honourable John Reid, Esq., one of his Majesty's Judges of the Island of Barbadoes, Ob. Jan. 1, 1685.

Virtue and beauty here doth lie,
Her sexes sole epitomy
They must have musick. All the arts
Judgment to use, or want her parts,
When such vanish, then what can save
The most ingenious from the grave?

BISHOP BONNERS PALACE.

Although the ancient and irregular building on Lambeth Marsh bears the title of Bishop Bonner's Palace, there is no further proof than tradition that the bishop ever resided in it; but it is evident that it was originally part of the manor belonging to the Bishops of London. As an account of the life of this miscreant may be acceptable to our readers, we have subjoined the following abridged one.

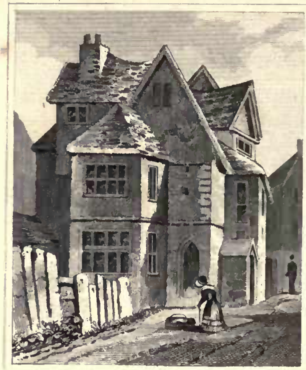
Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, was born at Hanley in Worcestershire, and is generally supposed to be the grandson of Sir John Savage Clinton, of the same county; according to Strype he was the legitimate offspring of a poor man who resided in a cottage well known by the title of Bonner's Place.

About the year 1512 he entered student of Broadgate Hall in Oxford, and was admitted bachelor of the civil and canon law in 1519, about which time he took orders and gained a preferment in the diocese of Worcester. Having acquired the character of a shrewd politician and civilian, and created doctor of canon law in 1526, he was distinguished by Cardinal Wolsey, who heaped a number of church preferments upon him, and made him his commissary of the faculties. Upon the death of the Cardinal, Bonner soon found means to ingratiate himself into the favour of Henry VIII., who made him one of his chaplains, and employed him upon several embassies, particularly to the pope.

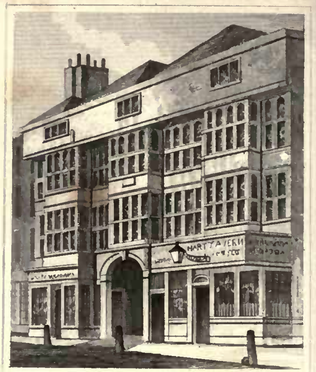
In the year 1533 he was again dispatched to Rome with Sir Edward Kame to answer for the king, whom his holiness had cited to appear in person or by proxy. In 1553 he was again dispatched to Clement VII., at Marseilles, upon the excommunication of Henry on account of his divorce. On this occasion he threatened the pope with so much resolution, that his holiness talked of burning him alive or throwing him into a cauldron of melted lead, upon which Bonner thought fit to return home. In 1558 he was nominated Bishop of Hereford and sent ambassador to France; he was translated and enthroned to the see of London in 1540.

During the reign of Henry he zealously opposed the pope and favoured the reformation to please the king; but upon the accession of the young Edward he refused the oath of supremacy, for which he was committed to the Fleet Prison; however he soon thought fit to promise obedience to the laws, and was accordingly released. He continued to comply with the reformation, but with such manifest neglect, that he was twice reprimanded by the privy council, and in 1549, after a long trial, was committed to the Marshalsea, and deprived of his bishopric.

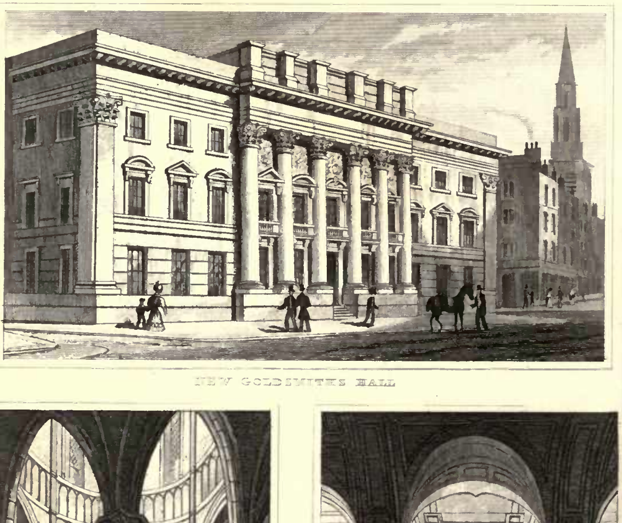
Upon the accession of Mary he too soon had an opportunity of exercising the cruelty of his nature; the queen was scarcely seated on the throne before Bonner was liberated and restored to his bishopric, and soon after appointed vicegerent and president of the convocation. From this time he became the principal instrument of papal cruelty, and is said to have condemned no less than 200 protestants to the flames in three years. He was as remarkable for his boldness as his cruelty. When queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, he had the impudence to meet her with the rest of the bishops at Highgate. But in the second year of her



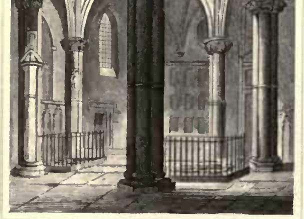
BISHOP BONNERS PALACE



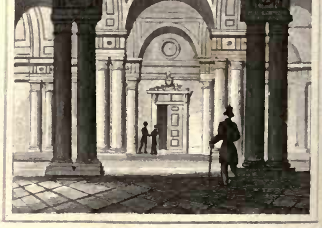
OLD WHITE HART TAVERN



NEW GOLDSMITHS HALL



TEMPLE CHURCH
Interior



SOMERSET HOUSE
Vestibule

Drawn by T.H.Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury.

reign, refusing to take the oaths of allegiance, he was again deprived of his liberty and committed to the Marshalsea, where this monster died in the year 1569, after ten years' confinement.

OLD WHITE HART TAVERN.

THE extent to which the mania for building and rebuilding houses is carried, will shortly obliterate every trace of the ancient grandeur of the metropolis; among the number of antiquated edifices which have been sacrificed is the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street. (See engraving.)

The old inn, so celebrated by Shakspeare and other writers, bore the date of the year 1480, and is considered to have been part of the priory founded by Robert Fitzmary, A.D. 1246, and probably the hostelry or inn for the entertainment of strangers, as was customary in those times.

NEW GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

THIS noble building would have a magnificent effect if placed in a suitable situation; it occupies the site of the old hall at the corner of Foster Lane and directly opposite to the Post Office, therefore the observer has to approach so near that its grandeur is lost. The centre, containing the principal entrance, is ornamented with six plain three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order raised upon a plain stylobate, and supporting a noble entablature, cornice, blocking-courses, &c., which are continued round the building. The basement story is slightly rusticated, and the windows plain, above which rise those of the principal apartments, finished alternately by triangular and arched pediments; above these are another series of smaller windows, surrounded with architraves. In the intercolumns, just beneath the entablature, are the company's arms and various emblematical devices. The building is surrounded by a massive iron railing.

The arrangement of the interior is upon a scale of grandeur and beauty equal to the exterior. But we shall abstain from adding further until the edifice is completed.

INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TEMPLE.

As a history and ample description of the Temple Church has been given in the first volume of this work, it would be superfluous to make any additions, we shall therefore turn our attention towards its monumental decorations; the most remarkable of which are the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars.

The figures consist of two groups, five are cross-legged and the remainder are straight. In the first group are four knights, each cross-legged, and three in complete mail, in plain helmets, flat at the tops, and with very long shields. One of these is Geoffrey de Magnaville, earl of Essex, in 1148; the other three are conjectured by Camden to be in memory of William, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219, and his sons William and Gilbert, both earls of Pembroke, and earls-marshal of England. One of the stone coffins also is supposed by the same antiquary to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III. It is also recorded by Weever that there was once a funeral inscription engraved on one of these monuments, a fragment of which is preserved in manuscript in the Cottonian library, proving to have been placed there to the memory of one Robert Rosse or Roos, otherwise called Fursan, a Templar, who died about the year 1245, and who gave to his brother knights his manor of Ribston, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The dress and accoutrements of these knights are very singular; although clothed entirely in mail, they are varied in dress as well as in position; there is still sufficient expression remaining in the faces to show that personal resemblance was aimed at, and in some measure successfully. One figure is in a spirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger, one leg rests on the tail of a cockatrice, the other is in the action of being drawn up with the head of the monster beneath; another is bareheaded and bald, the legs armed, the hands mailed, and the mantle long, round the neck a cowl, as though, according to the custom of the times in which he lived, he had desired to be buried in a monastic habit, lest the evil spirit should take possession of the body; on the shield is a fleur-de-lis. The earl of Pembroke bears a lion on his shield, the armorial bearings of that powerful family. The helmets on all the other knights are similar, with the exception of two of them being mailed. It is not always a proof that the deceased had either the merit of being a crusader, or of having made a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre, by their effigies being cross-legged, if two modern instances, mentioned by Pennant, of persons who died in the seventeenth century and are thus represented at the church of Milton in Yorkshire, may be admitted as a contradiction of the commonly received opinion; this however they scarcely can, as it was the opinion of Stow, Camden, and other writers who lived long prior, and whose information must have been derived from authentic historical sources or very remote tradition.

Among the number of eminent persons buried in this church without memorial is Sir Edmund Saunders, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, 1683. He was originally a strolling beggar about the streets of London, without known parents or relations. He came often to beg scraps at Clement's Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness, and as he expressed a strong inclination to learn to write, one of the attorney's clerks taught him, and soon qualified him for a hackney writer. He took all opportunities of improving himself by such books as he borrowed from his friends, and in the course of a few years became an able attorney, and a very eminent counsel. His practice in the King's Bench was exceeded by none; his art and cunning was equal to his knowledge, and he carried many a cause by laying snares: if he was detected he was never out of countenance, but evaded the matter with a jest, which he always had at command. He was much employed by the king against the city of London, in the business of the "Quo Warranto." His person was as heavy and ungainly as his wit was alert and sprightly. He is said to have been "a mere lump of morbid flesh," the smell of him was so offensive that people generally turned aside when he came into the court. One of his jests of this occasion was that "none could say he wanted issue, for he had no less than nine on his back."

VESTIBULE OF SOMERSET HOUSE.

The vestibule of Somerset House is entered by the three open arches in the basement story of the Strand front of the building, and connects the street with the quadrangular court serving as the general access to the whole edifice, but more particularly to the Royal Academy, and to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, the entrances to which are under cover.

This vestibule is decorated with columns of the Doric order, whose entablatures support the vaults, which are ornamented with well chosen antiques, among which the ciphers of George III., Queen Charlotte, and George IV. are intermixed.

Over the central doors in this vestibule are two busts executed in Portland stone by Mr. Wilton: that on the academy side represents Michael Angelo Bonarotti; that on the side of the learned societies, Sir Isaac Newton.

CARPENTERS' HALL.

Carpenters' Hall is situated to the westward of the church of Allhallows, London Wall. The entrance to it is under a large and handsome arch, supported by four Corinthian columns, and adorned with a bust and the arms of the company. Within this is an area divided by iron railing, and intersected by gravelled walks, which are overhung by trees, and completed by grass plots.

The ancient hall is rented as a carpet and rug warehouse. The front of the building consists of a neat Doric basement with arches, windows, and porticos at the east and west ends. On the basement is a rustic story, ornamented with cornices, pediments, &c., and the armorial bearings of the city and company.

The roof of this hall, originally of oak, has been disfigured by a stuccoed ceiling. Nine divisions of the old eastern window, with pointed tops, exhibit the arms of the company, and the names of the masters and wardens during the reigns of Charles I. and II., executed in coloured glass.

The present hall is fronted in the Ionic style, with a pediment and noble Venetian window. The hall contains a portrait of William Portington, Esq., "master carpenter in the office of his majesty's buildings, who served that office forty years, and departed this life, May 28, 1628, aged eighty-four years, who was a well wisher of this society; this being the gift of Matthew Banks, who served him fourteen years, and is at this present master of the said company, August 13, 1637." Mr. Portington is represented as an aged person in a ruff, with one hand placing a pair of compasses upon a rule held by the other.

Beneath another picture is inscribed: "This picture of John Scott, Esq., carpenter and carriage maker to the Office of Ordnance in the reign of king Charles II., was placed here by his apprentice, Matthew Banks, Esq., master carpenter to his majesty, and master of this company, this present year, 1698."

A tablet is also inscribed to the memory of "Richard Wiat, Esq., thrice master of this company of carpenters, Annis Dom. 1604, 1605, 1616, and a good benefactor thereunto. Among other gifts, he gave £500 to erect an almshouse near Godalming in Surrey, for ten poor men, and £70 per annum to maintain them, and his wife afterwards made an additional bequest for the company to go down and visit it."

The Company of Carpenters were incorporated by letters patent, bearing the date, July 7, 1478, granted by Edward IV., by the title of "Master, warden, and commonalty of the mystery of freemen of the Carpentry of the city of London."

STATIONERS' HALL.

On the ground occupied by Stationers' Hall formerly stood a spacious edifice of stone and wood, belonging to John, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, in the reigns of Edward II. and III. It was afterwards possessed by the earls of Pembroke during the reign of Richard II. until Henry VI, and was known by the name of Pembroke's Inn. It afterwards became the property of William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, and was called Bergavenny House; in this family it continued until the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Henry, lord Abergavenny, having left a daughter married to Sir Thomas Fane, this house was disused and purchased by the company, from whence it derives its present name; it was rebuilt by them of wood, but having been destroyed by the dreadful fire of 1666, was succeeded by a plain structure of brick, with square casement windows, surmounted by ovals; the front has since been cased with stone, and the windows arched and sashed; so that Stationers' Hall makes an equally respectable appearance with any other buildings for the like appropriation in the metropolis.

The approach to the hall is very airy and grand; an iron railing encloses a court before the structure, and a circular flight of stone steps lead to the grand entrance on the left. The edifice is divided into several apartments, consisting of the

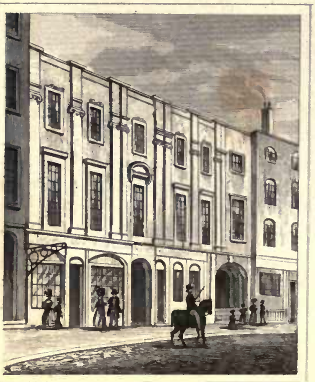
HALL ROOM, which is extensive though plain; over the entrance is the orchestra, which is amply supplied with performers on public occasions. The room is wainscoted about twelve feet high and pannelled, the whole appearing of a yellow colour. It is lighted on both sides by lofty sashed windows, and at the north end is a beautiful arched window of painted glass, divided into six compartments, the first of which contains the arms of the company, the second the arms of England, the third the crest of the company, the fourth is filled by a beautiful winged figure seated, with a flame issuing from its head, in the distance a circular temple the whole indicative of learning; the fifth compartment contains the armorial bearings of Alderman Cadell; the sixth exhibits a beautiful female, seated and contemplating the Holy Scriptures, the whole appearing to be lighted by a lamp placed above her head, which throws a fine warm tint over the figure; this is intended to represent Religion in its most benevolent point of view. Above the royal arms is a shield bearing the city arms, and round the top of the arch are variegated rays beautifully bordered; beneath is an inscription purporting that "This window (except the arms and crest, which for their excellence and antiquity it has been thought advisable to preserve) was the gift of Thomas Cadell, Esq., alderman and sheriff of London, 1801." On the left hand is an ante-room, passing through which you enter the

COURT ROOM, which is beautifully ornamented and well furnished, and is for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the company; it is well lighted from the garden, the curtains to the windows are crimson, which, with a high carved covered ceiling, and a number of pictures, gives the apartment a very magnificent appearance. The painting over the master's seat is by Benjamin West, and was presented by Mr. John Boydell to the company of Stationers in the year 1779; it is a fine representation of Alfred the Great dividing his loaf with the pilgrim. The history detailed by this picture is as follows: "While the Danes were ravaging all before them, Alfred, with a small company, retreated to a small and almost inaccessible island in Somersetshire, called Athelney; when his first intention was to build a fortress. Hither he afterwards removed with his family, whose security gave him the most poignant concern. He had early married a lady who, by her birth, accomplishments, and beauty, was worthy of the high station to which he had raised her. Alfred loved her with the sincerest affection, and had the happiness to find his love returned with equal sincerity. Heaven too had blessed him with children. The principal inconvenience he laboured under in this forlorn situation, arose from a scarcity of provisions.

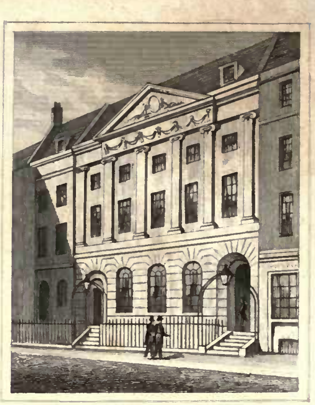
"It happened one day as he was reading or rather forming plans for the delivery of his country, that he found himself disturbed by the voice of a poor pilgrim, who with great earnestness begged for something to satisfy his hunger. The humane king, whose attendants had all been sent out in search of food, called to Elswitha and requested her to relieve the miserable with part of what remained in the fort. The queen finding only one loaf brought it to her husband; but at the same time repeated to him the distresses that his family would be driven to should his attendants be unsuccessful. The king, however, not deterred, but rather rejoiced at this trial of his humanity, divided the loaf, and gave the poor pilgrim half of it, consoling the queen with this pious reflection: 'That he who could feed five thousand with five loaves and two fishes, could make, if it should so please him, the half of a loaf more than sufficient for their necessities.'

"The pilgrim departed; the king resumed his studies, and felt a satisfaction that ever results from beneficent actions. His attendants returned with a vast quantity of fish, which greatly encouraged the king, and put him upon those glorious undertakings which restored the lustre of the Saxon diadem."

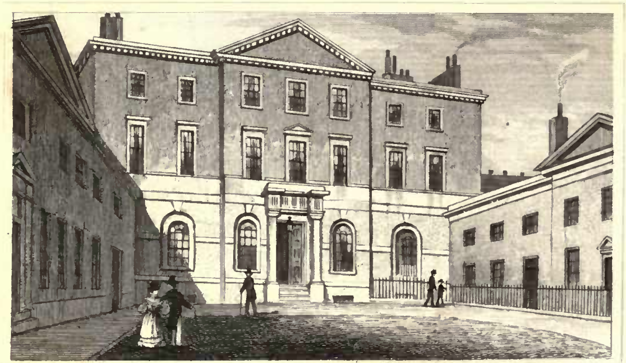
On the right and left hand of the fire-place are paintings, executed by Graham; that on the left hand represents George Douglas assisting Mary Queen of Scots to escape from Lochleven Castle; it was presented to the company, August 11, 1791, by the right honourable John Boydell, lord mayor of the city of London. The painting on the right is an excellent portrait of John Boydell, Esq., presented by Mr. Graham to the Stationers' Company, June 8, 1792. This painting represents the lord mayor in the city chair. On his right hand and resting on the chair stands the figure of Justice holding the balance and the city sword. On the left stands the figure of Prudence with her looking-glass, and with the



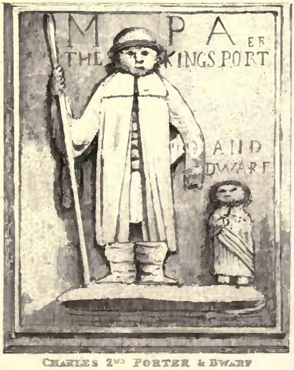
SHAFTSBURY HOUSE
ALDERSGATE ST



TALLOW CHANDLERS HALL
DOWGATE HILL



THE ALBANY PICCADILLY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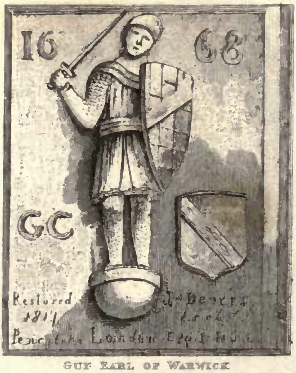
CHARLES 2ND PORTER & DWARF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Restored
1817

GUY EARL OF WARWICK

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd *Engraved by J. Shury* emblem of penetrating wisdom in her right hand. Behind the chair, in the centre, stands the figure of Industry, with a sun-burnt complexion, and a bee-hive on her head. On the left, and rather before the chair, recumbent on a cornucopia, is the figure of Commerce, with the mariner's compass in her left hand, whilst she points with the other to the plenty poured from the horn ; at the same time turning her face to the lord mayor, with a persuasive look of invitation for him to partake of that which he is so justly entitled to ; and on the table is the bust of Shakspeare, and the city mace.

On the right hand of the great hall is the entrance to the Stock Room, which is completely wainscoted, and contains many excellent portraits, and among them are the following : Bishop Hoadley, Tycho, Wing, Sir Richard Steele, Robert Nelson, Esq., William Bower, Esq., the elder; and a fine bust of William Bower, Esq., who died in the year 1777, aged 78. He was a man who stood unrivalled for more than half a century as a learned printer, of which his own publications are an incontestable proof, and added an excellent moral character to his literary and professional abilities. He was a man of the strictest probity, and also of the greatest liberality, particularly in relieving the necessitous, and assisting every species of distress ; that he was a public benefactor to his native city, the following extract from his will must testify:

" And now I hope I may be allowed to leave somewhat for the benefit of printing. To this end I give to the master, and wardens or keepers, and commonalty of the mystery or art of a Stationer of the city of London, such a sum of money as will purchase £2,000, £3 per cent. reduced bank annuities, upon trust, to pay the dividends and yearly profits due thereof, to be divided for ever, equally amongst three printers, compositors or pressmen, to be elected from time to time by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company; and who, at that time of such election, shall be sixty-three years old or upwards, for their respective lives, to be paid half-yearly ; hoping that such as be most deserving will be preferred. And whereas, I have herein before given to my son the sum of £3,000, £4 per cent. consolidated annuities, in case he marries with the consent of my executors. Now, I do hereby give and bequeath the dividends and interest of that sum till such marriage take place to the said Company of Stationers, to be divided equally between six other printers compositors or pressmen, in manner as aforesaid ; and if my said son should die unmarried, or married without such consent as aforesaid, then do I give and bequeath the said capital sum of £3,000 to the said Company of Stationers, the dividends and yearly produce thereof to be divided for ever, equally among six other such old printers, compositors or pressmen, for their respective lives, to be qualified, chosen, and paid in the manner as aforesaid.

"It has long been to me a matter of concern that such members are put apprenticed as compositors without any share of school learning, who ought to have the greatest: In hopes of remedying this, I give and bequeath to the said Company of Stationers such a sum of money as will purchase £1,000, £3 per cent. reduced bank annuities, for the use of one journeyman compositor, such as shall be hereafter described, with this special trust, that the master, wardens, and assistants, shall pay the dividends and produce thereof, half-yearly, to such compositor; the said master, wardens, and assistants of the said company, shall nominate for this purpose a compositor, who is a man of good life and conversation, who shall usually frequent some place of public worship every Sunday, unless prevented by sickness, and shall not have worked on a newspaper, or magazine, four years at least before such nomination; nor shall ever afterwards whilst he continues to hold this annuity, which may be for life, if he continues a journeyman. He shall be able to read and construe Latin, and at least read Greek fluently with accents; of which he shall bring a testimonial from the rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, for the time being. I could wish that he shall have been brought up piously and virtuously, if it be possible, at Merchant Tailors' or some other public school, from seven years of age until he is full seventeen; and then to serve faithfully as a compositor, and work seven years more as a journeyman, as I would not have this annuity bestowed on any one under thirty-one years of age; if after he has been chosen he should behave ill, let him be turned out and another chosen in his stead. And when, as it may be many years before a compositor may be found that shall exactly answer the above description, and it may sometimes happen that such a one cannot be found, I would have the dividends in the meantime applied to such person as the master, wardens, and assistants, shall think approaches nearest to what I have described. And whereas the above trusts will occasion some trouble, I give to the said company, in case they think proper to accept the trusts, two hundred and fifty pounds."

Beneath, and in other parts of the hall, are warehouses for the reception of stock belonging to the company. According to Lord Clarendon, the Stationers' Company sustained a loss of about £200,000 by the fire of London.

Included in the Company of Stationers are printers, booksellers, stationers or dealers in paper, &c.; and bookbinders, who were incorporated by Philip and Mary on the 4th of May, 1556, with the intention of making them court tools to prevent the publication, and to detect and punish the authors, printers, and publishers of all books, that might be written against the popish superstition, or to propagate the reformation of the church; and by that means take away the liberty of the press.

In this charter there is no mention of a court of assistants, which was first constituted by that charter of 36 Charles II., contrived to pave the way to arbitrary power; the court finding it more easy to bias the few in a court of assistants, than a many which compose the whole commonalty. But the additions made by that charter of 36 Charles II. to the charter of Philip and Mary were afterwards repealed, and declared null and void; and this and all other companies were restored to their original rights by an act of Parliament in 2 William and Mary. However, this was made a livery company soon after its incorporation. A copy of which grant or constitution, as it may serve in the like case to inform the reader of the nature of this city privilege in all livery companies is subjoined.

" A true copy of the grant or constitution which made the Stationers a Livery Company of the City of London.

" HENSELL, Mayor.

" Jovis 1° die Februarii, anno secundo dominæ Eliziæ reginæ.

" Item.—It was this day ordered and agreed, at the earnest suit and prayer of John Cawood, and divers other said persons, being freemen of this city in the fellowship of the Stationers, that the same fellowship from henceforth shall be permitted and suffered to have, use, and wear a livery and livery-hood in such decent and comely-wise and order as the other companies and fellowships of this city, after their degrees, do commonly use and wear: and that they the said Stationers shall cause all such, and as many of their said fellowship as conveniently may be able, to prepare and make ready the same liveries with speed, so that they may from henceforth attend and wait upon the Lord Mayor of this city at all common shows hereafter to be made by the citizens of this city, in such and like manner and sort as the other citizens of the said city, for the honour of the same city, of long time past have done and yet daily do, as occasion may require. " JACKSON."

On the 29th of October, 1603, James I. granted by letters patent to the Company of Stationers the sole privilege of printing almanacs, primers, psalters, and psalms in metre or prose, either with or without musical notes; and by letters patent, dated the 8th of March, 1615, his said majesty confirmed the said grant for the sole printing of primers, psalters, psalms, and almanacs, in the English language; and further granted to the Stationers' Company the sole right to print the ABC, the little catechism, and the catechism in English and Latin by Alexander Nowell, for the help and relief of the master, keepers or wardens, and commonalty or freemen of the mystery or art of Stationers of the city of London, and their successors.

BREWERS' HALL.

THE Brewers' Company were incorporated by Henry VI., in the year 1438, under the title of "The Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery or art of Brewers of the city of London." This charter was not only confirmed by King Edward IV., but a further power granted them to make bye-laws. At that time they bore the arms of St. Thomas à Becket impaled with their own, but that saint's bones being taken up, burned, and unsainted, by the powers in being, they were separated in the year 1544 by Clarencieux king at arms, who gave the Brewers a crest in lieu thereof. It is now a livery company, governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants.

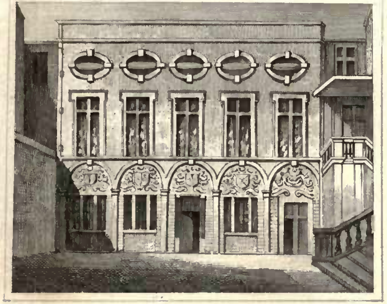
During the reign of Henry VIII., the price, per quarter, of

			£.	s.	d.
	Wheat was		0	6	8
	Malt	from 4s. to	0	5	0
	Oats		0	2	8
	Best hops, per cwt.		0	6	4
In 1806.	Wheat, per quarter		4	1	7
	Malt		3	13	0
	Oats		1	10	2
	Farnham hops		8	0	0

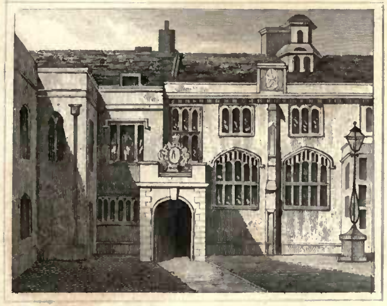
In the commencement of the reign of William III. the duty on strong beer or ale was 1s. 3d. per barrel; on small beer, 3d. per barrel. The brewer then sold his brown ale for 16s. per barrel, and the small beer, which was made from the same grains, at 6s. per barrel. Soon after the war with France farther duties were imposed on this commodity; in 1689, a tax of 9d. per barrel more was laid on strong, and 3d. per barrel on small; in 1760, the duty was advanced 2s. 3d. per barrel on strong beer, and 9d. per barrel on small; and in 1693, more duty was laid by 9d. per barrel on strong only.

In Queen Anne's reign, during the French war, the malt-tax, the duty on hops, and that on coals took place; the duty on malt surpassing that on hops, the brewers endeavoured at a liquor wherein no more of malt than of hops should be used; the drinking of porter then became to be encouraged in preference to ale.

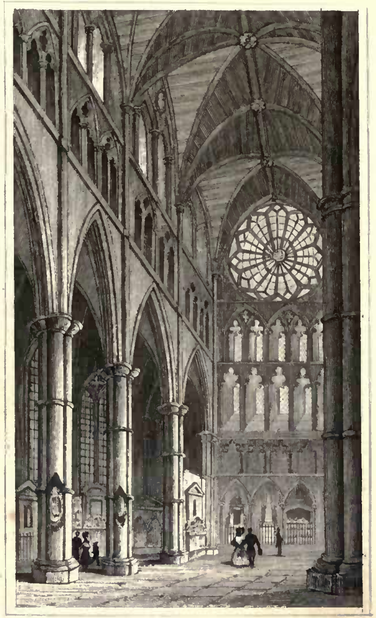
Brewers' Hall is a handsome edifice, the entrance to which is through



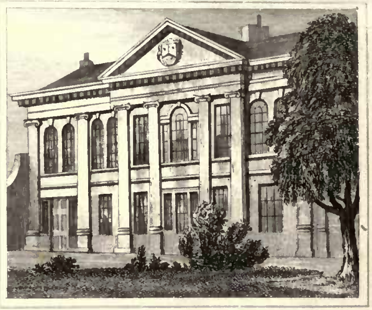
BREWERS HALL



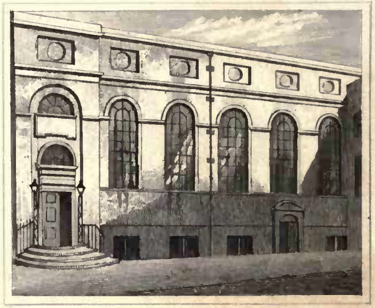
PENSIONES HALL,
CHARTER HOUSE



POETS CORNER,
WESTMINSTER ABBEY



CARPENTERS HALL



STATIONERS HALL

a large paved court, having the front of the hall on the north side, composed of a rich basement approaching to the Tuscan order. The upper story is of red brick.

The hall room contains a square window, dated 1774. It is bordered with ears of barley enclosing the arms of England; of Richard Platt, Esq., benefactor, 1599; Henry, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, twice master; an emblem of the branch of a fig-tree, with red fruit; Dame Alice Owen, benefactress, 1614; and beneath, the arms of Samuel, Lord Hawley, four times master.

The withdrawing room is ornamented by a large eastern window, in which are the arms of London, and of St. Thomas à Becket, impaling those of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. Three oval windows on the north side are also filled with painted glass. On the south wall is an oval tablet, adorned with carved work, purporting that "The Right Worshipful Sir Samuel Starling, knight and alderman, a worthy member of the Brewers' Company, did wainscot this parlour in the year 1670: the said Sir Samuel Starling being then lord mayor of the city of London."

PENSIONERS' HALL, CHARTER HOUSE.

Before the entrance is a small portico bearing the arms of James I.; to the right is a buttress and two small arched windows with lancet-shaped mullion; above them two small arched windows; and over the door a window, with nine divisions; at the south end there is a very large projecting window divided into fifteen parts, and over it a smaller one. The roof is slated, and supports a small cupola. The interior is a large room of the style of architecture prevalent during the reign of Elizabeth; the galleries are well ornamented, and the whole painted of a stone colour.

POETS' CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Among the number of monuments contained in this part of the stupendous and solemn fabric of St. Peter's, are those dedicated to the memory of Milton, Gray, Oliver Goldsmith, Sir Archibald Campbell, John Roberts, Esq., and one "To the memory of David Garrick, who died in the year 1779, at the age of sixty-three.

"To paint fair Nature by divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
A Shakspeare rose—then to expand his fame
Wide o'er this 'breathing world,' a Garrick came.
Though sunk in death the forms the Poet drew,
The Actor's genius bade them breathe anew;

Though like the bard himself in night they lay,
Immortal Garrick called them back to day;
And till Eternity, with power sublime,
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary Time,
Shakspeare and Garrick like twin stars shall shine,
And earth irradiate with a beam divine.—PRATT.

"This monument, the tribute of a friend, was erected in 1797.

"WEBBER, Fecit."

Garrick is represented as throwing aside a curtain, and discovering a medallion of Shakspeare, to show his superior power to unveil the beauties of that poet. Tragedy and Comedy are assembled with their respective attributes to witness and approve the scene.

SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET STREET.

ALTHOUGH retaining its original appellation of Serjeants' Inn, this place cannot be considered otherwise than as a respectable court, which is entered by a pair of handsome iron gates. It appears to have been occupied by the serjeants at law as early as the year 1412, when it was demised as follows: "Unum messuagium cum gardino, in parochia S. Dunstani in Fleet Street, in suburbio civitatis Lond., quod nuper fuit Johannis Rote, et in quo Joh. Elleiker, et alii servientes ad legem nuper inhabitaruns." This was part of a lease of a portion of the estate belonging to the dean and chapter of York, and granted by them to William Antrobus, citizen and tailor of London, for a term of years at a yearly rent of ten marks. Antrobus is supposed to have been steward to the serjeants, and to have himself occupied part of the inn. This is confirmed by the tenor of a subsequent lease granted by the same landlords to John Wykes, who is stated to inhabit therein.

During the reign of Henry VII. the dean and chapter again demised Serjeants' Inn to Sir Lewes Pollard, knight, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, Robert Norwich, and Thomas Inglefield, king's serjeants, and others, for the term of thirty-one years, at a yearly rent of one hundred and six shillings.

Thus it continued until its destruction by the fire of 1666, after which the lease being renewed, the whole was rebuilt by a voluntary subscription of the serjeants, repaid to them by a mode to which they had previously agreed. The chapel, hall, and kitchen, were erected by the overplus of a sum deposited by seventeen newly-created serjeants, from which four hundred pounds had been deducted for their feast.

The remaining portions of the structure were rebuilt at the joint expense of Lord Chief Justice Kelynge, Sir Thomas Twysden, Sir Christopher Turner, Sir Thomas Tyrrel, Sir William Wilde, judge, and ten serjeants at law; Brome, Holloway, Ellis, and Wilmot, who caused the east side to be erected; the west by Serjeants Goddard, Turnor, Barton, Bramston, Goodfellow, and Powys.

The inn has within these few years been entirely rebuilt. On the site of the ancient hall, for many years used as a chapel, is a very elegant structure of stone erected at the charge of the Amicable Society.

This corporation was established by charter, granted by Queen Anne in the year 1700, for the purpose of forming a perpetual Assurance Office, in making provision for wives, children, and other relatives, after an easy, certain, and advantageous manner, with power to purchase lands.

The advantages of becoming members are reduced to the following heads: To clergymen, physicians, surgeons, lawyers, tradesmen, and particularly persons possessed of places or employments for life. To such parents, husbands, wives, and other relatives, whose income is subject to be determined or diminished at their respective deaths, by insuring their lives by means of this society, may claim a right to receive a certain annual sum proportionably to what has been insured.

Adequate advantages are given to married persons, dependants on superiors, persons borrowing money, creditors, &c.

The regulations of the society are, that all persons at the time of their admission are to be between the ages of twelve and forty-five, and must then appear to be in a good state of health.

Persons living in the country may be admitted by certificates and affidavits. Every claimant is empowered to put in a new life in the room of the deceased within twelve calendar months next after the end of the current year, for which his or her claim shall be allowed as often as the same shall happen, upon paying a certain entrance. Any person may have two or three several insurances or numbers on one and the same life, whereby such persons will be entitled to a claim on each number so insured.

The affairs of the company are managed by a court of directors chosen annually, and the majority of the members assembled at a general court, and are empowered to make laws and ordinances for the good government of the corporation. The charter directs one of the members to be elected registrar, who, being also receiver and accountant, is therefore required to give ample security for the trust reposed in him.

There are other officers belonging to this benevolent institution.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

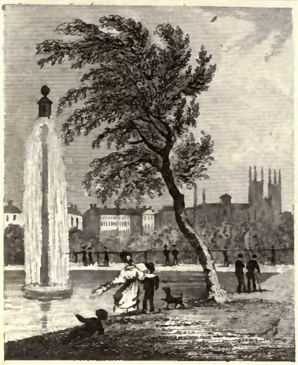
The Apothecaries' Company was first incorporated with the Grocers by James I., but such a connexion not answering the purpose, the same monarch afterwards granted the apothecaries a distinct charter, forbidding grocers and others to retail any medicines or drugs, and ordering the sale of such articles to be entirely under the direction of this company; at that time there were only 104 apothecaries' shops in the city of London and suburbs. Various privileges have been granted to them by act of parliament, and no person is allowed to practise as an apothecary in any part of England and Wales, without having first obtained a certificate of his qualifications from the court of examiners belonging to this company. The freehold of the physic garden at Chelsea was presented to them by Sir Hans Sloane, on condition that they should annually present to the Royal Society 50 new plants, until the number should amount to 2,000, this condition has been punctually fulfilled, and the specimens are yet preserved in the society's collection.

The hall is a handsome edifice, with a plain front to the street; a gate leads to an open paved court, at the upper end of which is an ascent by a grand flight of steps into the hall room, erected with brick and stone, and adorned with columns of the Tuscan order. The ceiling of the court room and hall are elegantly ornamented with fret-work; and the wall is wainscoted fourteen feet high.

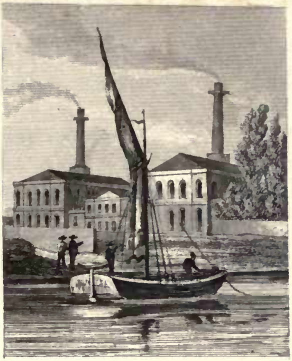
At the east end of the hall is a bust of Gideon de Laune, apothecary to James I., a French refugee, and the cause of the incorporation of this company. Robert Gower, esq., master, 1726. Sir Benjamin Rawlings, sheriff, 1737. Peter Guelsthorp, esq., master, 1701. Henry Smith, esq., master, 1727. William Prowting, master, 1773. Gideon de Laune, esq. George Pile, M. D. Sir John Clarke, master, 1694. Mr. John Lorimer, 1654. Josiah Higden, master, 1763. John Allen, esq. Cornelius Dutch, esq.

There is a handsome Corinthian screen at the south side, on which hang portraits of James I., Charles I., William III., and Mary II. There is also a painting belonging to this company, representing the landing of William III.

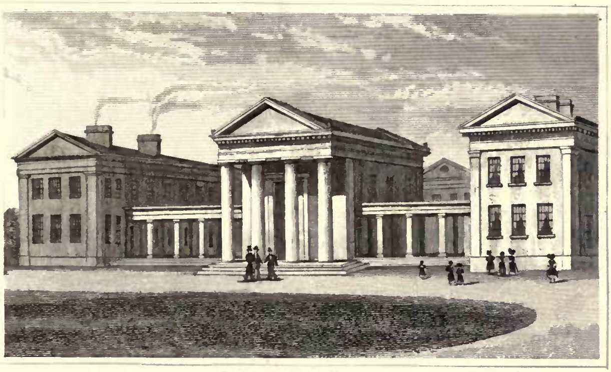
The gallery was formerly purposed for a library, but has never been furnished to answer that good intention. The apartments for the officers and servants are well accommodated. Beneath are two extensive laboratories; one chemical, and the other for galenical preparations; where vast quantities of the best medicines are prepared (after the drugs have been exposed a considerable time for the inspection of such of the faculty of physic as choose to view them) for the use of apothecaries and others,



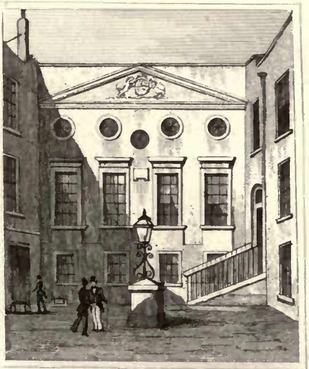
THE FOUNTAIN
Green Park



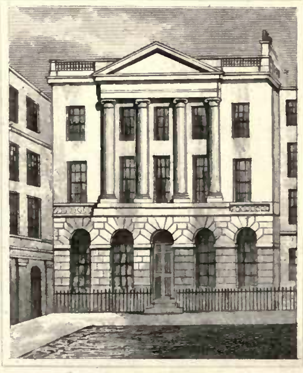
IMPERIAL GAS WORKS
Maiden Lane R. Canal



LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM
Clapton



APOTHECARIES HALL



SERJEANTS INN
Fleet St

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. [illegible]

and particularly for the surgeons of the royal navy, who make up their chests here.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Orphan Asylum, situated at Clapton near Hackney, is a very laudable institution, providing accommodation for three hundred destitute orphans. The building is erected from a classical design of the Grecian Doric order, consisting of four parts, a centre and two wings, and a chapel connected with the latter by a dwarf colonnade. The principal attraction in this elegant structure is the front central building, which is used as a chapel. It is a pure Greek temple, with a portico of the Doric order, bearing an inscription on the frieze, instead of tryglypts, importing that it was instituted in 1813, and erected in 1823. The pediment is plain, but in proper altitude to the order, and has mutules under the corona. The wings are adorned with pilasters at the corners, and the roofs are so arranged as to form pediments to the order. The centre behind the temple accords in elevation with the wings, and has a wide and lofty pediment to give it its proper consequence. The central temple is connected with the wings by a low Doric colonnade, the roof of which affords shelter to an ambulatory below, that leads from the wings to the chapel.

GAS WORKS, REGENT'S CANAL.

This immense pile of buildings is situated in the parish of St. Pancras, in the road leading to Kentish Town, and near the Regent's Canal. They have a degree of architectural beauty, arising from their intrinsic magnitude. The simplicity of the component parts, and the imposing effect produced by two large circular chimneys that surmount the roofs. The general appearance of the principal front is pleasing, although deviating from the generally received notions of architectural composition by having its centre lower than its sides, which is improved by a slightly projecting centre, and a pediment. The flanks have each a series of circular headed windows in each story, which, similar to the arcades of an ancient aqueduct, are pleasing, from the reduplication of a number of simple parts, which when alone produce scarcely any effect.

THE FOUNTAIN, GREEN PARK.

The introduction of water either as a mass, or under the more imposing and varied forms of fountains and cascades, conveys a pleasing effect on the senses, as Cowper so beautifully expresses it,

> "When weary they retreat
> To enjoy cool nature in a country seat,
> To exchange the centre of a thousand trades
> For clumps and lawns, and temples and cascades."

There is nothing further connected with this fountain than the improvements to the ground.

GRAY'S INN, HALL, CHAPEL, &c.

The entrance to this respectable inn of court is very unpleasantly situated, and badly contrived; it leads to three very noble squares, called Holborn Court, Field Court, and Gray's Inn Square, which was formerly called Coney Court.

The inn received its denomination from its having been part of the domains belonging to the ancient and noble family of Gray de Wilton, by whom, in the reign of Edward III., it was demised to several students of the law.

By the regulation it is enacted, that the members of the house are to be in commons a fortnight every term. The officers and servants are, a treasurer, steward, a chief, and three under butlers, an upper and under cook, a pannier man, a gardener, the steward and chief butler's man, and two porters.

One side of Gray's Inn Square contains a hall, chapel, and library. The hall is a fine old structure, well built of timber, in the form of a college hall. The chapel is a plain Gothic edifice. The library is well-furnished with books in various faculties and languages, for the use of the students. But the principal ornament belonging to this inn is a spacious garden, consisting of gravel walks, between lofty trees of grass plats, agreeable slopes, and a long terrace with a portico at each end. The terrace is ascended by a handsome flight of steps.

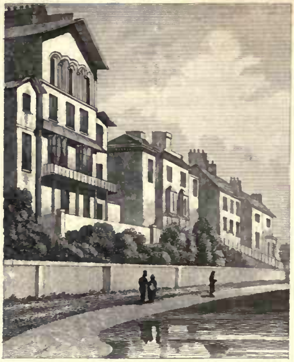
A range of handsome chambers has been erected, called Verulum Buildings; which face the gardens, and are divided from Gray's Inn Lane by a wall.

THE ANCIENT CONDUIT.

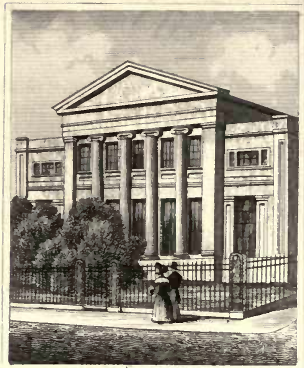
The subject of our engraving is part of the ancient Conduit formed by Mr. Sutton, and which, until of late years, existed in front of White Conduit House, under which article a further account has been given.

ALBION CHAPEL.

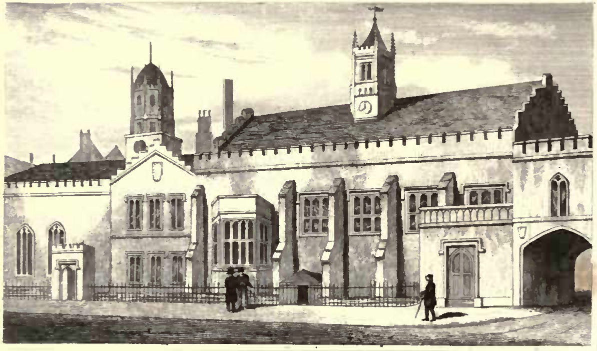
Situated in Moorfields, and facing the end of Fore Street, is Albion Chapel, celebrated as the place where the Rev. A. Fletcher attracted a numerous and elegant congregation. The edifice is entered by a porch, ornamented by pilasters, and two columns of the Ionic order, supporting a plain entablature and pediment. The building is crowned with a dome, and is lighted by a series of semi-circular windows.



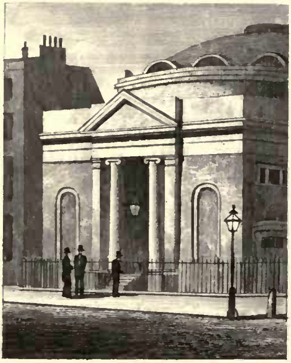
PARK VILLAGE EAST
REGENT PARK



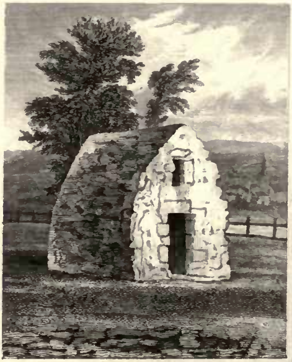
GREECIAN VILLA
REGENT PARK



GRAYS INN HALL, LIBRARY AND CHAPEL



ALBION CHAPEL
MOORFIELDS



THE ANCIENT CONDUIT
WHITE CONDUIT FIELDS

GRECIAN VILLA, REGENT'S PARK.

THE plan of the Regent's Park is formed upon a scale of grandeur calculated to eclipse all other modern improvements. The principal object of its erection was the beauty and salubrity of that part of the metropolis by the formation of a spacious area for exercise, for equestrians or pedestrians, the erection of noble mansions for the residence of the higher classes, the construction of markets for the supply of those who live here, and the augmentation of the revenues of the crown, at the expiration of the leases granted for building. In pursuance of these objects, Baker Street has been carried a considerable distance northward, so as to terminate at one of the entrances of the park; a circus called Park Crescent, has been erected at the end of Portland Place, while on the other side of the new road two handsome ranges of buildings form Park Square; several terraces of ornamental architecture have been built on the east, south, and west sides of the park; a lake, equal in magnitude to the Serpentine River, has been formed; and the centre of the park has been embellished with a shrubbery, around which is a circular drive.

The original intention was, that twenty-six detached villas should be erected within the area of the park, and that the ranges of connected buildings should surround the outer boundary; but as the execution of this plan would have tended greatly to destroy the scenery, and to shut out many beautiful views towards Hampstead and Highgate, it has been judiciously relinquished, the number of villas reduced to eight, and the buildings limited to those already executed. Among the architectural beauties of this Park is the

GRECIAN VILLA,

which is a very neat and elegant structure, in two stories, ornamented by pilasters of the Doric and four columns of the Ionic order supporting an entablature, cornice, and triangular pediment; some shrubbery in front adds greatly to the interest of the building, which is enclosed by an iron rail.

PARK VILLAGE, EAST.

ANOTHER of the beauties of the Regent's Park, but differing from the general style, these being more of a romantic character, consisting of detached houses of various forms with shrubbery in front, and bounded by a low or dwarf wall.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—REPOSITORY.

In continuation of the description of this delightful place, from page 17, vol. i., we will turn our attention to the Repository, which is a spacious building erected for the purpose of preserving the health of various animals when the variation of the weather or other causes may render necessary; it also contains an assemblage of tropical birds. Externally, the structure has a very ornamental and picturesque effect. Proceeding along the gravelled path towards the western extremity of the north garden is a range of buildings, among which are the

DEER STABLES

inclosed by a yard, and containing among other species of deer, some specimens of the Wapeti, remarkable for its size and the amplitude of its branching horns when full grown.

ELEPHANT STABLES,

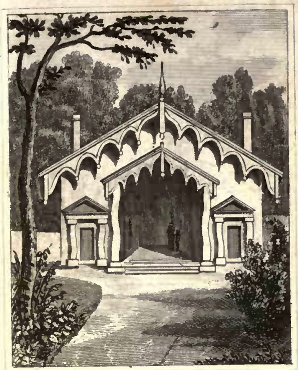
situated at the extremity of the northern garden in the Regent's Park, are very extensive, and are built in a style of rustic architecture. Adjoining the stables is a small inclosure which the elephant may measure in two or three turns. Opposite is an inclosure of much greater extent, so as to be almost worthy of the name of a little park or paddock; the fence is of iron, and light but substantial; within the area are a few lime trees, the lower branches of which are much thinned by their foliage being plucked off by the elephant, but the principal enjoyment which this stupendous animal derives, is from an extensive tank of water, of a depth nearly equal to his height, in which he performs his ablutions during the hot season.

OSTRICH HOUSE.

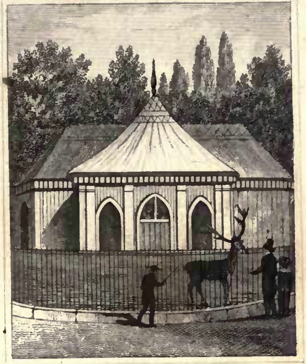
In this place are contained some remarkably fine specimens of the African ostrich, which are distinguished by their plumage being black. They were sent from Tripoli by Hanmer Warrington, Esq. Also a beautiful female bird from the collection of the late Marchioness of Londonderry.

STABLE FOR THE BRAHMIN BULL.

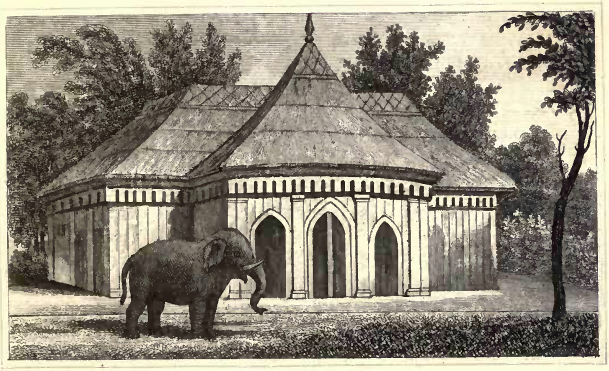
This building has a very pleasing effect from its simplicity; it is of a circular shape and covered with thatch, and although not worthy of particular description, it tends to contribute towards the delightful and instructive objects of the garden.



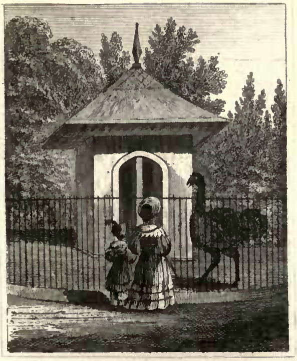
REPOSITORY



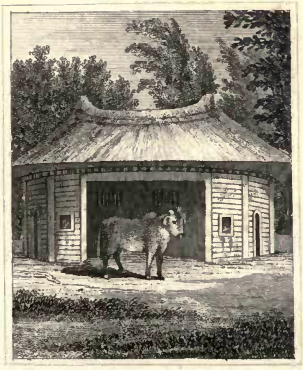
DEER STABLES



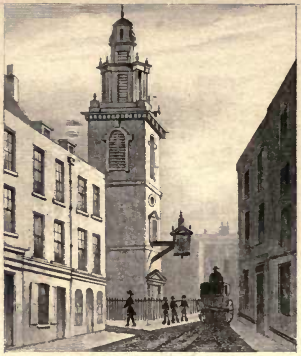
ELEPHANT STABLES



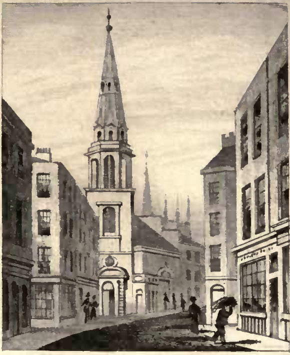
OSTRICH HOUSE



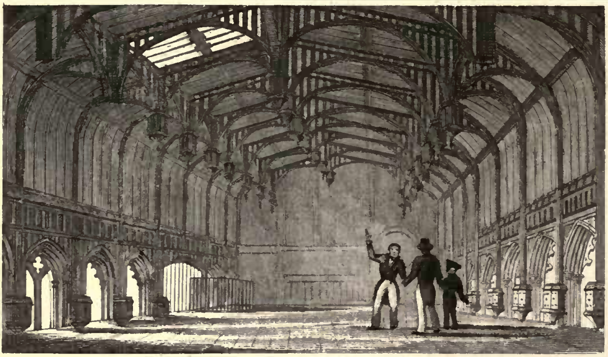
STABLE FOR BRAHMIN BULL



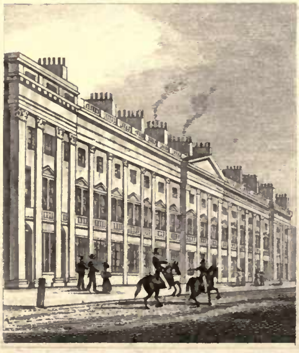
St JAMES'
GARLICK HILL



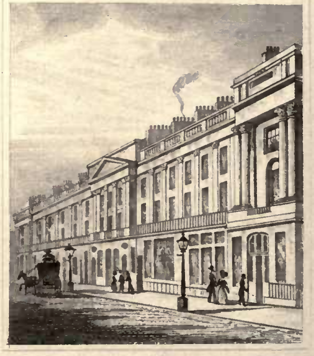
St ANTHOLIN'S
WATLING ST



CROSBY HALL
INTERIOR



PART OF REGENT ST. *WEST SIDE*



PART OF REGENT ST. *EAST SIDE*

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shury

ST. JAMES'S, GARLICK HILL.

In the year 1826, in consequence of the dilapidation of the old church, a new building was required, which was erected by Richard Rothing, sheriff. In 1624, the sum of £700 was expended in repairs, but sharing in the destruction of 1666, was rebuilt in 1683.

The structure is of stone, in length, seventy-five feet, in breadth, forty-five feet, and forty feet high to the roof, the altitude of the steeple being ninety-eight feet. The tower is divided into three stages; in the lowest is a very elegant door, ornamented with double columns of the Corinthian order. In the second stage is an extensive window with a triangular pediment, above which is one of a circular form. In the third story is a window of much larger dimensions, which is surmounted by a cornice supporting a range of open work; from this rises the turret, which is composed of four stages, each decorated with columns, scrolls, and a variety of ornaments.

This church, at present a rectory, was formerly in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster; but coming to the crown upon the dissolution of religious houses, it was granted by Mary I., to the bishop of London and his successors.

Stow records the monuments of the following eminent persons who were buried in the old church.

Mr. Sheriff Rothing, the rebuilder.
Walter Nelle, sheriff in the year 1337.
John Oxenford, mayor in 1341.
John Wroth, mayor in 1361.
John Broomen, alderman in 1474.
Lady Stanley, mother to the earl of Derby.
Countess of Huntingdon.
Lady Herbert, countess of Worcester.
William Vernor, mayor in 1389.
William Moor, mayor in 1395.
Robert Chicheley, mayor in 1421.
James Spencer, mayor in 1543.

Richard Lyons, a celebrated wine merchant, a skilful lapidary, and sheriff, "who was," according to Mr. Weever, "drawn and haled out of his own house, and beheaded in Cheapside, anno 1381, by Wat Tyler, and other rebels."

The same author states that, on the north wall of the church, a monument was erected to the memory of Sir George Stanley, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Strange, son and heir of Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley of Lotham in Lancashire, and earl of Derby.

Richard Platt, 1600, formerly sheriff of London, founder of a free school and six alms-houses at Aldenham, in the county of Hereford.

Edmund Chapman, Esq., joiner to queen Elizabeth, and keeper of the armoury at Greenwich, a benefactor to the parish, as well as to several prisons and hospitals. He died May 14th, 1588.

Among the rectors of note occurs Arthur Bulkeley, D.D., who was promoted to the bishopric of Bangor, in 1541. This prelate sold five bells from his cathedral, and Godwin, in his Lives of the Bishops, says "that going to the sea-shore to see them shipped off, he had not set three steps on his return home before he was struck with blindness, and so continued during the rest of his life."

Near this church stood an extensive mansion of stone called Ormond Place, the inn of the earls of Ormond, who were paternally descended from Hervey Walter, a great baron in the reign of Henry II., and grandson of Richard de Tonbridge baron of Dunmow, and lord of Baynard's castle. This baron had five sons. Theobald, his second son, was a person of great consideration in those times. His son of the same name was in high favour with Richard I. who advanced him to the office of chief butler of Ireland. The office was of such importance that the holder transferred the name to the surname of the family. His son, James Butler, married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, &c., and was created earl of Ormond, in Ireland, by Edward III., whence descended the noble family of Butler, dukes and earls of Ormond, and other branches.

There is not any record stating the manner in which Ormond house came into the possession of the crown. But in the fifth year of the reign of Edward IV., he presented to queen Elizabeth the town, park, and manor of Greenwich, in the county of Kent. He also gave her this tenement called Ormond Place, with all the appurtenances to the same, situated in the parish of the Holy Trinity, in Knightriders-street. In the time of Stow, the historian, the mansion had been taken down and converted, as he expresses it, to divers "fair tenements," the corner house of which was a tavern.

ST. ANTHOLIN, WATLING STREET.

Although generally known by the title of St. Antholin, the proper name of this church is St. Anthony, from its dedication to a saint of that name, who is said to have been born in Egypt in 261, and to have inherited a large fortune which he distributed among the poor. After this he retired into solitude, founded a religious order, erected many monasteries, and died anno 356. Many ridiculous stories are told of his conflicts with the devil, and of his miracles ; and seven extant epistles are attributed to him. He is sometimes represented with a fire by his side, signifying that he relieves persons from the inflammation called after his name ; but always accompanied by a boar, on account of his having been a swine-herd, and curing all disorders of that animal. Pictures of him placed on the walls of houses have been supposed a preservative from the plague ; and the Italians, who do not know the true signification of the fire painted by his side, conclude that he preserves houses from being burnt. Both painters and poets have made very free with this saint and his followers; the former by many ludicrous pictures of his temptations; the latter by a few epigrams on his disciples.

It appears that a cell of St. Anthony of Vienna was founded by Henry II., but when this church was founded is uncertain, although it was re-edified by Thomas Knowles, grocer, mayor, and his son about the year 1399. The south aisle of this church was built at the charge of John Wells, mayor, in the year 1431, and the entire edifice rebuilt in 1513, by John Tate, citizen and mercer.

In the year 1616 it was again repaired and beautified at the cost of £1,000 ; towards defraying the expense, contributions were bountifully bestowed by Mr. Henry Jay, alderman, Sir William Craven, and others ; thus it continued until its destruction by the fire of 1666, and in the year 1682 the present structure was completed.

It is built of stone and the roof covered with lead, the exterior being of the Tuscan order of architecture, in length it is sixty-six feet, breadth fifty-four, and height to the roof, forty-four feet ; the steeple, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, is in altitude about one hundred and fifty-four feet, and consists of a neat tower terminated by a beautiful spire, highly ornamented with port-holes, pannels, crockets, &c.

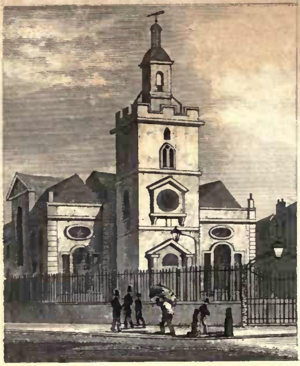
Internally, the roof containing one elliptical cupola, with four port-hole windows, is supported by eight columns of the Composite order. The cupola is adorned with fret-work of festoons, &c., the walls are lined with wainscot to the height of seven feet, and the whole is well pewed. At the west end is a beautiful gallery containing an excellent organ. The pulpit is veneered and ornamented with cherubims, fruit, &c. The altar-piece is of wainscot, and consists of four columns of the Corinthian order, with entablatures and two pediments ; the intercolumns are the Lord's prayer, creed, and in the centre the commandments, in frames carved and gilt, surmounted by a glory and three cherubims ; above these are the arms of England, on each side are two lamps, &c., the whole beautifully enriched with festoons, fruit, palm branches, &c. The communion table consists of a large marble slab placed on a carved frame, and inclosed by a rail and banister. The choir is paved with black and white marble, and on the north side of the church stands a marble font with a carved cover.

The following epitaph was inscribed on a monument in the old church.

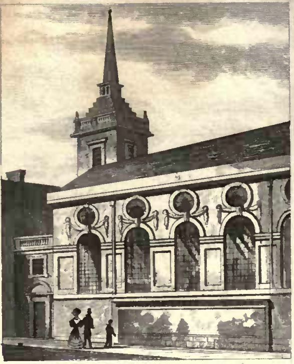
Here lieth graven under this stone,
Thomas Knoles, both flesh and bone,
Grocer and alderman, years forty,
Sheriff and twice mayor truly.
And (for he should not lye alone)
Here lieth with him his good wife Jone,
They were together sixty year
And nineteen children they had in fear.

Opposite St. Antholin's church is a street denominated Tower Royal, which title is derived from the following circumstance. In ancient times a fortress was erected here, but in what year is not recorded, in which it is supposed king Stephen lodged. During the reign of Edward I. it was used as the residence of Simon Beawmes. According to Froisard, it was called the Royal in the parish of St. Michael de Pater-noster, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III., and that monarch granted it in the forty-third year of his reign to his college of St. Stephen, Westminster, by the name of his inn called the Royal, in the city of London, of the value of twenty pounds per annum. That it was a place of great strength is evident from the circumstance of the princess Joan, mother of Richard II. making it a place of retirement when the rebels under Wat Tyler had gained possession of the Tower of London. The Tower Royal at this time was named the Queen's wardrobe. In the year 1386, Leon I., king of Armenia, having been driven from his realm by the invasion of the Tartars, visited Richard in this palace, and received very considerable presents from the king of England and the nobility, besides a pension of £1,000 yearly, during his life.

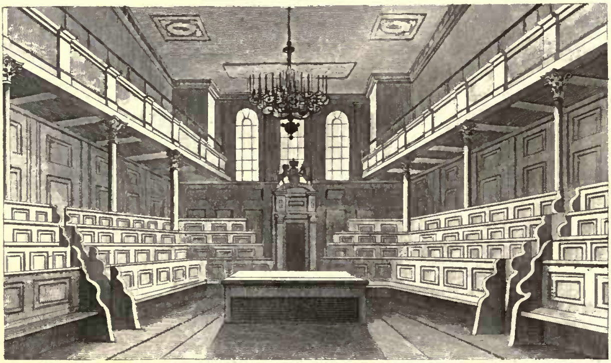
It does not appear by what means this mansion reverted to the crown, but it was afterwards granted by Richard III. to his friend and supporter John, the first duke of Norfolk, and it is probable that the Tower Royal continued in the possession of his family until the attainder of his grandson Thomas, in the reign of Henry VIII., after which the palace was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth converted into stabling for the king's horses, and ultimately divided into tenements, which were consumed by the fire in 1666, though the remembrance of its former consequence is still preserved in the name.



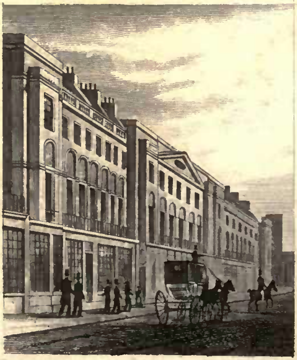
S^t MARY'S
WHITECHAPEL



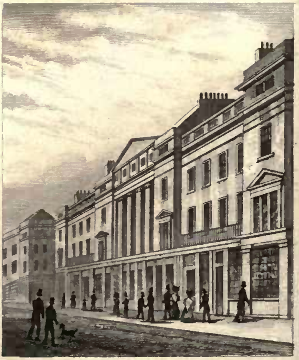
S^t MICHAEL'S
QUEENHITHE



HOUSE OF COMMONS
INTERIOR



PART OF REGENT ST. *EAST SIDE*



PART OF REGENT ST. *WEST SIDE*

CROSBY HALL.—INTERIOR.

ALTHOUGH a description of this beautiful specimen of ancient architecture has been given, we cannot refrain from again alluding to this structure, as it is almost the only remains of the magnificent civic palaces of our forefathers. The portion selected for our engraving is taken from the second floor, and comprises a view of its noble elliptical chesnut roof, which is divided into quadrangular compartments. A further account of this place will be found in Volume I. page 158.

PART OF THE WEST SIDE OF REGENT STREET.

THERE is not another city in the world which can boast of a street possessing the architectural beauties of Regent Street, which has been justly termed a continuation of palaces. The houses are so contrived as to partake of the double character of the shop and the private house, and can be used for either as circumstances may require. We will first direct our attention to part of the west side of the street, which is ornamented by a continued series of pilasters, of the Corinthian order, supported by an entablature and projecting cornice, above which is a neat blocking course and balustrade; between the pilasters are the windows, those in the basement story occupying the entire space, those of the first floor are divided into three compartments crowned with an angular pediment; the windows of the third story are plain; the centre like the wings projects slightly, and is distinguished by a neat triangular pediment.

PART OF THE EAST SIDE OF REGENT STREET.

THE basement story of these houses projects from the other portions which are adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order crowned with entablament, balustrade, &c. The centre and wings are embellished with three-quarter columns, those at the angle double; a compass pediment is placed above the columns of the centre.

ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL.

THE first church that stood on this spot after that erected as a chapel of ease to St. Dunstan's, Stepney, was called St. Mary Matfellon; a name which has produced many singular conjectures respecting its origin. In an old French heraldic book at the British Museum is the emblazoned arms of a family of the name of Mathefellon, which appears conclusive in fixing the derivation of Matfellon, and it is corroborated by Stow, who says he has records in which the parish is termed, villa beatæ Mariæ de Matfellon, dated 21 Richard II. It is, therefore, extremely probable that some of the above family were the ancient lords of the manor, and that it bore their name. However, its true name appears to have been derived from the Hebrew or Syriac word Matfel, which signifies a woman who has lately brought forth a son, alluding to Mary's being delivered of Jesus Christ, so that the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, though it afterwards attained the ancient title of Whitechapel, which was also given to the street at the end of which it is situated, from the colour of the walls of the church.

The old church was taken down in the year 1673, in consequence of its dilapidated condition, and the present edifice soon after erected in its place. The building is nearly square, and is separated into three aisles by four circular and four square columns. The centre intercolumniation on each side forms a large arch similar to those of transepts, nearly plain; this intersects that of the nave; two others on the sides inclose small Venetian clerestery windows; pilasters on the north and south walls support the entablatures of the columns, between which are large Venetian windows. The galleries do not interfere with the pillars; that containing the organ is remarkably handsome, supported by pillars of the Composite order, and has a rich carving in front representing David playing on the harp, surrounded by musical instruments and fruit in festoons.

The organ is inclosed by a splendid case profusely carved and enriched with six figures of Fames, &c., gilt. The altar-piece consists of two Composite pillars, imitations of Lapis Lazuli, supporting a pediment elegantly carved and gilt. In the east wall is a window which has been closed, and inscribed with I. H. S. surmounted with a cross, in place of a painting which represented Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Petersborough, as Judas in the last supper, and was generally attributed to the political malice of Dr. Welton, the non-juring rector of this church, and occasioned the following advertisement.

" Whereas there is a new altar-piece, or painting, put up in the chancel of the church of Whitechapel, within the diocese of London, belonging to the rector of the said parish, who is drawn as sitting in an elbow-chair in priest's gown and band, and other appearances of a dignified clergyman of the church of England; these are to give notice, that if any person or persons will discover who was the designer and director of that impious fancy, they, or either of them, shall have ten guineas reward immediately paid, upon information and evidence so given in order to prosecute any profane fellow concerned in it, by me."

" WILLOUGHBY WILLEY."

On the north wall is a monument with the figure of a female reclining on the base of a sarcophagus, with the following inscription.

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Robert Markham, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, George III., and Rector of this Parish, who died September 25, 1780, aged fifty-nine years. In testimony of the high esteem in which they held his character as a zealous pastor of a numerous flock, as an earnest and orthodox preacher of the gospel, as a truly pious and benevolent man, as a peace-maker, and a spiritual father and friend, his parishioners have erected this monument.

"The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance. Psalm cxii. 6.

Directly opposite is a plain tablet, inscribed

In Memory of Thomas Dickson, M.D., F.R.S., born at Dumfries, educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, twenty-five years Physician to the London Hospital; a man of singular probity, loyalty, and humanity, kind to his relations, beloved by all who knew him, learned and skilful in his profession, un-feed by the poor. He lived to do good, and died a Christian believer, June 1, 1784, aged fifty-eight.

His sorrowing and only daughter caused this monument to be erected.

There were no Rectors of peculiar eminence, except Dr. Robert Markham, whose character is so justly pourtrayed on his monument; and in whom the piety, virtue, and benevolence of the Christian were most peculiarly united. His attendance to his duty, even in the latter period of his life, while labouring under the weakness of a severe asthma, was constant and regular; and his earnest attention in propagating the true principles of the Christian religion, among the younger branches of his parishioners, will hold his remembrance dear to posterity. By his charity and benevolence, though possessed of a good patrimony, and of respectable family, being brother to the venerable Archbishop of York, he died in very inferior circumstances.

"This church was a rectory in the gift of the minister of Stepney, in the year 1329, in whose successors the patronage continued until 1711; when it was purchased by the principal and scholars of King's and Brazennose Colleges, Oxford, in whom the advowson still remains."*

In digging a family vault in the year 1770, in a burial ground at Church Lane, Whitechapel, a stone was found six feet under the ground one end almost sunk, and the face bearing the following inscription lying uppermost.

D. M
IVL. VALIVS
MIL. LEG. XXVV
AN. XL. H.S.E.
C. A. FLAVIO.
ATTIO. FER

---

* Hughson's London.

The stone was presented by Mr. Langford, Baptist Minister in Black Fields, Southwark, on whose leasehold it was found, to the late Dr. Gifford, of the British Museum, for that collection; but the Dr. neglecting to deposit it there, it was returned by his executors to the donor.

ST. MICHAEL, QUEENHITHE.

It is probable that Queenhithe existed in the time of the Saxons under the name of Eldred's Hithe, it was one of the places for ships and large boats to discharge their lading of corn, fish, and other provisions, for the convenience of the inhabitants. In course of time it came into possession of the Crown, and was granted to William de Ipres by king Stephen, who gave the farm and heritage to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate, upon certain conditions. Upon its again reverting to the Crown, king John presented it as part of his royal demesne, to his queen Alianore, from which it derived its name.

Henry III., in the ninth year of his reign, commanded the constable of the Tower of London to arrest the ships of the Cinque Ports on the river Thames, and compel them to bring their corn only to Queenhithe. Two years after an order was issued to distrain all fish offered to be sold in any part of the city, except at Queenhithe. During the twenty-eighth year an inquisition was made before William of York, provost of Beverley, Henry of Bath, and Jerome of Caxton, justices itinerant, sitting at the Tower of London, to the following effect.

"Our Lord the king Henry the Third commanded Lord William of York, provost of Beverley, Henry of Bath, and Jerome of Caxton, his fellow justices itinerants, at the Tower of London, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of the said Henry, son of king John, that with all diligence, and by all the ways they could, they cause inquiry to be made, what customs belonged to the Queen's Heth, London, the year next before the war moved between the Lord John, his father, and the Barons of England; and when it shall appear to them concerning those customs, and others which belonged to the aforesaid Heth, and which were afterwards changed and alienated, they labour with all solicitude and carefulness they can, to reform the said Heth to its due state, and that the customs in the same be held in the time aforesaid.

"Before which provost and justices it was convicted by the mayor and aldermen of the city, that in the time aforesaid were three customs belonging to the foresaid Heth, to wit:

"Of every sieve, that is, a measure containing five quarters, of salt that shall belong to a man that is a foreigner, or to any one of the Five Ports, and shall land and cure wheresoever it be within Worepath and Anedeheth, (from the east part of the feet of Barking in Essex, to near Westminster), or beyond 2d. at farm of the said Heth.

" Also, if any citizen of London have part in the same sieve of salt he shall have nothing of his portion. But the residue that belongs to strangers, shall give custom according to the quantity of his ware.

" Also, if any bring from abroad, herrings, corn or such like, together with salt, in one ship, it hath been lawful for the queen's bailiff to take a ——— part of the foresaid catels.

" Also, if any bring from abroad, and also from the Five Ports come with salmon, if he shall bring an hundred or more, he shall give two salmon to the queen's farm.

" And if he shall land them at the Queen's soke (or court) he shall give one of the best and one of the middling sort.

" And if he shall bring less than an hundred, he shall give according to the quantity of the thing, to the fourth part.

" And if he shall bring less than the fourth part he shall give nothing but standage.

" Also, of salt milvel (a sort of fish), the same custom is to be taken at the queen's farm in the same soke, which the sheriff takes for the king's use at Billingsgate.

" Also, if a stranger, and also any for the Five Ports, shall bring in his ship white herrings salted, in the queen's soke, a hundred is to be taken out of the ship, and if any of the citizens have a part with him, nothing to be taken from his portion.

" Also, whatsoever stranger brings the first red herring not frailed, he he shall give an hundred herrings. And others who shall come with the same kind of herrings, whether they are frailed or not, shall give nothing through the whole year, besides the standage of the ship.

" Also, if any foreigner shall buy salmon or milvels salted in the ship, and shall put it into another ship; for every thousand, he shall an half-penny.

" Also concerning salmon and milvel bought in shops situated in the same soke, of every hundred is to be taken two-pence, as was before said concerning the ships.

" Also, of herrings bought in shops, of every thousand is to be taken an half-penny.

" Also every kind of fresh fish, coming in the queen's soke, the same custom is to be taken, which is taken of the same kind of fish at the Queen's Farm at London Bridge.

" Also of every ship which saileth within Orlokes, is to be taken two-pence at the Queen's Farm, unless it be of London, or of the Five Ports.

" Also of a ship that saileth with tholl (sufferance) is to be taken an half-penny.

" Also of every shout (shoot) coming down in the Queen's soke with corn, to be taken one penny, ob. But if with wood without corn, one penny.

" All customs before written, are to be kept and held as well in the port of Dowegate, as Queenhithe, for the lord the king's use.

" Also, corn which landeth between the gutter of the Guildhall, of the men of Colen (the Stilyard) and the Archbishop of Canterbury's soke, i.e. near Blackfriars, is not wont to be measured by another quartern, than by the quartern of the queen's soke.

" Also, it belongeth to the queen's bailiff to take scawynge in " selda Wyntm," for the queen's use under the same form as the sheriff of London takes scawynge elsewhere in London for the king's use.

" Also, if any withdraw his custom, and depart from the city with the same custom, he falls into the mercy of the bailiffs.

" Also, if any offer to pay his custom to the bailiff or his servant and they will not take it, although he depart from the city, he is not to be amerced.

" Also, all assizes of the city, in the hustings, provided and ordained for the amendment of the city, are to be ordained and observed in the queen's soke, and therefore it is a custom that the lord the king have his seizen of all the foresaid customs, according as it is acknowledged by the same mayor and citizens.

" Afterwards came the bailiffs of the same Heth and complained, that after the foresaid acknowledgement, fourteen foreign ships landed with fish at Billingsgate, which ought to have landed at the foresaid Heth, and therefore the custom is, that, if any foreign ship land elsewhere in the form aforesaid, than at the foresaid Heth, it is in the king's mercy to wit, at forty shillings

FORFEITURE.

" Let this punishment have place, until one month after the feast of St. Michael, this year, and in the mean time, according to the transgression, provision is made for inflicting an heavier fine if they will not observe the foresaid form.

" Afterwards came the mayor and citizens, and say that six ships of strangers with all salt-fish, in foreign spindler boats landed at the Heth, in the foresaid time. But ships which were the citizens of London, landed elsewhere, where they would, and therefore let the king have his seizin."

By such laws as these, did this weak and profligate monarch cramp and harass the trade of the citizens.

Queenhithe afterwards came into the possession of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III., but it appears to have been wrongfully detained from the citizens: for upon an inquisition appointed by the justices, the 3rd of Edward I., the following presentment was made: "That the Queenhithe was some time belonging to the city of London, and how it came to the Earl of Cornwall and his heirs they knew not, nor by what warrant; and that it was worth per annum £52." Also, "that king John, father of lord king Henry, gave Queenhithe to Alianore, then queen of England, and was had of the king's demesne all his time; but, from that time till now, the Earl of Cornwall and his heirs held it, and still did hold it against the crown and disinherisons of the king, as it seemed to them, but by what warrant they knew not." Although so nearly allied to the king, this Earl of Cornwall often joined with the discontents, and therefore, though Queenhithe might, by right, have been the queen's inheritance, the earl, by threats and violence, obtained the property and perquisites. Not long before this the citizens had purchased of the Earl the rent of the Hythe, and upon some affront given by them, the Earl violently resumed the property. However, in consequence of the above presentment and remonstrance, the charge of Queenhithe was committed to the care of the sheriffs of London.

In 1302 it was found, on the oath of divers men, "that bakers, brewers, and others buying their corn at Queenhithe, should pay for measuring, porterage, and carriage, for every quarter of corn whatsoever; from thence to Westcheap, to St. Antholin's Church, to Horse-shoe Bridge, and to Wolfesgate Street, in the parish of Allhallows the Less, one half-penny farthing. And from the said Hithe to Fleet Bridge, to Newgate, to Crepelgate, and as far as Berchevers Lane, upon Cornhill, and as far as Eastcheap, and Billinsgate, one penny; and from this Hithe of the queen, through all streets and lanes beyond the foresaid places, even to the bars of the suburbs, one penny farthing."

The measurer or meter was to have under him eight chief master meters, every master to have under him three porters, each of whom was to find one horse and seven sacks, or to abjure his office.

At this time Queenhithe was a place of such extensive resort for vessels with corn, besides fish, salt, fuel, and all other merchandise, that these men maintained themselves and their cattle in a very comfortable manner by their labour. But in the days of Stow, "the bakers of London and other citizens, travel into the countries and buy their corn of the farmers at the farmers' prices."

In the first years of his reign, Edward II. gave to Margaret, wife of Peter de Gaveston, the sum of £43. 12s. 9¾d., out of the rents of Queenhithe.

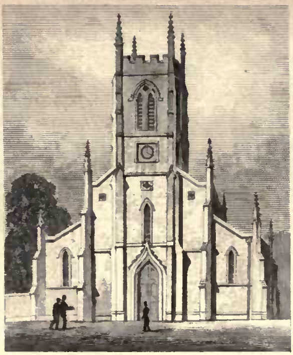
Jan. 1525, during the mayoralty of Sir William Bailey, John Cooke, of Gloucester, mercer, gave to the mayor and commonalty of London, and their heirs for ever, "one great barge in which two great corn mills were made and placed; which barge and mills were set in and upon the stream of the river of Thames, within the jurisdiction and liberties of the City of London. And also he gave to the said city all such timbers, boards, stones, iron, &c., provided for marking, mending, and repairing of the said barge and mills: in reward whereof the mayor gave him fifty shillings directly, and fifty pounds yearly during his life; and if the said Cooke deceased before Joan his wife, then she to have forty marks a year during her life."

In the year 1554, Sir John Lion, mayor, by his will gave £100 towards a large house lately built for stowage of corn, craned out of lighters and barges.

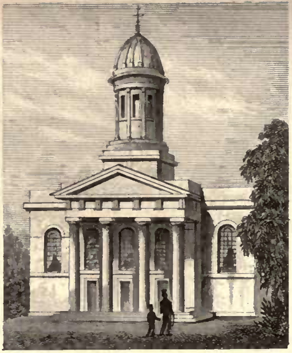
Opposite to Queenhithe wharf is the parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, formerly called de Cornhithe. Its history is very deficient; for there does not appear any particular account of it till Stephen Spilman, a mercer alderman, chamberlain, and sheriff of London, bequeathed, in 1404, lands to his family, his goods to pious uses, and the foundation of a chantry here: he was buried in the choir.

This church was repaired in 1615, but sharing the effects of the great fire, was rebuilt in the year 1676, by Sir Christopher Wren. The roof is square, and covered with tile, the walls, with which also the church is paved, except the chancel, which is paved with marble and purbeck: the body is divided into three aisles. In the interior the roof is quadrangular, bounded with fret-work. The walls are ornamented with arches, imposts, and drops, and handsome arched a ndcircular windows. At the west end is a gallery, with an oak front, and containing an excellent organ: the pulpit and pews are also of oak. The altar-piece is painted in perspective; the inter-columns are the commandments, supported with the portraits of Moses and Aaron, between the creed and paternoster, sustained by two angels. Above the decalogue are two attic pilasters and an arch, under which is a glory, and below that the words, "SURSUM CORDA;" the whole enriched with festoons.

The dimensions of the church are: length seventy-two feet, breadth forty, and altitude thirty-nine, and that of the steeple, consisting of a tower and spire, is about 135 feet; on the top of the spire is a vane, imitating a full-rigged ship, in allusion to the ancient port of Queenhithe.



S^t JOHN'S CHURCH
HOLLOWAY



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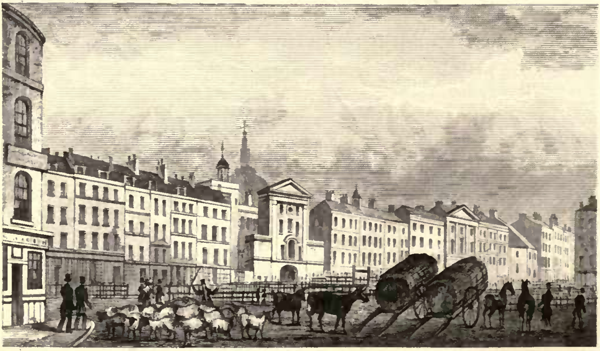
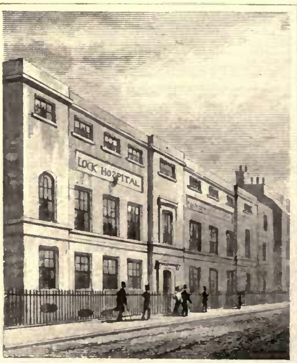
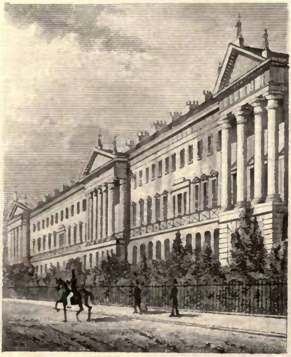
WEST HACKNEY



SMITHFIELD MARKET



LOCK HOSPITAL
HYDE PARK CORNER



HANOVER TERRACE
REGENTS PARK

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of an extensive room and several commodious apartments; the speaker's chamber, rooms for committees, and other offices. The benches for the accommodation of the members ascend gradually one above another, as in a theatre; and there are galleries where strangers are permitted to sit and hear the debates.

At the upper end of this room is a raised seat for the speaker, before him is a table at which the clerk and his assistant sit near him on each hand; just below the chair, and on either side, as well as below in the galleries, the members are placed promiscuously: the speaker and clerks always wear gowns in the house, as the professors of law do in term time; but no other of the members wear robes, except the representatives for the city of London, who, the first day of every new parliament, are dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit together on the right hand of the chair next the speaker. For a further description, see vol. i. p. 25, 26.

EAST AND WEST SIDES OF REGENT STREET.

The portions of this grand street selected for our engravings, are in continuation of those already alluded to. But although differing in form, the description will be nearly the same; it will be therefore useless to continue it; we will, therefore, turn our attention to

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, HOLLOWAY,

erected from designs by Mr. Barry, is an excellent specimen of the pure ancient English architecture; like St. Paul's church, Ball's Pond, it is composed of a nave and two aisles, with pointed windows, and separated by dwarf buttresses; the church is further adorned with a substantial square tower, with angular buttresses surmounted by crocketted pinnacles. It is built after the ancient method of brick and stone, which is as durable in principle as it is pleasing and handsome in appearance.

CHAPEL OF EASE, WEST HACKNEY.

This church, dedicated to St. John, is an extensive and massy edifice, its principal ornament being a portico of the Doric order, raised upon a flight of steps and supporting a noble entablature, and triangular pediment, very similar to the portico of Covent Garden Theatre. Although in itself a good copy from a Grecian temple, its effect is destroyed by the wings and a bell tower rising from it.

WEST SMITHFIELD.

The derivation of the name of Smithfield is uncertain, but the addition of West is to distinguish it from a place of the same denomination at the eastern end of the city. A portion of it was formerly called "The Elms," from its being covered with elm trees, and was used as a place of execution for malefactors until the year 1219.

When the spirit of religious persecution began to appear in this metropolis, Smithfield was selected for the scene of martyrdom. Here the martyr Latimer preached patience to Friar Forest, agonizing under the torture of a slow fire, for denying Henry's supremacy: and to this place Cranmer compelled the amiable Edward, by forcing his reluctant hand to the warrant, to send Jane Bocher, a silly woman, to the stake. Although not quite so blood-thirsty as her sister Mary, the "most gracious" queen Elizabeth could also burn people for religion. Two Dutchmen, anabaptists, suffered in Smithfield during the year 1575; although this is the only instance of Elizabeth's exerting the prerogative of the writ de Hœretico comburendo. Her highness preferred the halter; her sullen sister, fire and faggot; not that it can be denied but Elizabeth made a very free use of the terrible act of her twenty-seventh year; 168 suffered in her reign at London, York, in Lancashire, and several other parts of the kingdom, convicted of being priests, of harbouring priests, or of being converts. The balance, however, is against her sister in the article of persecution, particularly by the agonizing death of fire; for the smallest number estimated to have suffered during the short reign of Mary amounts to 277.

In the year 1530, a most disgusting execution took place here in boiling a wretch to death, named John Roose, for attempting to destroy Bishop Fisher: during the cook's absence, he threw a quantity of poisonous ingredients into some gruel prepared for the bishop's family, and the poor of Lambeth parish; the bishop's abstinence on that day saved his life; but of seventeen who were poisoned two died, and the rest never recovered their health.

The second instance of this kind occurred in 1541, when Margaret Davis was executed in the same manner for poisoning her mistress and several other persons.

In the forty-eighth year of the reign of Edward III., "Dame Alice Perrars, the king's concubine, as lady of the Sun, rode from the Tower of London, through Cheapside, accompanied by many lords and ladies, every lady leading a lord by his horse's bridle, till they came to West Smithfield, and then began a great just, which lasted seven days.

"Also in the ninth of Richard II. was the like great riding from the

Tower to Westminster, and every lord led a lady's horse's bridle; and in the morning began jousts in Smithfield, which lasted three days. Henry of Darby, the duke of Lancaster's son, the lord Beaumont, sir Simon Binley, and sir Paris Courtney distinguished themselves on this occasion.

"In the year 1393, the seventeenth of Richard II., certain lords of Scotland came into England to get honour by force of arms. The earl of Mar challenged the earl of Nottingham to joust with him; and so they rode certain courses, but not the full challenge; for the earl of Mar was cast, both horse and man, and two of his ribs broken with the fall, so that he was conveyed out of Smithfield, and so towards Scotland, but died by the way at York.

"Loose serving-men would commonly meet here and make uproars and quarrels; insomuch that it was many years called Ruffians' Hall, being the usual rendezvous of ruffians and quarrellers, during the time that swords and bucklers were used; when every serving-man carried a buckler at his back, which was suspended by the hilt or pommel of his sword hanging before him.

"Between Hosier Lane and Cow Lane, in Smithfield, anciently, was a large pool of water called Smithfield Ford, or horse pool, from the watering of horses there, and to the south-west of which in Cow Lane, where St. John's court is situate, stood the gallows, or public place of execution, denominated the elms, from the great quantity of such trees growing in that neighbourhood. But the gallows being removed to the west end of the suburbs, this part of Smithfield was soon erected into streets, lanes, &c., among the first of which buildings was that spacious and lofty wooden edifice denominated High hall, formerly standing in the said St. John's court. This ancient structure of wood and stone was the city residence of the prior of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, as is evident by the writings thereunto belonging, in the custody of Sir Harry Featherstone, wherein the said house is denominated Sempringham Head house.

"King Henry II. granted to the adjoining priory the privilege of a fair to be kept at Bartholomew tide on the eve, the day, and the morrow, to which the clothiers of England, and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard within the priory, which was separated from Smithfield only by walls and gates that were locked every night, and watched for the safety of the goods deposited there; and the narrow street or lane, afterwards built where the cloth was sold, still retains the name of Cloth Fair. A court of pied poudre was daily, during the fair, holden for debts and contracts.

"The fair kept here, instead of three days was at length prolonged to a fortnight, and became of little other use than for idle youth and loose people to resort to, and to spend their money in vanity; and, which was worse, in debauchery, drunkenness, whoredom, and in seeing and hearing things not fit for Christian eyes and ears; many of the houses and booths here serving only to allure men and women to such purposes of impiety. Therefore the magistracy, often intending, at last fully resolved, in the year 1708, to reduce the fair to that space of time only according to which it was first granted, that is, to three days; and accordingly an order was made, and at a court of common council in June, the said year, the order was confirmed, whereby the fair was to be kept for three days only, for selling of merchandises, according to the original grants from the crown; which regulation, though it has been sometimes broke, the chief magistrate of late years has strictly observed.

"The excellent regulations, however, in the year 1806, through the wise management of alderman Shaw, during his respected mayoralty, sufficiently evinced that the community might be enabled to enjoy the usual exhibitions and entertainments without indecorum or injury to their persons or property, more especially when it is considered what a revenue the toll produces to the city chambers."

Mr. Ralph, in his "Review of Public Buildings," speaking of the filthy condition of Smithfield, observes, "It is true, the use which is made of it as a market is something of an excuse for it, and in some degree atones for the want of that decency that would improve it so much; yet it is my opinion, that ways and means might be found to make it tolerable at least, and an obelisk, pyramid or statue in the centre, defended with handsome and substantial rails, would go a great way in so desirable a project."

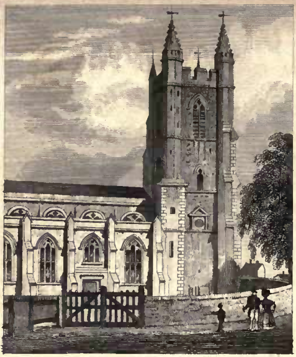
Smithfield always was, and still continues, a market-place for cattle, hay, and straw, an account of the consumption of which will be found in Vol. I.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

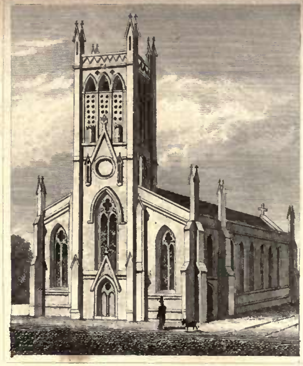
The Lock Hospital, situated near Hyde Park Corner, is a very neat structure, with a slightly projecting centre and wings. It contains three stories independently of the sur-basement story, the first and second divided by a double string course, and the second and third by a pannel containing the name of the building and date of its institution.

HANOVER TERRACE.

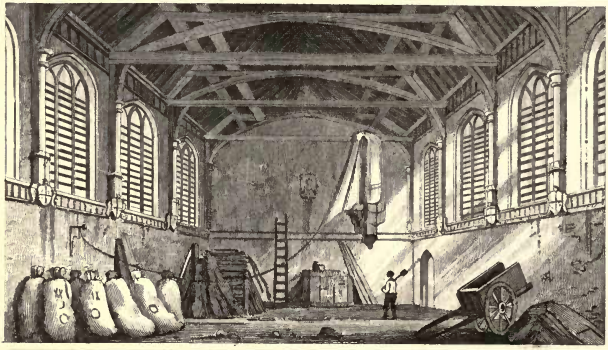
Another of the splendid embellishments of Regent's Park, was erected from designs by Mr. Nash. It has a centre and two wings of the Doric



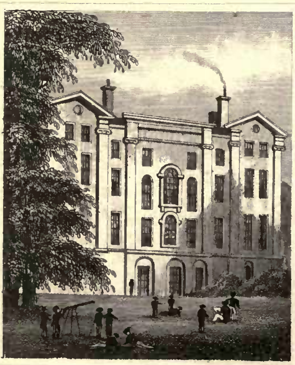
OLD CHURCH
CROYDON



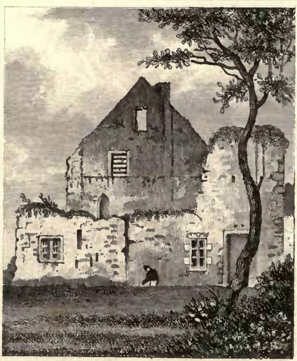
St JAMES CHAPEL
OR NEW CHURCH



CROYDON PALACE
INTERIOR



ABSCOMB HOUSE



CROYDON PALACE
REMAINS OF

order, the acroteria of which are surmounted by statues and various sculptural ornaments. The central building is crowned by a well-proportioned pediment, having its tympanum embellished with statues, &c. The stories of the mansions are lofty and elegantly finished, and the domestic arrangements of the various rooms convenient, and laid out in a masterly style.

CROYDON OLD CHURCH.

Croydon stands on the edge of Banstead Downs, and is a handsome market town at the distance of ten miles from the metropolis, situated in an extensive parish supposed to be about thirty-six miles in circumference, and containing eight hamlets. The town had a market on Wednesdays, procured by archbishop Kilwardby, as early as the reign of Edward I., and a fair, which lasted nine days; another market on Thursdays, granted to Archbishop Reynolds by Edward II., and a fair on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew, which is held on the 2nd of October, and continued the three following days; a third market, the only one of the three now continued, was granted by Edward III. to archbishop Statford, and a fair on the feast of St. John the Baptist.

According to Doomsday Book, the manor of Croydon belonged at the time of the conquest to archbishop Lanfranc. Croydon Park, of which the famous Sir William Walworth was keeper in the time of Richard II., was given by archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands, but it reverted again to the archbishop by another grant in the reign of Edward VI.

The derivation of the name, like the foundation of the town, is uncertain; its original title of Croindene, signifies a valley of sheep, Croin meaning sheep, and Dene a valley. Another conjecture is, that it is compounded of the old Norman or French word Craye, or Craie, chalk, and the Saxon word Dim, which means a hill, and thus the signification would be a town near chalk-hill.

The foundation of Croydon Church must be very ancient, as there are records of one existing prior to the conquest. The present edifice dedicated to St. John the Baptist is a very beautiful and stately gothic structure. It has a lofty square tower of flint and stone, supported by well proportioned buttresses at each angle; upon the top are four beautiful pinnacles with a vane upon each. The church consists also of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels; for space and convenience it stands unrivalled by any church in the district. The pews are neat and well distributed; there are galleries on three sides. This church is also distinguished by one of the finest organs in the kingdom, built by Avery and erected in the year 1794. The length of the nave is 76 feet, that of the middle chancel 54 feet; that of the church with the aisles is 74 feet. The nave is separated from the aisles by eight clustered columns and pointed arches, between which are several grotesque heads and ornaments. In the middle chancel are twelve ancient wooden stalls of various workmanship. On the north side of it is a very neat vestry, and in the middle of the chancel before the altar stands a brass eagle with expanded wings on a neat pedestal of brass.

Much has also been added to the appearance and beauty of the interior, the ancient gothic screens which separated the nave, aisles, and church, have been taken away, the pulpit removed to a more conspicuous situation; the middle chancel, with that dedicated to St. Nicholas, seated with new and handsome pews, the beautiful monuments cleaned and restored, the casings cut away from the fine clustered columns, and their sculpture opened to public view, which gives it on entrance a cathedral-like appearance, grand and magnificent. During the execution of which works there was discovered from St. Nicholas's chantry an entrance or doorway into a circular stair-case in the south-east column of the nave, which probably led to a rood-loft.

In the steeple is a melodious ring of eight bells, with chimes, which play a psalm tune every six hours; and a clock also, which strikes upon the great bell. These bells were in 1816 newly hung, and had new frames at an expense of nearly £450. On the top of the steeple, at the south-east corner, hangs the saint's bell; which is tolled for prayers on the week days, and is used as an alarm bell, and to give notice of fires.

There were formerly two chantries in the church of Croydon; that of St. Mary, and that of St Nicholas; the first dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded before the year 1402, by Sir Reginald Cobham de Sterresburgh, and it appears that the foundation was completed in his life-time; for in his will, bearing date September 8th, 1400, and proved at Canterbury before archbishop Arundel on the 8th of July, 1403, no mention is made of it. The incumbent was to pray for the repose of the soul of the said Sir Reginald, of his wife Joan and those of his children, and of all faithful Christian people. The founder vested the presentage of his chantry priest in twelve of the principal inhabitants of Croydon. The other chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded for the repose of the soul of John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, and that of William Oliver, vicar of Croydon, before the year 1443. The presentage of the incumbent seems to have continued in the family of the Weldens or Waldens, who appear by their several presentations to have been the true patrons.

This church also contains three chaste and beautiful monuments dedicated to the memories of John Whitgift, Thomas Warham, and archbishop Sheldon, but the limits of this work will not enable us to add a description of them.

CROYDON NEW CHURCH,

called St. James's chapel, Croydon common, is built with fine white brick, and stone dressings, in the gothic style. The intention of the architect (Mr. Wallace) seems to have been the mode of building prevalent during the reign of the first Edward.

The elevation of the west front is made in breadth into three divisions by buttresses, giving the appearance of a nave and side aisles; the central division is nearly occupied by the tower; in the side divisions are lofty windows of two lights made by a single mullion, with a quatre-foil in the head of the arch; above this is a raking cornice, decorated with grotesque masks, and a parapet; and at the angles of the design are duplicated buttresses ending in a square shaft capped with an acuted pedimental finish to each face, forming an obtuse pinnacle.

The tower commences with a pointed arched entrance with richly moulded architrave, the moulding springing from two columns attached to each joint, a pedimental cornice sustained on bustos of a king and queen, and ending in a finial, crowns the arch; the breadth of the tower is bounded by buttresses in three heights, and the elevation is made in the like number of stories; the second story contains a window with two lights, above this window is a blank space intended for a dial, it is covered with a lofty pedimental cornice springing from two niches, and furnished with a cross. The third story of the tower is clear of the main building, and has a lancet window of three lights in each face.

The flanks of the church are uniform. A portion of the western extremity equal to the breadth of the tower is divided from the rest by a buttress, it contains a pointed entrance with a window above it. The remainder of the design contains six pointed windows rising from a string course. The east end of the church is principally occupied by the chancel and two lobbies: it finishes with a cornice and gable. The vestry has a triple lancet window rising from a string course; on each side the design is bounded by buttresses, in the flank are entrances.

The interior consists of a nave and chancel, without side aisles to either. The ceiling of the nave is nearly horizontal, rising to a cone ridge in the centre. The chancel is separated from the nave by a bold arch, and is ceiled in imitation of stone, and ribbed. The altar screen, which divides the dado of the east window, is made into three divisions by piers ending in pinnacles, and finished by a cornice. The pulpit and desks are situated at a short distance from the piers of the chancel. This church was commenced on the 16th of May 1827; it is calculated to accommodate 800 persons in free seats, and 400 in pews, making a total of 1200.

CROYDON PALACE.

In the account given by Dr. Ducarel of this ancient edifice, is comprised the following description: "I now come to the palace, and must observe that the manor of Croydon hath belonged ever since the conquest to the archbishops of Canterbury, who have for a long time been possessed of a house in this town; and this first house, I apprehend, stood on the very spot where the present does, which had been substituted in the room of the former.

"The east and west sides of the great court are the oldest brick buildings I remember to have seen; the doors and windows are narrow at the top. The rooms on the west side up stairs (next to a passage which leads to all the chambers) are square, consisting of a little window and chimney only; those on the east side are of the same size, but have a closet adjoining to several of them without any chamber.

"In this last side there are several staircases; the west side has but one, and that is all the difference I can find between these two, which I suppose were built at the same time; the east side being probably designed for constant attnedants, and the west for strangers who came here casually. The form of these two buildings, the make of the doors and windows, the very little ones next the church-yard, in short, the whole taken together, sufficiently denote the antiquity, and incline me to think that these two sides are the oldest brick buildings in the palace, and that they were built some time in the beginning of Henry VI.

"I now come to the hall, which has been greatly improved by his present grace (archbishop Herring). The portico thereof appears to be much older than the hall itself, from the make of the arches of the doors, which are of the old mitred or pointed sort.

"The butlery and kitchen adjoining to it appear to me, by the make of the windows and the form of the building, not older than the time of king Richard II. By whom they were built I have not been able to discover.

"The next great room to be taken notice of is the guard-chamber, probably built by Archbishop Arundel, whose arms appear on the north gable, joining those of the see of Canterbury, and also by themselves upon the south gable of the same room, where are likewise to be seen in the window the arms of Archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Laud, Juxon, and Shelden, who very likely repaired this room and the palace from time to time, I therefore think this guard-chamber was built in the reign of king Henry IV., or the beginning of that of king Henry V., at the latest.

"I now come to the dining-room, and shall consider that the adjoining apartments, the rooms, and the offices underneath, as being one body of buildings. The dining-room is of brick, the ceilings of some of the rooms underneath are of wood, and very low; and the windows below stairs but small; and though they are not of the same make as those of the east and west sides of the great court, yet I take this building to be near as old, and to have been built some time in the reign of king Henry VI. It hath been so frequently repaired and altered by the several archbishops of this see, that there are few or no marks left to ascertain the time when it was first erected.

"The long gallery was rebuilt by Archbishop Rooke. As to the chapel, there were formerly two, if not three, in this palace. In the Register I meet with some ordinations in the principal chapel, and some in the chapel of the manor of Croydon, and in the time of Archbishop Courtney. I find one ordination in the private chapel, towards the garden, lately built by him. The present chapel stands so conveniently, that I presume it is situated where the principal one formerly stood. Who built it I know not, but it was certainly beautified and improved by the Archbishops Laud and Juxon, whose arms are placed in several parts of it.

"I must not omit the gateway and porter's lodge, which I take to be no older than the time of king Henry VII., at least the gateway does in my opinion greatly resemble the gateway of that age."

The palace is now occupied by persons engaged in the business of printing linen; and the garden is converted into a bleaching ground.

ASCOMBE HOUSE,

Addscomb or Edgecomb, is situated about a mile from the town on the Shirley Road. This noble mansion in the time of Henry VIII. was in possession of a family of the name of Heron. Thomas Heron died here in 1518; William, his son, a very distinguished Justice of the Peace for the county of Surrey, died here in 1562; Nicholas Heron, knight, brother to William, died here in 1562. It was afterwards in possession of a gentleman named Tunstall, from a respectable family in the county of Durham; he was gentleman usher and esquire to Queen Anne, consort of James I. Through an heiress of the Drapers this estate became by marriage the property of Charles Clark, Esq., of Oakley, one of whose descendants, Charles John, being at Paris at the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, there lost his life by the fall of a scaffold at a public show. Ann Mellicat Clark, his sister and heiress, married Emilius Henry Delme, Esq., who has taken the additional name of Radcliffe.

The late earl of Liverpool had a lease of Addiscomb House for life, and made it his ordinary residence; upon his death it was sold to the Honourable the East India Company, by whom it has been improved by the addition of many commodious buildings, and converted into a military academy for cadets.

CORNWALL TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK.

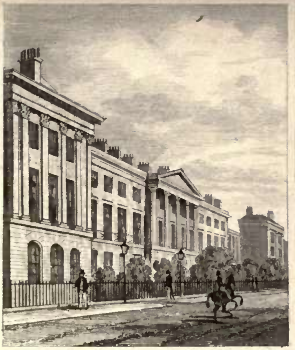
THIS beautiful pile of buildings is erected from designs by Mr. D. Burton. It consists of a rusticated ground story, which forms a well proportioned basement to the corinthian order of the principal stories; the doors, windows, and the other architectural and sculptured embellishments of this elegant row of houses, bear the same symmetrical proportions, and reflect the greatest credit on the architect, as do the symmetrical row of houses called

CLARENCE TERRACE,

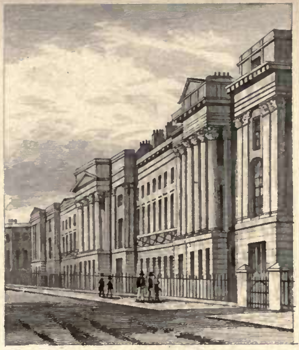
which consists of three portions, a centre, and two wings connected by the main body of the building. It is in three stories, the basement story being rusticated; the wings are ornamented by pilasters of the Corinthian order, with a bold entablature, &c.; the centre is distinguished by six columns of the same order, finished by an entablature, and crowned with a triangular pediment.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

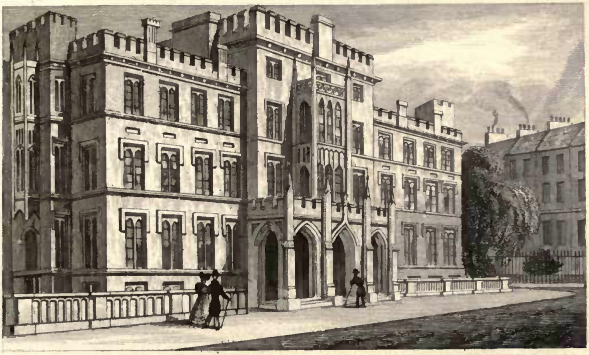
THIS benevolent institution was founded in 1719, "for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts," who are admitted by orders signed by a governor, except in cases of accident, when they are admitted at all hours of the day or night. The present edifice is a beautiful structure erected in the gothic order of architecture, the centre slightly projecting; the entrance is by an arcade of pointed arches, separated by buttresses, crowned with pinnacles above the entrance; and projecting from the centre is a square tower, lighted by three lancet-headed windows, and finished at the angles by buttresses and crocketed pinnacles; the build-



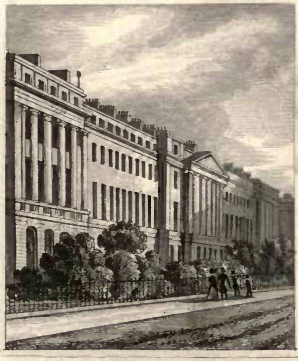
CLARENCE TERRACE
REGENTS PARK



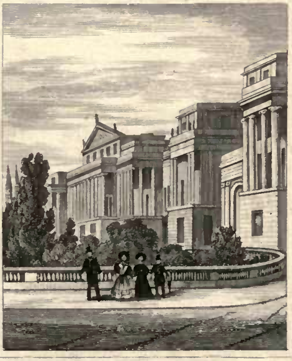
CORNWALL TERRACE
REGENTS PARK



NEW WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL



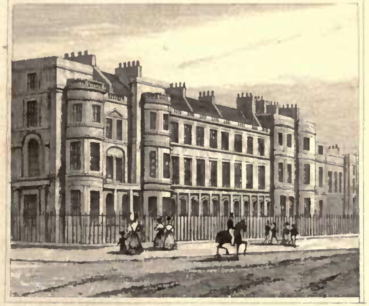
YORK TERRACE
REGENTS PARK

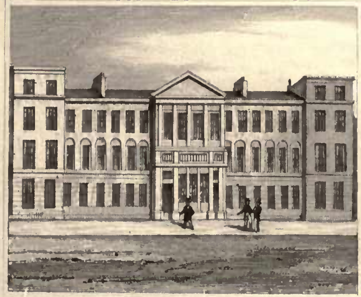


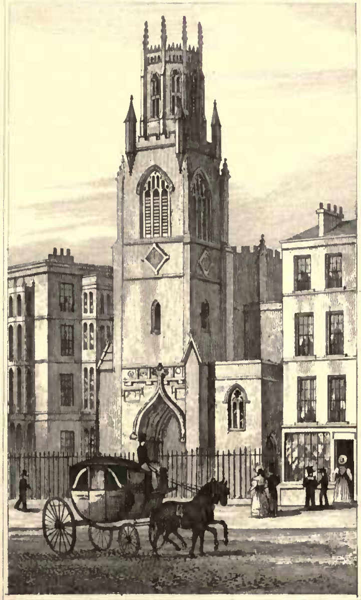
CHESTER TERRACE
REGENTS PARK

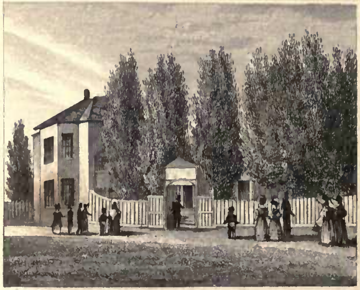
Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

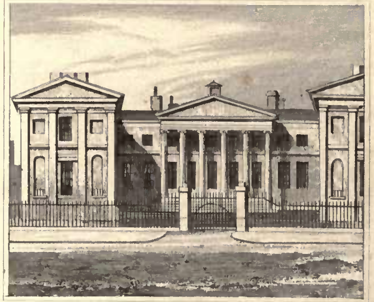
Engraved by [illegible]


ULSTER TERRACE
REGENTS PARK


CHURCH MISSIONARY COLLEGE
ISLINGTON


S^{t} DUNSTAN
IN THE WEST


COPENHAGEN HOUSE


HIGHBURY COLLEGE

ing is crowned with battlements, and lighted by windows finished with a cornice, and divided into two lights by a single mullion.

YORK TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK.

THIS elegant row of mansions, erected from designs by that able and experienced architect Mr. Nash, appear but as a single building in consequence of the entrances being in the rear, where the vestibules are protected by large and characteristic porches; the elevation is composed in the Italian style, finished with Grecian detail, and consists of a ground story with semicircular-headed windows and rusticated piers; above which is a continued pedestal divided between the columns into balustrades, serving as balconies to the windows of the principal apartments. Lofty well-proportioned windows, that give light to the elegant drawing-rooms, are perforated immediately on the cornice of the stylobate, and in accordance with the majestic simplicity of the order to which they belong, are left without decoration; a similar range of windows constructed for the use of the chamber story are also without dressings. These stories are further decorated with a colonnade of the Ionic order; the angles are finished with pilasters, and a cornice is continued round the building; above which rises an attic story, crowned by a blocking course. The gardens are pleasing in appearance, and judiciously arranged; there not being any divisions, so that they resemble grounds belonging to one continued building.

CHESTER TERRACE.

CHESTER Terrace, Regent's Park, is titled from the earldom of Chester, and is another specimen of the grand and powerful conception of Mr. Nash; but as a description of this splended pile of buildings has been given in the first volume of this work, it will be useless to detain the reader further.

ULSTER TERRACE REGENT'S PARK.

THIS Terrace is a neat structure, but does not possess any particular architectural beauties in its composition, the basement or entrance story is of the Ionic order, ornamented with columns, between which are semicircular-headed windows. The windows of the upper stories are finished with handsome architraves and entablatures. The whole of the building is surmounted by a balustrade forming an agreeable finish to this pleasing pile of buildings.

CHURCH MISSIONARY COLLEGE, ISLINGTON.

The College of the Church Missionary Society, erected from designs by Mr. William Brooks, is a massy, well-constructed building, not containing much architectural elegance, but a plain structure well calculated for the purpose to which it is applied.

HIGHBURY COLLEGE.

This building consists of a centre, and two very deeply projecting wings. The central portion is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment. The extremities of the wings are beautified with pilasters and pediments, above which are acroterias so arranged as to conceal chimneys contained in them. The entrance through the portico is approached by an ascent of a few steps raised above the court-yard, which is inclosed from the high road by iron railings, raised upon a lofty plinth, and comprising a handsome carriage and two postern entrances.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH.

Although we cannot but regret the loss of any venerable relic of former times, yet it is pleasing when we behold rising in its stead such a beautiful specimen of modern architecture as the Church of St. Dunstan's in the West, the principal feature of which consists in its lofty tower and turret: the tower is square, in three stories flanked with buttresses; the lower one, containing the entrance, is separated from the centre one by a course of fret-work with shields; the upper story, crowned with battlements, contains a large window in three lights, finished by a moulding; the turret is octangular, supported by buttresses, finished with pinnacles, and having a window in each face.

COPENHAGEN HOUSE.

Copenhagen House is pleasantly situate in the fields between Pentonville and Highgate, and is much frequented during the summer. There is nothing of interest either with respect to antiquity or architectural beauty connected with this structure, its celebrity being derived from the tea gardens, and a variety of games for the accommodation and amusement of those who prefer rusticating for a few hours amid verdant fields and flowering shrubs, to being inclosed and their sight bounded by brick walls and smoky chimneys.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

The date of the original foundation of this church is not known; but according to a very ancient book called the Customs of London, it was denominated "Edmond without Newgate, called St. Sepulchre, drocis London, Patrone Priom of St. Barthilmewes, Decims, Xs. Why it was called St. Edmond has not been ascertained.

It was rebuilt about the year 1440, and one of the family of Popham, treasurer in the king's household, erected a chapel on the south side, as well as the beautiful porch which still remains.

From the year 1624 to 1634 the sum of £1,110 was expended in repairing the roof, rebuilding the battlements, the four pinnacles of the tower, &c.; but being demolished with the exception of part of the wall and steeple by the fury of the devouring flames of 1666, it was again rebuilt in 1670.

At this church was formerly a fraternity of St. Catherine, commenced by the devotion of some poor people in this parish to the honour of the Virgin Mary. They met on the day of the conception, performed mass in the church, and had a chaplain to celebrate divine service for the brethren and sisters of the fraternity, for the living and the dead; they were to meet four times a year, to set up wax lights before the images of the fraternity on all festival days. A certificate of this foundation was made during the reign of Richard II. The walls of the church are square stone and brick, with buttresses; the roof is covered with lead. The tower is also stone, with four spires, one at each angle. The roof over the nave is camerated but flat, and lower above eight feet over the side aisles, supported by twelve strong stone columns of the Tuscan order. The floor is paved with stone and many large marble grave-stones, especially in the chancel, which is one step above the rest of the church.

The church is handsomely wainscoted, and has galleries on the north-west and south sides, and handsome pews. In the west gallery is a very fine double organ called a choir organ. The fronts of the galleries are enriched with seraphim, branches of palm, and laurel festoons, crowns over the letters C. R., &c.

The altar-piece consists of painted and gilt pillars, over which are angels with palm-branches; the whole surmounted by a window of stained glass.

The length of the building, besides the passage or ambulatory at the west end, is one hundred and twenty-six feet; breadth, excluding the chapel on the north side, fifty-eight feet; altitude of the roof over the middle aisle, thirty-five feet, and of the tower and pinnacles, about one hundred and forty feet.

CRIPPLEGATE CHURCH.

THIS church, dedicated to St. Giles, is said to have been built by Alfune, bishop of London, about the year 1030, before the reign of William the Conqueror, and though it was demolished by fire in the year 1545, it escaped the same ordeal in 1666.

It is built of stone, boulder and brick, and is a spacious and pleasant structure. The pillars, arches, and windows, &c., of the modern Gothic order; and the columns supporting the organ gallery, of the Tuscan order.

The roof of the church was raised in 1791, and though the architecture disagrees with the lower parts of the building, it is light, and very far from being obnoxious to the eye on account of dissimilarity.

There are handsome galleries on the north, west, and south sides, and the church is well pewed and wainscoted. In the west gallery is a fine organ, by Harris.

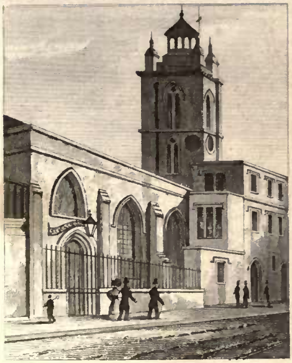
The pulpit is of fine wainscot, neatly carved and veneered, and adorned with an entablature and pediments, with vases, cherubim, palm-branches, fruit, &c., in relievo.

The font stands at the west end of the church, and is of fine blue veined marble, with cherubim, and a wainscot cover of the Corinthian order, adorned with columns and entablatures.

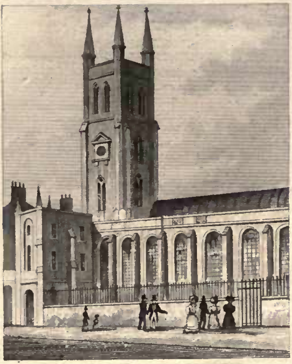
The altar-piece is very ornamental, being, as the pews and pulpit, formed of oak ; it is finely carved, and adorned with six pilasters and entablaments of the Corinthian order. The inter-columns are the commandments, done in gold letters on black ; and the Lord's prayer and creed are in black on gold. Between the arches of the tables of the commandments, and under the cornice, is a pelican with her wings displayed, and feeding her young with her own blood ; and above that is "God spake these words ;" over the Lord's prayer are the words, "When ye pray, say ;" and over the other "The Apostles Creed ;" and on pediments above these are figures of Moses and Aaron, the first holding in his hand a rod, the second, an incense pot.

On acroters above the cornice are seven golden candlesticks, with flaming tapers ; and in the centre is a book displayed, above which are a cushion and mitre supported by two cherubims. Here is also painted a crimson velvet festoon curtain, edged with gold fringe.

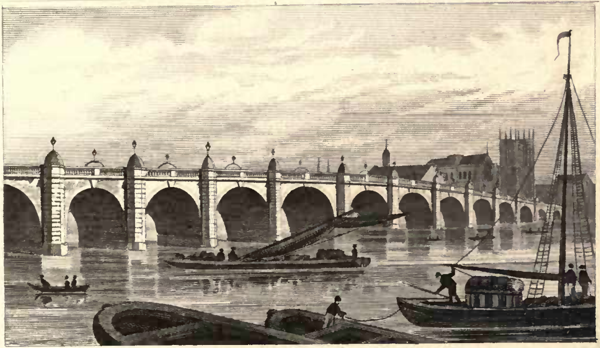
The carved work has curious enrichments ; and the foot-place of the communion-table is paved with fine polished black and white marble, fenced and adorned with rail and banister ; and on the roof over this is a very spacious glory gilt, whose rays dart through the clouds at a



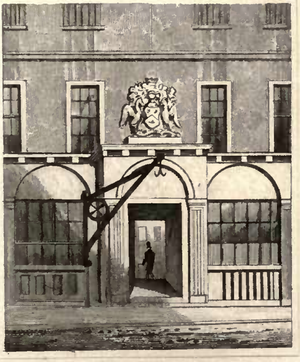
S^{T} GILES
CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN



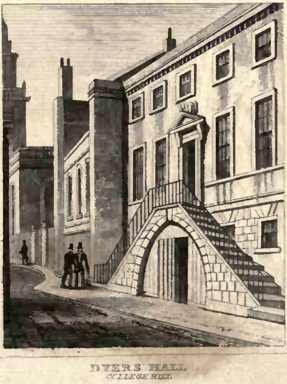
S^{T} SEPULCHRE



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE



WEAVERS HALL
ALDERMANBURY



DYERS HALL
COLLEGE HILL

great distance. Above the altar is a window of painted glass, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost, with a fine border of cherubim, clouds, &c.

The dimensions of the church are, length, one hundred and fourteen feet; breadth, sixty-three; height, forty-two; and the altitude of the steeple (consisting of a tower and turret), one hundred and twenty-one feet, wherein are twelve bells and chimes.

According to Stowe the following eminent persons were buried here.

Gilbert Prince, alderman.

Sir John Writh or Wrotherly, Garter principal king at arms.

Sir Ralph Rochford, knight, 1409.

Sir Henry Grey, son and heir of the earl of Kent.

Reginald Grey, earl of Kent.

The principal monuments, &c., at present contained in this church are,

One on the south side of the chancel, a stone placed in the wall bearing an inscription, to the memory of John Fox, the author of "The Acts and Monuments of the Church," or as it is better known under the title of Fox's Martyrs.

At the east end of the north aisle is a spacious monument in memory of Thomas Busby, citizen and cooper. Obit, July 11th, 1575, with his image holding one hand on a death's head, the other with gloves, and with this inscription :

This Busby, willing to relieve the poor
With fire and with bread,
Did give the house wherein he dwelt,
Then called the Queen's Head.
Four full loads of the best charcoal
He would have bought each year,
And forty dozen of wheaten bread
For poor householders here.
To see these things distributed,
This Busby put in trust
The vicar and churchwardens,
Thinking them to be just.
God grant that poor householders here
May thankful be for such,
So God will move the minds of more
To do for them as much.
And let this good example move
Such men as God hath blessed,
To do the like before they go
With Busby to their rest.

Within this chapel Busby's bones
In dust awhile must stay;
Till he that made them raise them up
To live with Christ for aye.

A small marble monument in the north wall, with effigies adorned with two pyramidical figures and this inscription:

Within this Ile lyeth the body of Charles Langley, sometime of this Parish, Ale Brewer, who was buried the 8th day of June, 1602, and did give bountifully to the poor of this parish :

If Langley's life you list to know,
Read on and take a view;
Of Faith and Hope I will not speak,
His works shall them tell true;
Who whilst he lived, with counsel gave,
The better sort did guide,
A stay to weak, a staff to poor,
Without backbite or pride.
And when he dy'd he gave his mite,
All that did him befal,
For ever once a year to clothe
St. Giles's poor withal.
All Saints he pointed for the day,
Gowns twenty ready made,
With twenty shirts and twenty smocks,
As they may best be had.
A sermon eke he hath ordained,
That God may have his praise;
And others might be won thereby
To follow Langley's ways.
On Vicar and Churchwardens then
His trust he hath reposed,
As they will answer him one day,
When all shall be disclosed.
Thus being dead, yet still he lives,
Lives never for to die
In heaven's bliss, in world's fame,
And so I trust shall I.

Launcelot Andrews, Vicar.
John Taylor, William Hewit, } Churchwardens.
Edward Stirling, Richard May, }

On a grey marble grave-stone, on the north side the rails of the altar, an elegy and epitaph composed to perpetuate the pious memory of the well-deserving and worthily-honoured Mrs. Henry Colborn, who died August 8th, 1655, aged fifty-seven years.

The tomb of Mrs. Hand, wife of archdeacon Hand, late vicar, in a high degree adorns the end of the south aisle. A fringed crimson curtain hangs from a painted arch; and beneath is the monument from the masterly hand of the celebrated Mr. Banks. The representation is the wife expiring in her husband's arms. The tender expression in his countenance, and the languid appearance of the deceased, are finely delineated. Here is also a bas-relief of a boy cutting down a lily. The inscription is thus worded:

"To the memory of Ann Martha Hand, wife of George Watson Hand, A.M., vicar of this parish, who died after a few hours' illness, July the 5th, 1784, aged thirty-eight. By the prudence of her conduct, by the sweetness of her temper, and the unaffected piety of her heart, amidst times of dissipation, and in the possession of youth, beauty, and fortune, an example of domestic and religious excellence.

"For worth so dear the eternal tear might flow,
And love would sanctify an husband's woe;
But truth the record of that worth displays,
And takes from sorrow what it gives to praise;
The alternate claims his grateful heart divide,
And memory's misery is affection's pride."

Above Mr. Fox's monument is one of very fine white marble, adorned with entablature, pediment, and the figure of a young lady rising (in a black coffin) with her winding sheet about her (emblematical of the resurrection), and two angels, one offering her a crown, the other a chaplet; with this inscription, partly on the side of the coffin, the rest under it:

"To the memory of Constance Whitney, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Whitney, of Whitney, the proper possession of him and his ancestors in Herefordshire, for above 500 years past. Her mother was the fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, in Warwickshire, by Constance Kingsmel, daughter and heir of Richard Kingsmel, surveyor of the court of wards. This lady Lucy her grandmother so bred her since she was eight years old, that she excelled in all noble qualities, becoming a virgin of so sweet proportion of beauty, and harmony of parts. She had also sweetness of manners, answerable and delightful sharpness of wit, an offenceless modesty in conversation, and singular respect and piety towards her parents; but religious even to example.

She departed this life most christianly at 17, dying to the grief of all; but to her grandmother an irrecoverable loss, save in her expectation she shall not stay long after her, and the comfort of knowing whose she is, and where (in the resurrection) to meet her."

Under which inscription are her armorial bearings as an unmarried female.

There is no date to this monument; but there is reason to believe it is about two hundred years old. The emblem of the resurrection on this tomb has given rise to many fabulous relations of a woman, who after she was buried here was taken up alive, and had afterwards several children.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

This structure is formed in a neat and elegant taste, forty-four feet in width, and extent from wharf to wharf one thousand two hundred and twenty-three feet. A commodious foot-way is allowed for passengers about seven feet broad on each side, raised above the road allowed for carriages, and paved with broad moor stones, whilst the space between is sufficiently spacious to admit three carriages abreast without danger or inconvenience.

It consists of fourteen piers, thirteen large and two small semicircular arches, and two abutments with a free water way of eight hundred and seventy feet. The length of each pier is about seventy feet from point to point; and these ends are terminated with a suliant right angle against either stream.

The central piers are seventeen feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain three thousand cubic feet, or near two hundred tons of solid stone; the others decrease in breadth equally on each side; so that the next two to the largest are each sixteen feet wide, and in proportion to the two least of each side, which are twelve feet wide at the springing of the arches.

The piers are four feet wider at their foundation than at top, and each is laid on a strong bed of timber of the same shape as the pier, about eighty feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, and two feet thick.

The value of £40,000, is computed to be always under water in stone and other materials. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the caison, on which the first pier was sunk, contained one hundred and fifty loads of timber; which, if sound when laid, and always kept wet, will not only remain sound, but grow harder by time.

All the piers are built, inside and outside, of solid Portland block stones, none less than a ton, or twenty hundred weight, unless accidentally a small one, called a clever, placed between four other large stones, but most are two or three tons' weight, and several four or five tons. All the stones are set in and their joints fitted with a cement called Dutch tarris; they are also fastened with iron cramps run in with lead, and so placed as to be imperceptible, nor can they be affected by the water.

All the arches spring from about two feet above low-water-mark, which renders the bridge much stronger than if the arches sprang from taller piers. The support of every arch is turned and built quite through with large Portland blocks.

Between every two arches a drain carries off the water and filth. Just above and below each abutment there are large and commodious flights of moor-stone steps for the shipping and landing of goods and passengers. The piers are laid under the bed of the river in a hard bed of gravel, which never requires piling, it being the after rock, the best sort of foundation.

Its erection was commenced on the 29th of January, 1738. The charge for building and for procuring the several conveniences requisite amounted to the sum of £387,500; whereof £197,500 was raised by three successive Lotteries, and the remaining £192,000 granted by Parliament.

DYERS' HALL.

Dyers' Hall is a neat modern structure, with a double flight of steps to the principal entrance, with an arch for vaults beneath.

By an Act of Parliament, passed in the 13th year of the reign of George I., "All persons occupying the trade of dyeing woollen manufactures within the city of London or ten miles' compass, shall be subject to the inspection of the company of Dyers of London; and the master, wardens, and courts of assistants of the said Company may appoint such searchers within the said limits and out of the said limits; justices at their quarter sessions may appoint such searchers, who, taking to their assistance a constable or other peace-officer (who required to be assisting), may, at all seasonable times, in the day-time, enter the shop or workhouse of any person using the trade of dyeing, to search all cloths and other woollen goods to be dyed black or blue; and any person opposing forfeits £10. All forfeitures by this Act, within the city of London and ten miles' distance, shall go, one moiety to the informer, and the other to the Company of Dyers."

The art of dyeing is not confined to cloths, but it extends to wools for tapestry, silks, threads, hats, leather and skin, wood for veneering, bone, horn, ivory-horn in imitation of tortoise-shell, paper, parchment, &c.

WEAVERS' HALL,

Situated in Basinghall Street, is handsomely built and neatly adorned on the inside with hangings, fretwork, and a screen of the Ionic order.

The Company originally consisted of tapestry and cloth-weavers, who, in the 7th of Henry IV., were reinstated with their freedom, and by act of parliament put under the management and authority of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; though they stand no higher than the forty-second company. Its present state is extremely different, and consists chiefly of worsted, cotton, and silk weavers.

This corporation seems to have been of opponent principles on more occasions than one. There was a contest between the company and the city, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of the permission to persons, not of the company, to exercise the art of weaving. Again, during the mayoralty of Mr. Beckford. This was one of the refractory companies, in disobeying the precept of the lord mayor in the political disputes of 1768 and the following years.

ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT.

At the north-east corner of Allhallow's Lane is situated the parochial church of Allhallows, denominated the Great, to distinguish it from its former neighbour, and was called ad fænum in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay-wharf, and its situation among rope-makers, who anciently had their walk here.

The church is a rectory founded by the noble family of the Despensers, the favourites of Edward II., and the family presented to the living in the year 1361. From them it passed with the heiress to the earls of Warwick and Salisbury, and at last to the crown, by a settlement from the widow of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, upon king Henry VII. Henry VIII. exchanged this church with the archbishop of Canterbury in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, who for the time being has continued patron of the living, and it is numbered among the peculiars of that see.

The ancient church was very handsome, with a large cloister on the south side surrounding the churchyard, and was rich and beautiful within; but it fell in the general conflagration of the city in 1666. The present edifice was finished in 1683, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, but not executed with the same accuracy that it was designed.

The church is in length eighty-seven feet, in breadth sixty feet, and in height thirty-three feet to the roof. The walls are plain and massy; the ornaments are few and simple, and the windows, though large in order to enlighten such a considerable breadth, are not numerous. The tower is plain, square, and divided into five stages; but terminates square and plain without spire, turrets, or pinnacles. The cornice is supported by scrolls, and over these rises a balustrade of solid construction, suitable to the rest of the building. It is well finished and ornamented within, and is very beautiful in its simplicity without pillars, and the walls are slightly covered from the cornice; the roof is flat, and there are no galleries, except one for the organ. The altar is an elegant design in the Corinthian order, and there are two very good stone figures of Moses and Aaron, about four feet high, as ornaments. A handsome marble altar-table is supported by a caryatide. On the front of the organ gallery is a fine figure, in alto relievo, of Charity treading on Envy and Avarice, very finely expressed. The pulpit, standing against the north wall, has most excellent carved work representing little naked boys supporting festoons of fanciful and delicate workmanship.

The chancel is separated from the body of the church by a fine piece of carved work, consisting of small open twisted columns with arches springing from them, in the centre of which are two open carved pilasters (on both sides of the door-case), with their architrave, frieze and cornice, and a large open pediment of the composite order: at the upper part of the door-case is carved a large eagle displayed, and over that the queen's arms with supporters, &c.; in the middle are two shields with fine compartments beautifully carved in wainscot.

This exquisite specimen of wrought work was performed at Hamburgh, and presented to the church as a token of the ancient connexion between this country and the Hanse towns, of which the Stilyard in this parish was the principal place of commerce. The agent of the Hanse towns has still a pew in the church.

With respect to monuments there are none worthy of description; but among the rectors are to be noticed the following eminent men:

William Lichfield, D.D., who compiled many works, sacred and moral, particularly "The Plaint of God unto Sinful Man." He composed no less than three thousand and eighty-three sermons, and died in 1447.

Dr. William Cave, a learned English divine, born in 1637, educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, and successively minister of this and the churches of Hasley in Oxfordshire, and Islington. He became chaplain to Cnarles II., and in 1684 was installed a canon of Windsor.

He compiled the Lives of the Primitive Fathers, in the First Three Centuries of the Church, esteemed a very useful work; and Historia Literaria, &c., in which he gives an exact account of all who had written for and against Christianity, from the time of Christ to the fourteenth century; which works produced a warm controversy between Dr. Cave and M. Le Clerc, who was then writing his Bibliotheque Universelle in Holland.

Edward Strong, D.D. chancellor of the University of Cambridge, bishop of Carlisle in the year 1468, and of Chichester in 1477. This prelate built Chichester cross.

George Day, D.D. provost of King's College, Cambridge, and bishop of Chichester in 1543. Under Edward VI. he was deprived and imprisoned, but restored by Mary I., and died in the year 1556.

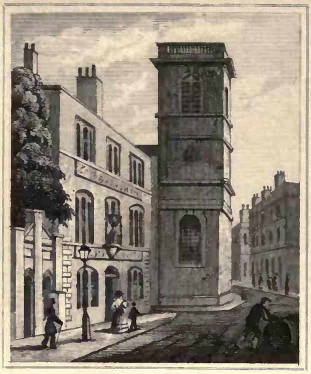
Thomas White, D.D., bishop of Peterborough in 1685.

William Vincent, D. D., also master of Westminster School, was born in London, in 1739. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1762, he became usher, and nine years after succeeded to the office of second master at Westminster. He now took the degree of D.D., and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. In 1778, he became vicar of Longdon, in Worcestershire; but soon after resigned his benefice for the rectory of this church. In the year 1778 he became head master at Westminster, where he continued to preside till 1801, when he was made a prebend; and two years after, he succeeded to the deanery of Westminster, on the promotion of Dr. Horsley, to the see of St. Asaph.

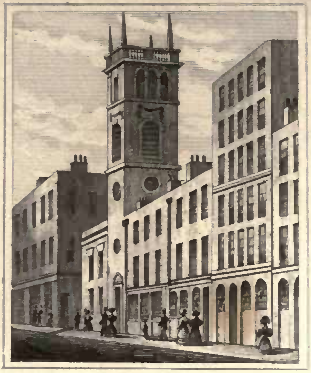
As an author Dean Vincent is principally known on account of his commentary on Arrian's Voyage of Nearchus; and his Periplus of the Erytherean Sea, republished together under the title of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean, 1807, 2 vols., 4to., the Voyage of Nearchus was translated into French by Billecocq. He published also the Conjugation of the Greek Verb, and the Greek Verb Analyzed. A Defence of Public Education; and a Charity Sermon. A volume of his discourses, with an account of his life, was published posthumously.

ALLHALLOWS, BREAD-STREET.

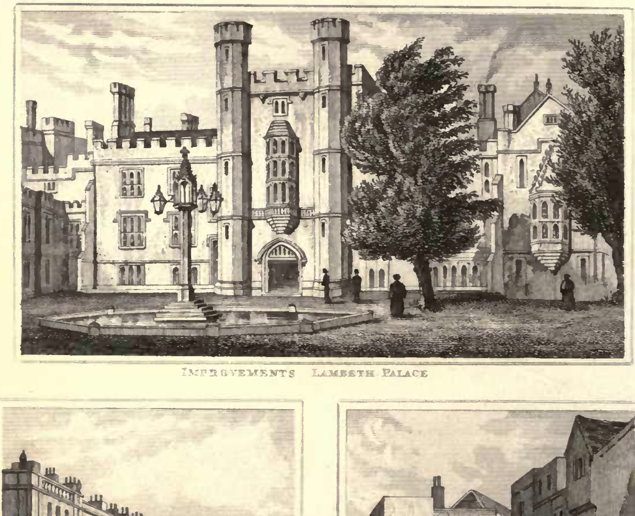
This church, like the one in Thames Street, derives its name from its being dedicated to all the Saints, and to its situation. The foundation of this rectory is very ancient, the patronage of which was originally in the prior and canons of Christchurch in Canterbury, who remained patrons of it till the year 1363, when it was conveyed to the archbishop



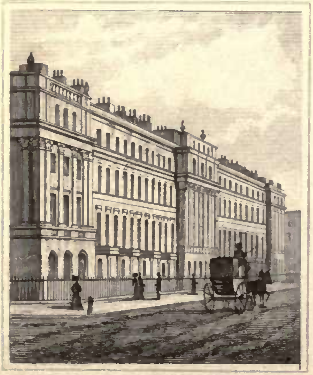
ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT
Thames St



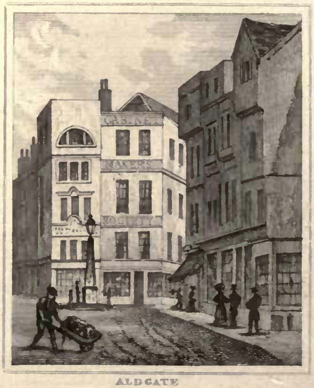
ALLHALLOWS
Broad St



IMPROVEMENTS LAMBETH PALACE



NORTH SIDE BELGRAVE SQUARE
Pimlico


CABINET
MAKERS
SOCIETY

ALDGATE

of Canterbury, and his successors, in whom it still continues, and is one of the peculiars belonging to that see in the city of London.

The old church was destroyed by the flames of 1666, and the present edifice constructed at the expense of the public in the year 1684; and is not only used for the accommodation of the inhabitants of its own parish, but also for those of St. John the Evangelist, which is annexed to it by act of parliament.

The church is a massy structure erected in the Tuscan order, and ornamented with a square tower, divided into four stages with arches near the top, crowned with a balustrade rising from the cornice, and finished by spires placed at the angle.

The dimensions are, length seventy-two feet, breadth thirty-five, and height to the roof thirty feet, and the altitude of the tower, eighty-six feet.

IMPROVEMENTS, LAMBETH PALACE.

The principal feature of the improvements represented in our view consists of the centre or main building, containing the entrance surrounded by a mullion springing from bustos; above this is a projecting window of three faces, and above that one of two lights; this part of the edifice is flanked by two octagonal towers of four stories, and each story is pierced with a narrow loop-hole window; in front of this is a large tank of water, in the centre of which is a pedestal and shaft, a sort of lantern of open work crowned with a crocketed pinnacle, and having a lamp projecting from each of the four angles. The other portions of the improvements are executed in a similar manner, being crowned with battlements, and lighted by Gothic windows in six lights.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE, PIMLICO.

The portion of Belgrave-square which our artist has selected is the north east side, and is composed of five principal parts. The centre is lofty and distinguished by a sub-portico or porch on the ground story, above which is an attached hexastyle portico of three greater columns of the Corinthian order of architecture, surmounted by an entablature, and crowned by an attic finished by vases; on each side of the centre is a row of dwelling-houses forming the main body of the composition, and two wings which terminates the façade.

ALDGATE.

Aldgate Ward derives its name from the ancient eastern gate of the city. This ward extends from Aldgate to Lime-street in Leadenhall-street, comprising all the space of ground from Bevis Marks and Shoemaker's-row, to Tower-hill, and including Poor Jewry-lane, Crutched-friars, London-street, Woodroffe-lane, &c., to Ironmonger's-hall, Fenchurch-street. It contains seven precincts, mostly in the parishes of St. James, Duke's-place, St. Catherine, Cree church, St. Andrew's Undershaft, St. Catherine Coleman.

The government consists of an alderman, six common councilmen, six constables, twenty inquest men, beside the officers belonging to St. James, Duke's-place, and a beadle.

At the junction of Houndsditch, Whitechapel-street, and the Minories, formerly stood Aldgate, of which not a vestige remains here. It was one of the four original gates of the city, through which passed the Roman vicinal way from the trajectus or ferry at Old Ford. It derived its name from its antiquity, and is mentioned in a charter granted by king Edgar, in the year 967. In digging its foundation, when it was levelled for re-building in 1666, several Roman coins were discovered, a resemblance of two of which (the emperor Trajan, and Dioclesian), Mr. Bond, surveyor of the works, caused to be cut in stone, and placed on each side of the east front, where they remained until the gate was taken down in 1761; its remains having been purchased by Ebenezer Mussell, Esq., who, deprecating the destruction of such a relic of antiquity, removed them to Bethnal-green, and having compacted the parts, the restored fabric formed a venerable and respectable addition to his house at that place.

Over the arch of the gate were carved the following words:

Senatus Populusque Londinensis
Fecit, 1609,
HUMPHREY WELD, Maior.

In the year 1215, the Londoners having given encouragement to the barons against king John, they entered the city at this gate, Fitzwalter Magnavile, earl of Essex, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, the leaders of the baronial army, having destroyed the monasteries and emptied their treasures, repaired the various gates and walls of the city with the stones of the Jews' dwellings which their adherents had demolished. Aldgate, which had so easily given them admittance on account of its ruinous state, first attracted attention; it was rebuilt with strong arches and bulwarks of Norman stone, and Flanders tile.

During the reign of Edward IV., the bastard Falconbridge, having assembled a riotous body of seamen in Essex and Kent, and placed them in a vast number of ships, anchored near the Tower. The mayor and aldermen, having notice of their rebellious measure, by consent of common council in 1471 fortified the Thames shore, from Baynard's Castle to the Tower, with armed men, guns, and other implements of opposition. Falconbridge and his followers, despairing of advantage on that side of the city, attacked the walls and gates, as well as from the Thames, and besides constantly annoying the citizens by means of arrows and guns, fired the suburbs. On Sunday, the 11th of May, in the same year, a body of five thousand men entered Aldgate; but the portcullis being suddenly let down, they were separated from their companions, attacked by the citizens and defeated with great slaughter. Upon this advantage Robert Basset, the alderman of the ward, commanded in the name of God the portcullis to be again drawn up; and, making a sortie, repelled the enemy to St. Botolph's church. Earl Rivers, and the constables of the Tower, by this time arrived to the assistance of the distressed citizens, and jointly drove the rebels to Mile-End, Poplar, and Stratford; and the bastard, finding his fortune desperate, fled from the justice which he deserved.

In the reign of Edward I., near this gate was erected a turret on the wall, which was converted into an hermitage, and presented at an inquisition before the king's justices at the Tower, as being built four feet without the wall on the king's highway.

Without this gate was a conduit erected in 1535, to which water was conveyed from Hackney; but this conduit was subjected to many inconveniences, which Stowe relates in the following manner: "Although this water conduit was very beneficial to the people inhabiting there round about, yet in regard of the situation, being upon the street's south side, and immediately descending down many steps or stairs of stone, it was troublesome to the poor people fetching water there, in coming up laden with their tubs, and pails, and tankards. Besides, until the turn of each party came by order and due course, their tankards, tubs, and pails did greatly pester the passage about, and through the gate endangering divers personal harms, and other great inconveniences; which, since then, at the taking down of the old gate, that a new one might be built at the same place, is exceedingly commendably amended, to the city's honour, their credit that had care for the disposing of the work, and great ease of the poor water bearers and all passengers. For now there is a fair and spacious court wherein all the tankards and other vessels orderly stand without any annoyance to the street, and the descent to the conduit is made very convenient, free from offending one another in their labour, and the passage to and fro is so aptly ordered, and the room so large for their attendance." A curious retrospect of the state of the street comparatively with the present.

The fine street called the Minories, covers part of the ditch which surrounded the ancient city wall. This ditch was open to the foot path, and being often cleansed from filth, its breadth and depth were so great that persons who were in the habit of watering horses, were often deceived by the supposed shallowness of its banks, and drowned before any relief could be brought to their assistance. The consequence of these disasters occasioned it to be partitioned off, and the banks were let out for garden plots, carpenter's yards, bowling alleys and houses, so as to obscure the city wall; and the channel was reduced in its width. Being afterwards filled up, the ditch was covered on the western side of the Minories, the back of which being filled by dunghills, outhouses, and gardens, was esteemed a nuisance. Commerce, in these places as well many others, has occasioned considerable improvements; for on this dangerous and filty site, are now constructed the convenient and elegant districts of Aldgate parish, denominated George-street, America-square, the Circus, and the Crescent.

OLD SALTERS' HALL.

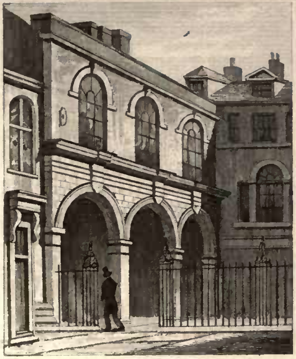
Previously to the erection of the New Hall, the Company of Salters held their meetings at their edifice in Bread-street, Cheapside. Its architectural beauty is by no means equal to the present structure appropriated to the same purpose. The principal feature consists in an arcade of three arches springing from columns of the Tuscan order, surmounted by a deeply projecting cornice, which serves as a base to three large windows with semioval tops crowned by a cornice and plain stylobate.

HORNSEY WOOD HOUSE.

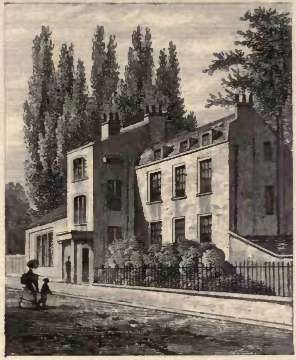
At the entrance to Brown's Wood, improperly called Hornsey Wood, is situated Copt Hall, or, as it is called, Hornsey Wood House, long celebrated as the resort of company during the summer for recreation and refreshment; and, being situated on the summit of an eminence, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country. At present it is nearly pulled down, but whether it will be rebuilt for its late purpose is uncertain.

WHITTINGTON'S ALMS HOUSES.

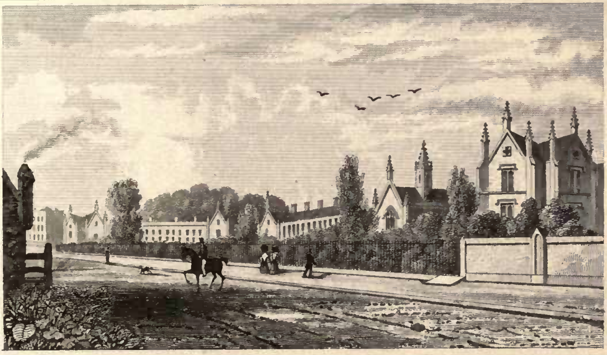
Sir Richard Whittington was a rich citizen of London who flourished in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V. He was knighted, and three times elected lord mayor, the last time in 1419. Being very success-



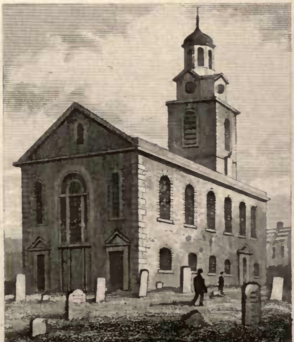
OLD SALTERS HALL



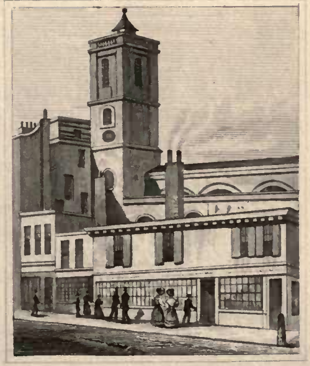
HORNSEY WOOD HO.



WITTINGTONS ALMS HOUSES
HIGHGATE



CHRIST CHURCH
G^{T} SURREY ST



S^{T} DIONIS BACK CHU^{H}.
FENCHURCH ST

ful in foreign trade, he amassed an immense fortune. He built Newgate, part of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and erected the library in Grey Friars, now called Christ's Hospital. He also built part of Guildhall, with the chapel and depository for the city records, and founded or endowed several charities.

The elegant row of alms-houses situated on the Archway Road, Highgate, was erected from designs by Mr. George Smith in lieu of sir Richard's benevolent and munificent charity on College Hill, of which an account has been given.

In the centre is a chapel in the pointed style of architecture, the gable of which is surmounted by a lofty pinnacle. It is also ornamented with two square and two angular buttresses, furnished with pinnacles and finials in a corresponding style of architecture; the doors are square headed, and covered with moulded water tables, as are also the windows, the lights of which are divided by mullions.

CHRIST CHURCH, GREAT SURREY STREET.

This parish was taken by act of parliament out of St. Saviour's parish, and was originally part of the district called the Liberty of Paris Garden. The church was built and endowed by Mr. John Marshall, and was finished in the year 1671, the steeple in the year 1695, and the altar-piece in 1696.

The brick church and steeple, in consequence of bad foundations, became very ruinous; Mr. Marshall's trustees applied to parliament in the year 1737, for a power to rebuild it, with the sum of £2,500 in their hands, which had arisen from the trust. Pursuant to their petition an act was passed to enable them to rebuild the fabric, within three years from the 25th of December 1738.

The present church is built of brick, and the steeple consists of a tower and cupola. The roof is supported by pillars of the Tuscan order. At the west end is a gallery erected at the charge of Mr. Richard How, containing an excellent organ. There are also galleries on each side. The floor of the chancel is four steps higher than that of the nave of the church.

The building is wainscoted round about six feet and a half high, and pewed with oak.

There is likewise a very neat altar-piece, having the commandments in gold on black, and the creed and Lord's Prayer done in gold on blue, upon four pannels moulded round between as many columns of the Corinthian order with the entablament; and on a window in the centre are painted the arms of England, of the see of Winchester, and of Mr. John Marshall, the founder, under which are these words, "John Marshall, founder and endower of this church, 1671."

ST. DIONIS, BACK CHURCH.

THIS church, improperly called St. Dionis, is dedicated to the memory of St. Dionysius the Areopagite, who was born and educated at Athens, and went afterwards to Heliopolis in Egypt, where, if we may believe some writers of his life, he saw that extraordinary eclipse, which happened at our Saviour's passion, and was urged by some uncommon impulse to cry out, Aut Deus Naturæ patitur, aut cum patiente dolet: "Either the God of nature suffers, or condoles with him who does." At his return to Athens he was elected into the court of Areopagus, whence his title. About A.D. 50 he embraced Christianity, and some say was appointed first bishop of Athens by St. Paul. With respect to his going as a Missionary to Gaul, and founding an episcopal see at Paris, where he is said to have suffered martyrdom, and to carry his head, after it was cut off, two miles, doctors Cave and Du Pin, and others, consider it as a fable; however, the saint, after a most resolute and eminent confession of faith, and after having undergone several severe torments, gave his last great testimony by laying down his life at Athens; but whether under Domitian, Trajan, or Adrian, is uncertain. We have nothing remaining under his name but what there is reason to believe is spurious.

The church is denominated Back Church in consequence of its situation behind a row of houses.

With respect to its history we have no other authentic document than that it was in the patronage of the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, in 1288, and that being decayed, it was re-built in the reign of Henry VI. The former structure was demolished by the fire of 1666, and the present church finished by 1674: the steeple was erected within ten years afterwards.

The building mostly partakes of the Ionic order, and is strongly built of stone and brick; the walls within are handsomely wainscoted, and the floor paved. The altar is composed of four Composite pillars, with elegant carved work, under an entablature and circular pediment. The organ is a large undecorated instrument in a recess: the church is small, but well lighted by arched windows, and the steeple is very lofty, and contains ten small bells with chimes. The dimensions of the fabric are, length sixty-six feet, breadth fifty-nine, altitude thirty-four, and the tower and turret ninety feet.

Among the benefactors for re-building the church, there are many names worthy of notice, which are therefore subjoined:—

Sir Thomas Cullum, baronet, gave the marble foot-pace and steps for the communion-table.

Sir Arthur Ingram, the communion table and rails.

Sir Henry Tulse, the font, steps, and pavement.

Sir Robert Geffery, a velvet carpet for the communion-table, with silk and gold fringe, a common prayer-book and pulpit cushion of the same, the latter with silk and gold tassels.

Dame Elizabeth Clark, for her late husband, Dr. Hardy, dean of Rochester, formerly rector, £50, and for herself £30.

Thomas Sturges, Esq. the gallery at the west end.

Mr. Philip Jackson, the altar-piece; and his wife, a damask table-cloth and napkin for the communion-table.

A friend of Mr. Jackson's, a silver chalice, &c.

Mr. Peter Hoet, a silver bason and chalice for the communion, and £25.

Dr. Castillion, a bible and two common prayer-books.

Mr. Daniel Rawlinson, a brass branch of sixteen sockets.

Mr. Church gave £10, and Mr. Williams £25.

Sir Robert Geffery, besides his other donations, £400 to maintain reading prayers for ever, also £50.

Among the monuments are those of Sir Arthur Ingram, a respectable Spanish merchant, and his family.

Another to the memory of the Rawlinson family, of whom Sir Thomas Rawlinson, an eminent city magistrate, and Dr. Richard Rawlinson, were distinguished members.

The latter was an eminent collector and antiquary, and died in 1756. His library after his death produced £1164, by a sale which lasted fifty days. He was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford, of which college he was a member and a benefactor: he also founded a Saxon lectureship in that university.

On the north side of the chancel is a very spacious and beautiful white and veined polished marble monument, adorned with the sword and mace, and cap of maintenance, in basso relievo; at the lower end of the monument also with cherubims, urns, festoons, death's head, and between two cherubims weeping. His arms and the following inscription appear within a curious mantling, carved round and gilt, in imitation of fringe.

In the chancel is interred the body of Sir Robert Geffery, knight and alderman, sometime since lord mayor of this city of London, president of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; a most excellent magistrate, and of exemplary charity, virtue, and goodness, who departed this life the 26th of February, 1703, in the ninety-first year of his age.

Also the body of Dame Priscilla, his wife, daughter of Luke Cropley, Esq., who deceased the 26th of October, 1676, in the forty-third year of her age.

Over the monument are Sir Robert's ensigns of honour, helmet, sword, gauntlets, and banners, with his armorial bearings.

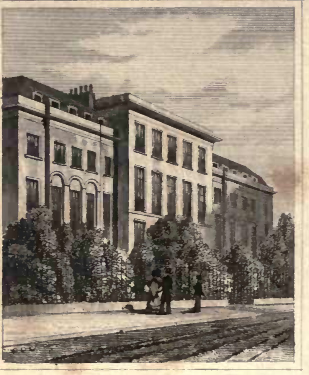
Fenchurch-street, in which this church is situated, took its name from the fenny ground occasioned by the Lang-bourne; and for this reason the ward is denominated Lang-bourne and Fenny-about. Prior to the fire the little church of St. Gabriel stood in the middle of the street; but not being rebuilt, a portion of ground in Fen-court is reserved for a burial-ground; and thus Fenchurch Street was made wide and convenient. Here formerly stood Denmark House, in which the Russian ambassador was entertained with great magnificence in the reign of queen Mary I.

Several lanes and streets in Fenchurch Street deserve notice, from peculiar circumstances, besides those already mentioned. Cullum Street was so called from a knight of that name who was owner of the premises. Philpot Lane was formerly the house and garden of the great Sir John Philpot, the patriotic citizen in the reign of Richard II. Ingram Court now covers the residence of Sir Thomas Ingram, whose monument is in this church. Rood Lane was peculiarly the residence of eminent citizens, and so at present are many of the streets and lanes in this neighbourhood.

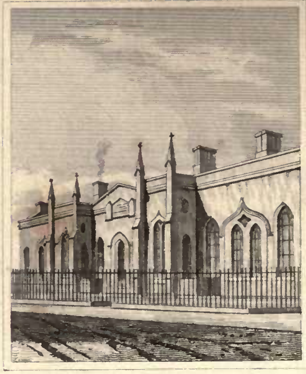
DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

We are indebted to the humane exertions of the late Rev. John Townsend for the origin of this laudable institution, who in 1792 appealed to the public feeling with respect to the afflictions of the deaf and dumb. His endeavours being happily crowned with success, the present edifice was built in 1807, but enlarged in 1819, and is now capable of receiving 200 children. It is pleasantly situated in the Kent Road, well lighted, with the centre slightly projecting. Some shrubbery in front adds greatly to the appearance of the structure, which is separated from the road by an iron railing. It contains a fine bust of the Rev. J. Townsend, executed by Behnes, and presented to the institution in 1824 by the patron, vice-presidents, &c.

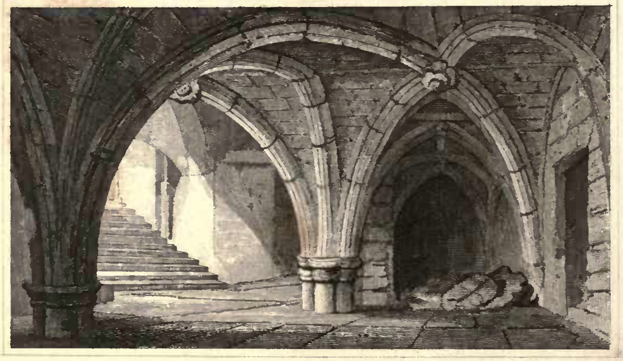
The pupils cannot be admitted before nine years of age nor after fourteen; they are taught to read, write, and cipher, also to comprehend the meaning and grammatical arrangement of words, and some of them



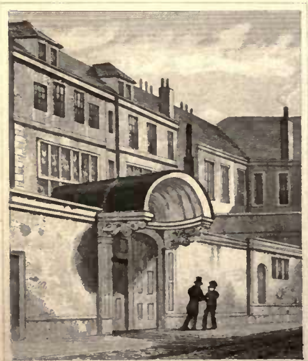
DEAF & DUMB ASYLUM
KENT ROAD



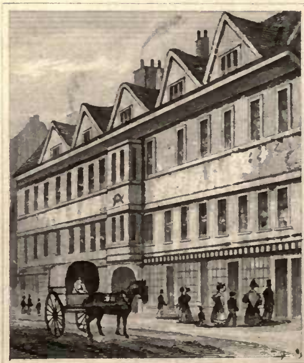
BREWERS' ALMS HOUSES
MILE END RD



ANTIENT CRYPT



WINCHESTER HOUSES



STAPLES INN
HOLBORN

are enabled to speak. They are likewise instructed in the arts of mechanism and manufacture. Of those who have left the asylum, but few have been dismissed for mental incapacity, and the greater part of them are now following useful occupations.

BREWERS' ALMS HOUSES.

THE brewers' alms houses is a small but very picturesque structure, in an exceedingly neat and effective style of domestic architecture. The front elevation is composed of a receding centre, between which and the wings are two slightly projecting transepts, if they may so be called, which are embellished at the corner with angular buttresses surmounted by pinnacles. The chimney shafts are capped in the old English style, with separate funnels connected at the top. The whole building is agreeably relieved by appropriate and at the same time useful breaks, which produce a gratifying diversity of light and shade over the entire elevation.*

ANCIENT CRYPT, ALDGATE.

THE crypt under the warehouses of Messrs. Tipper and Fry, Aldgate, is supposed to have been built as a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, by Norman, prior of Trinity, about the year 1789. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, forty-eight feet in length by sixteen in breadth, and built with square pieces of Rochester stone. The arches are very elegant, supported by ribs which converge and meet on the capitals of the pillars, which are nearly buried in the earth; but are supposed to be covered with sixteen feet of soil. The whole addition of soil since its foundation is supposed to have been about twenty-six feet, which amazing increase might almost lead us to imagine this to have been the sub-chapel of some now lost church. In the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1789, after various other conjectures, it is supposed, with probability, that this fabric suffered by the dreadful fire in the reign of king Stephen.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.

UPON the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., the property of the Augustine Friars, was severally disposed of. Part of the spoil was granted to Sir Thomas Wrothesley, 32 Henry VIII.; a second portion was given to William, Lord St. John, in the next year; in 38 of Henry VIII. another portion was given to Sir Richard Rich;

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* Jones's London.

and a fourth, by way of exchange, during the same year, to Lawrence Hereward and others. The east end of the church, containing the cross aisles, and the remaining parts of this religious house, was granted in the fourth year of the reign of Edward VI. to the above Lord St. John, who was created earl of Wiltshire, and to his heirs in soccage.

This earl, afterwards lord treasurer and marquis of Winchester, was descended from a younger branch of the house of Pawlet, of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset; and having been improvident in his youth came to court unprovided with any other property than his wit, "which," says Loyd, "he trafficked so wisely and prospered so well, that he got, spent, and left more than any other subject since the conquest. Indeed he lived in the time of the dissolution of the abbeys, which was the harvest of estates; and it argued idleness if any courtier had his barns empty. He was servant to Henry VII., and for thirty years together treasurer to king Henry VIII., Edward VI., queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth: the latter in some sort owed their crowns to his counsel, his policy being the principal defeater of Duke Dudley's designs to disinherit them. By being "the ozier and not the oak," he served four sovereigns of England in mutable times, and lived in the greatest splendour: having arrived at the vast age of ninety-seven, and been the patriarch to one hundred and three persons, he died in 1372, and by his lady, daughter of Sir William Capel, lord mayor of London, was the founder of the noble house of Pawlet.

The above marquis erected on the site of the monastery a noble mansion which he denominated Winchester Place, situated in the south-west corner of Winchester Street. The upper part of this fabric is more modern than the lower, yet appears in a decayed state: the old walls still retain their mullioned windows, surrounded with quoins. Strong bars of iron are inserted in the bricks, which prevent the several parts of the building from separating; the whole is inclosed by a wall, and entered by a large covered gateway. Some years ago it was occupied by Mr. Le Souef, a merchant, and afterwards by several persons of different professions; and is at present in the possession of Mr. Mills, a packer.

STAPLE'S INN, HOLBORN.

Although Staple's Inn has a claim to antiquity, it has none to any remarkable occurrence as being connected with it; what little is worthy of notice will be found by referring to it under the title of the Hall Library and Chapel, Staple's Inn.

ALLHALLOWS, LONDON WALL.

In London-Wall Street, opposite Little Winchester Street, stands the parish church of Allhallows. The space appropriated for the churchyard is very contracted, and in the shape of a wedge, the north side of which is formed by buildings standing on the city wall, and the south by a raised wall and iron railing; the east end is the broadest part, on the side of which is a very handsome house for the rector; the west point is within a few paces of the wall at the back of Bethlem Hospital.

The centre of this place is occupied by the church, built against the wall, and a narrow passage on the south side, which serves as a foot-pavement for this side of the street.

The history of this church is enveloped in obscurity. The building is represented, in Tom's print, 1736, to consist of two aisles, with pointed windows of two bays, ornamented with trefoils at the east end. On the south side the windows were of the same description, but square. The tower was low, and boarded with timber along the south wall; and a projecting porch over the street, exhibiting a very poor exterior.

The church was probably built about the reign of Henry IV. In the year 1478, it was repaired, towards which "my lady Stockton" bestowed the sum of twenty shillings; it received another repair in the year 1627, which amounted to the sum of £220; and it was again beautified in 1699. The height of the fabric was only 21 feet and the tower fifty feet.

However, in spite of all these repairs, the church became so decayed, that in 1764, it seemed past all hope of further assistance, and Messrs. Holden and Ware, eminent surveyors, were employed to state their opinion, who declared that the walls were in a state of decay and out of the perpendicular, owing to the moisture of the soil; the foundation of a new church was therefore fixed upon; an act of parliament was procured, and the present structure erected by Mr. Joseph Taylor, from plans by Mr. Dance, at the expense of £2,941.

The exterior of the church is constructed with brick, and has all the appearance of a riding house, having high walls and semicircular windows at the sides of the building; the east end is a circular blank wall; at the west end is the only entrance for the congregation, under a handsome tower surmounted by a light cupola, supported by arches and pillars.

The inside is extremely plain, a wall without either columns or divisions. The object of attention, however, which decidedly arrests the beholder's notice, is the extreme richness of the east end; consisting of an arch adorned with a beautiful arrangement of stucco, directing the eye to the recess for the altar, which contains a picture of Ananias restoring

St. Paul to sight. This painting is a copy from an ancient master by Nathaniel Dance, Esq., late president of the Royal Academy, and by him presented to the church.

In this precinct was formerly the residence of an anchorite; for in the parochial annals it is recorded, that the "ankers" were benefactors to the church. According to Mr. Malcolm, the dwelling of the anchorite was formed under the city wall, between this church and St. Mary Axe; for from several circumstances it may be inferred that gardens and open spaces, rather than houses, faced the inner surface of the wall.

As an account of the origin and principles of the anchorites may not be irrelevant to the subject, we have subjoined the following account from Dr. Hughson's History of London.

"The word Anchorite is derived from the Greek Αναχωρητης (anachoretes), which implies living in seclusion and solitude. This was originally an act of necessity, when the first Christians were compelled to resort to mountains and forests to avoid the persecutions which followed them and their doctrines. Seclusion from human intercourse, however, in process of time, was resorted to from inclination, and devotees taking for their warrant the promise of Isaiah, "That the desert, where nothing grew but thorns and thistles, should be converted into a most pleasant and delightful garden," and the text in the Epistle to the Hebrews, ch. xi., ver. 38, "Whom the world was not worthy of; they travelled in wildernesses, and mountains, and dens, and caves of the earth," despised intercourse with their fellow-creatures, and lived to themselves alone.

"The most famous of these were St. Anthony and Paul the Hermit, the extravagant history of whom is very fully recorded by Father Ribadeniera in his lives of the saints. Novelty, aided by superstition, increased the class of devotees so amazingly, that there were few remote corners but exhibited their cells and anchorites. In England are noticed the Hermit of Warkworth, the Hermits of Dale Abbey, and the Anker of Allhallows, London Wall, besides many others in this and the neighbouring counties. This we consider to be the most condemnable of all superstitious illusions; for the monks, &c., who were associated into communities, certainly were benefactors to their several neighbours; and they were esteemed, as they deserved to be, the most learned and polished of ecclesiastical institutions; they clothed the naked, they instructed the ignorant, they afforded assistance to the sick, and abounded in other acts of charity and benevolence agreeably to the disposition of these early and ignorant times; but the lives of the anchorites, eremites, &c. were as fallacious, as uninteresting, as idle, and as selfish, as the former were liberal and praiseworthy. The dissolution of the monastic orders was a circumstance, in some instances, regretted, though necessary; but the suspension of anchorites and hermits was as useful to mankind as the profession was obnoxious to society and the rational enjoyments of the blessings which Divine Providence constantly and freely dispensed.

Near this church and Winchester Street is Broker Row, Moorfields, which forms the east and part of the north side of a plat formerly called The Quarters. These were part of a marsh in the time of Fitz Stephen, an historian of London in the reign of Henry II. His description of it is: "When that vast lake, which waters the walls of the city towards the north, is hard frozen, the youth in great numbers go and divert themselves on the ice, some, taking a small run for an increment of velocity, place their feet at a proper distance, and are carried sliding sideways a great way. Others will make a large cake of ice, and seating one of their companions upon it they take hold of one's hands and draw him along, when it happens that, moving swiftly on so slippery a plain, they all fall headlong. Others, who are still more expert at these amusements on the ice, place certain bones, the leg-bone of animals, under the soles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a pole shod with iron into their hands they push themselves forward by striking it against the ice, and are carried on with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from a cross bow."

In the year 1415, Thomas Falconer, mayor, caused the city wall to be broken near Coleman Street, and erected a postern, afterwards called Moorgate, upon the Moor-side, upon the causeway into the fields, for recreation. In the year 1511 Roger Achley, mayor, caused dykes and bridges to be covered; "and it seemeth to me," says Stow, "that if it be made level with the battlements of the city wall, yet will it be little the drier, such is the moorish nature of that ground."

In 1602, during the mayoralty of Sir Leonard Halliday, this unhealthy spot was converted into pleasant walks and fields.

FARRINGDON MARKET.

Upon the removal of the irregular and filthy series of hovels and sheds which composed Fleet Market, the sale of provisions, &c., was removed to the extensive pile of buildings denominated Farringdon Market. The structure occupies three sides of a quadrangle, two sides of which are appropriated for the sale of butcher's meat, and the other for the sale of fruit, fish, &c. The central building is surmounted by a square tower, containing a clock, and crowned with a vane: in the area is a large shed for the unloading of carts during inclement weather. The principal entrance is in Stone-cutters Street, through handsome iron gates, which separate the other side of the area from the street; there are also six other entrances—two more in Stone-cutters Street, two in Farringdon Street, and two in Shoe Lane.

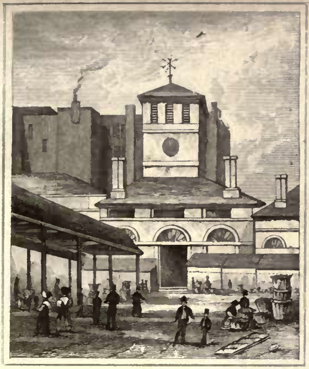
NEW CATTLE MART.

The New Cattle Mart, Ball's Pond, is a neat range of sheds, occupying an immense space of ground, and intended for the reception of cattle sufficient for the supply of the London markets. It is said that this place is erected at an enormous expense, and at the sole charge of one spirited individual; and such is the attention which has been paid to the comfort of man and beast, that it is to be hoped that he will be successful in his attempt to have the market removed to this place, in preference to its present situation in West Smithfield; where, although a few may benefit by it, it is injurious to the interests of the many, and even if this were not the case, humanity for the harassed and tortured animals ought to have some weight in the minds of an enlightened nation. The internal arrangements of this mart will be described, with a view of them, in some future number; we will, therefore, return to the subject of the engraving, which is at once the entrance and tavern, for the accommodation of the butchers, graziers, &c.

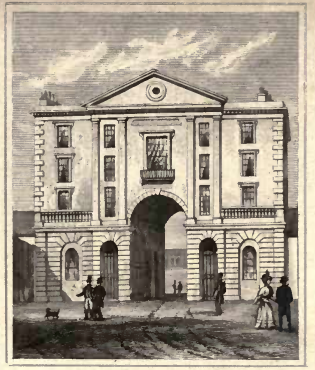
The building may be divided into a centre and wings, having the basement story rusticated. The centre contains a large archway or entrance, above which is a broad window, with a neat iron balcony; on each side of the main entrance are two smaller or postern entries, above which rise pilasters supporting an entablature cornice and pediment; between the pilasters are three windows, lighting as many apartments. In the basement of each wing is a circular-headed window, and above that a balustrade, from which rise a series of three windows finished with an architrave and cornice.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

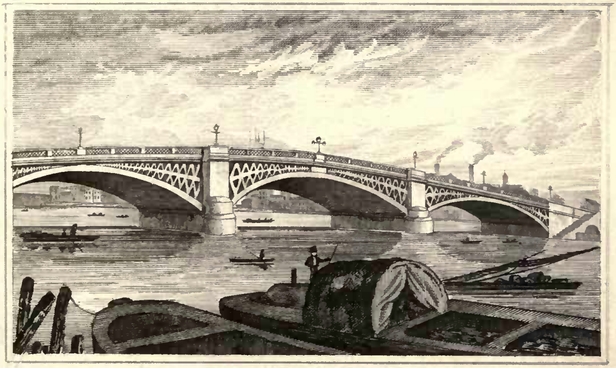
In consequence of the great increase of buildings in the borough of Southwark, St. George's Fields, and other places on the south side of the river bearing immediately on London Bridge and Blackfriars, and the consequent increase in the thoroughfare over these bridges, suggested the expediency of erecting an intermediate one from the bottom of Queen Street, Cheapside. The projectors of this undertaking obtained an ac-



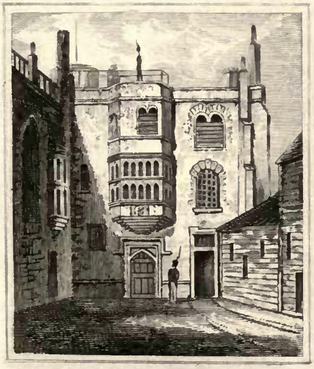
FARINGDON MARKET



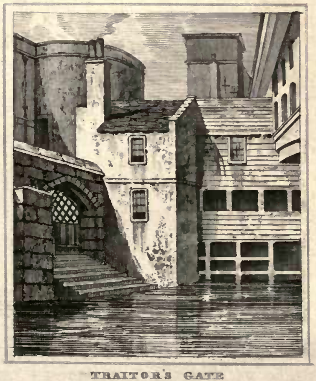
NEW CATTLE MART
BALLS POND



SOUTHWARK BRIDGE
FROM QUEEN HYTHE



PART OF THE SAVOY



TRAITOR'S GATE
TOWER

curate account of the number of persons, vehicles, and horses, that passed over these two bridges in the course of a day; and calculating that one-sixth of these passengers would prefer the new bridge, they saw, in the toll that might be fairly imposed, an ample return for the capital required for its erection. A toll of 1d. from that proportion of foot-passengers alone would produce upwards of £60,000, which would be more than sufficient to pay 15 per cent. on a capital of £400,000, which sum Mr. Rennie estimated would be sufficient to erect a handsome bridge of cast-iron, with stone piers.

In 1811, an act of parliament was obtained for the erection of the proposed bridge, conditionally, that the structure should not be commenced until £300,000 should have been subscribed of the required sum. The act of incorporation allows the subscribers to receive 10 per cent. annually on their shares; and the remainder of the receipts is to be laid by and to accumulate until it shall become sufficient to pay each proprietor double the sum he subscribed, after which, the bridge is to be made free for the public.

The Southwark Bridge consists of three immense arches of cast-iron; the space of the centre arch is 240 feet, and of the side ones 210. The abutment is of fine masonry, connected by dowels to prevent its sliding; and rests on gratings of timber supported by oblique piles. The piers stand on foundations nine or ten feet below the present bed of the river; and are abundantly secured by a flooring of timber placed on piles.

PART OF THE SAVOY.

At the west end of the hospital of the Savoy is situated the guard-house, which is used as a receptacle for deserters, and for the guarding of recruits: it has also quarters for thirty men, and non-commissioned officers. It is secured by a strong buttress, and is entered by a large gateway, embellished with the arms of Henry VII., and the badges of the rose and portcullis: above which are two windows projecting into a semi-sexagon; at present the entire fabric has indications of rapid decay.

TRAITORS' GATE, TOWER.

The western-gate, commonly called Traitors' Gate, derives its title from its having been customary to convey traitors and other state prisoners to or from the Tower, for greater privacy; and this is seldom opened on any other occasions: the lords committed to the Tower in the last rebellion were, however, publicly admitted at the main entrance. Above this is a regular building, terminated at each end by two bastions or round towers, on which are embrazures for pointing cannon. In this building are the infirmary, the mill, and the water-works that supply the Tower with water.

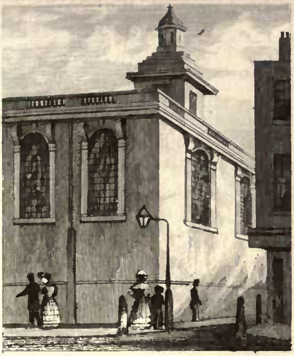
ST. MARY MAGDALEN, FISH STREET HILL.

THE living of St. Mary Magdalen was originally very poor; but since the parish of St. Gregory has been united to it, and made parochial for both parishes, it is raised by act of parliament to the value of £120 per annum, in lieu of tithes; and though St. Gregory's still remains an impropriation to the petty canons of St. Paul's, who are to receive all tithe oblations and duties of that parish in as large and beneficial a manner as formerly they have, or lawfully might have, done; yet the parishioners thereof are obliged to pay their quarter of the said £120, which by act of parliament is to be levied on both these parishes, in lieu of tithes to the incumbent.

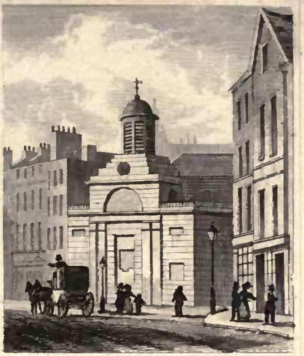
The old edifice was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present structure erected in the year 1685. It is a small and well-proportioned church, built with stone, sixty feet in length, forty-eight in breadth, and thirty in height, to the roof. It is enlightened by a single series of arched windows, each ornamented with a cherub, and scrolls supporting a cornice which runs round the building; but these windows are of such an unusual height from the ground that the doors, which are low and plain, open completely under them; both these and the windows are of the same general construction, and the wall is terminated by a balustrade. In the gallery is a good organ. The tower is divided into two stages, in the upper of which is a large window on each side. From the top of this tower the work suddenly diminishes in the manner of high steps on each face, and on the top of these is a turret crowned with a very short spire, on which is placed an urn.

ST. MARTIN OUTWICH, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

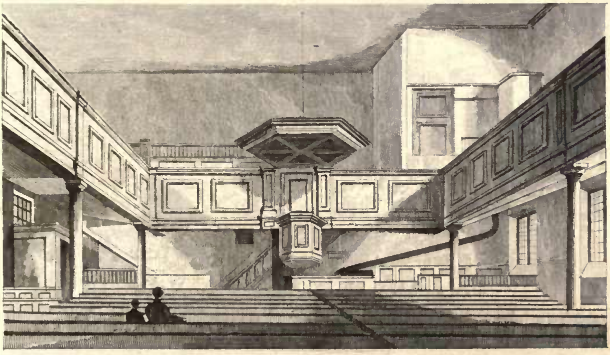
THE former church, dedicated to St. Martin, was founded by the joint benevolence of four brothers of the name of Oteswich, or corruptly Outwich. The ancient church had been in the gift of the earl of Warren and Surrey, in the reigns of Edward II. and III.; but dying without lawful issue, A. D. 1347, and leaving his lands to the crown, the advowson was publicly purchased by John Churchman, one of the sheriffs of London, in 1385, for William and John Oteswich: Stow informing us that this Churchman, on behalf of the brothers, by license of Henry IV., gave the advowson of the church four messuages and seventeen shops, in this parish, to the master and wardens of the Company of Tailors and linen armourers, in alms for the support of poor brethren and sisters; in consequence of this grant the Merchant Tailors' Company have continued patrons of the living ever since.



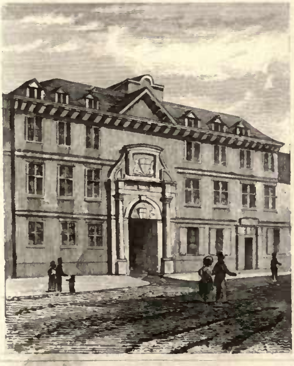
ST MARY MAGDALEN
FISH STREET



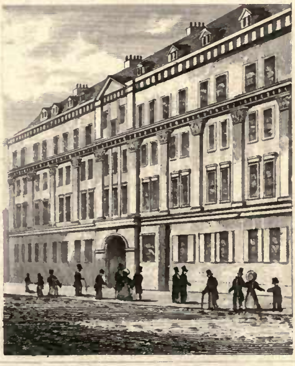
ST MARTIN OUTWICH
BISHOPS GATE ST



OLD SALTERS HALL CHAPEL



BLACKWELL HALL



OLD FURNIVALS INN

The building escaped the flames of 1666, but was greatly damaged by the fire in its neighbourhood during the year 1765. In the year 1796, its decayed state rendered the erection of a new church necessary; but the parish being very small, and containing but few houses, the corporation of London contributed £200; the South Sea Company £200; and the Merchant Tailors' Company, the patrons, £500.

The foundation-stone was laid on a copper-plate placed beneath it, with the following inscription:

"The first stone for rebuilding the
Parish Church of St. Martin's Outwich,
Was laid this fourth day of May, 1796,
By the worshipful company of
Merchant Taylors,
Patrons of the Rectory of the said Parish
Church.
Mr. John Rogers, Master.
George Vander Nuenberg, }
Thomas Walters, } Wardens.
Thomas Bell, }
William Cooper, }

The present structure is of brick, and towards Threadneedle Street consists of a lofty blank wall, with a small door at the angle; the front, next Bishopsgate, is more ornamental, consisting of a rusticated wall, with blank windows, over which rises a square tower crowned with a lantern and dome, forming a "tout ensemble" more resembling a bird cage than a religious edifice.

The beauty of the interior amply compensates for the plainness of the exterior. The pulpit, galleries, pews, &c., are handsomely decorated, and reflect great credit on the architect; the monuments which were in the old church are very judiciously placed, and a very fine picture by Rigaud over the altar, adds sublimity to the whole.

Among the monuments is one for the memory of John Wight, anno sal. 1633, aged 24, under which are these words:

Reader, thou mayest forbear to put thine eyes
To charge for tears, to mourn these obsequies;
Such charitable drops would best be given
To those who late, or never, come to heaven:
But here you would, by weeping on this dust,
Allay his happiness with thy mistrust;
Whose pious closing of his youthful years
Deserves thy imitation, not thy tears.

Among the rectors was Dr. Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells; who, with his lady, was killed in his palace at Wells by the fall of a stack of chimnies during the great storm of wind in 1703.

The pump at the west-end of the church covers a well formerly much noticed for having two buckets so fastened that the drawing-up one let down the other, which gave a constant supply. This must have been an invention of great note, as it is mentioned by Stow in two places.

OLD SALTERS' HALL CHAPEL.

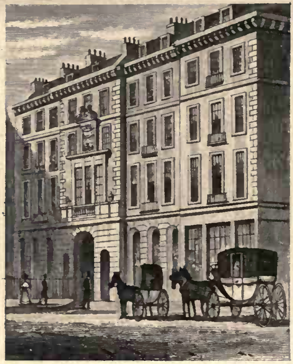
ADJOINING Salters' Hall is a chapel or meeting-house, which is a commodious and well-pewed structure; the fronts of the galleries are divided into pannels and supported on plain columns. It is well lighted, and has a remarkably neat appearance. The respectable congregation which attend divine service at this place are mostly of the English presbyterian persuasion, a name improperly applied to this respectable class of dissenters. They are a species of independents: the chief difference between them is that these presbyterians are less attached to Calvinism, and consequently admit a greater latitude of religious sentiment.

BAKEWELL HALL.

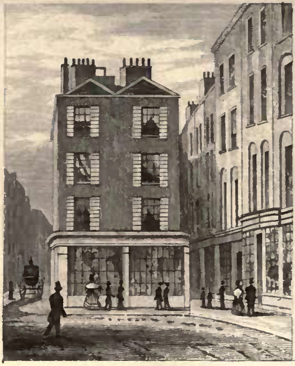
BAKEWELL HALL, vulgarly called Blackwell Hall, was situated in Basinghall Street, and had been employed for ages as a market for all broadcloths brought to London.

Its original name was Basing's Haugh or Hall, from the family of Basing, who originally raised the fabric, and have given their name to Basing's Hall Street, and to Basing's Haw (corruptly Bassishaw) Ward. Basing's House, in process of time, descended to a proprietor named Thomas Bakewell, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III., and from him took the name of Bakewell Hall. It afterwards fell to the crown, and Richard II. sold it with its garden and appurtenances to the City of London for £50. The old hall, after having been rebuilt in 1558, was destroyed by the great fire, and again constructed in its late form in the year 1672.

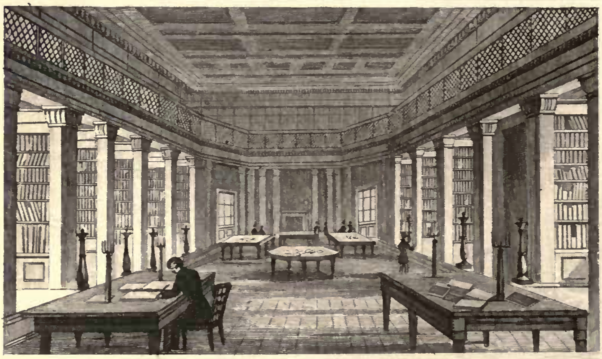
The building was square, with two courts surrounded by warehouses, with two spacious entrances, one from Basinghall Street, the other from Guildhall Yard, which was the principal front. The door-case of this front was adorned with two columns of the Doric order, entablature and pediment, in the tympanum of which were the king's arms, and beneath the city arms, cupids, and other ornaments.



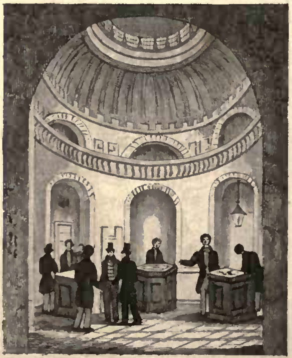
NEW BULL & MOUTH INN



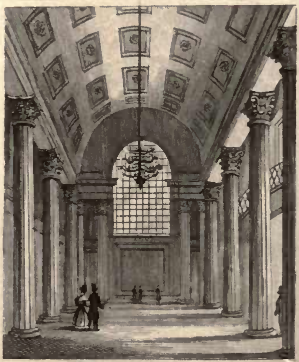
MIDDLE ROW
HOLBORN



LIBRARY
LONDON INSTITUTION



ROTUNDA
BANK



EGYPTIAN HALL
MANSION HO

OLD FURNIVAL'S INN.

THE extensive pile of buildings called Furnival's Inn, which were pulled down that their site might be occupied by the present elegant structure, certainly possessed some claim to architectural beauty. The principal feature consisted of a series of handsome pilasters, which separated every two windows from those adjoining; on the capitals of the pilasters rose a noble cornice, and above that another series of windows, crowned and separated from the attic story by a bold projecting cornice. The centre was distinguished by the arched entrance, and triangular pediment. For a further account of this place, we must refer our readers to the description of Furnival's Inn in vol. i. of this work.

Nearly opposite Furnival's Inn commmences

MIDDLE ROW, HOLBORN,

which is merely a row of houses projecting into the main street, and forming one side to a paved thoroughfare for foot passengers. There is not any thing of consequence connected with this place with the exception of its great injury and obstruction to business in this great road for traffic of the metropolis.

BULL AND MOUTH INN.

AT the corner of Bull and Mouth Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, is situated the Bull and Mouth Inn. At present, the main building and one wing is all that is completed, in consequence of the lease of the house occupying the site of the intended wing not having expired. The building is erected in brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and, with the exception of the centre, plain. The lower or basement story, which is rusticated, is employed as offices. The centre contains the main and two postern entrances, above which is a cornice and balustrade, from thence rises a large window, divided into three lights; on the cornice of this window is placed a massy carving of stone, representing a bull in an immense mouth, with the other equally distended portions, of a human face; on each side and above it are festoons and wreaths of flowers, being a ludicrous emblem of the corrupted title of the Inn.

LIBRARY OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

THE elegant saloon or library of the London Institution is approached by a spacious and beautiful geometrical staircase. It is in length ninety-seven feet, breadth forty-two, and height twenty-eight feet, containing near 40,000 volumes of ancient and modern works in various languages, which are placed on shelves in recesses on each side of the room. Above these is a noble gallery running entirely round the library, likewise appropriated for the reception of books. The roof is divided into pannels, and at each end of the room is a recess ornamented by pilasters, two beautiful columns of the Corinthian order, and a handsome fire-place, on each side of which is a room for the use of the librarians, &c. It is furnished with every requisite for reading and writing, and is well lighted with gas. The room is kept at a certain temperature by means of heated air, which rises through gratings in the floor of the apartment.

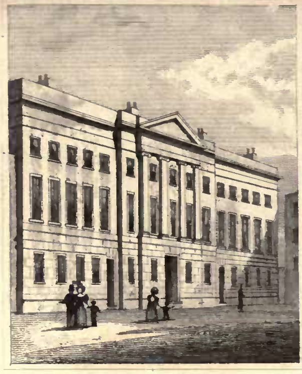
ROTUNDA, BANK OF ENGLAND,

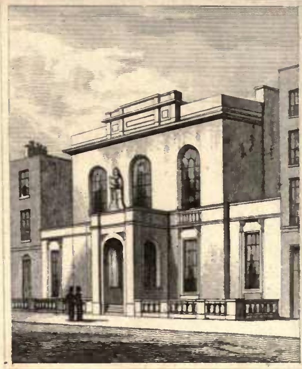
Is a large room where the brokers assemble to transact their business, where the public make purchases in the funds, and where bargains are daily concluded. The confused noise of buyers and sellers, although now at times very great, is much lessened since the erection of the New Stock Exchange in Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane. The dome, which originally covered this building, having been constructed of very perishable materials, and partly covered with copper without any regard to the preservation of the timber, was surveyed in 1794, and found to be in such a dangerous and ruinous state as to render it necessary to take the whole down. Lanthorn lights made to open were then proposed to light the saloon. The great iron stoves which formerly occupied a vast space were ordered to be removed, and open fire-places adopted in their stead, as being less prejudicial; and these also increased the space as well as the ventilation of the building.

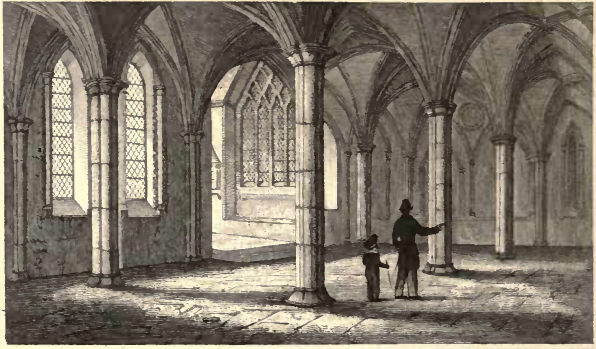
The present structure is fifty-eight feet in diameter, and the same number of feet in height to the gallery under the lanthorn lights. The whole is of solid materials without timber, and was erected in 1795, from the designs and under the direction of John Soane, Esq., R. A.

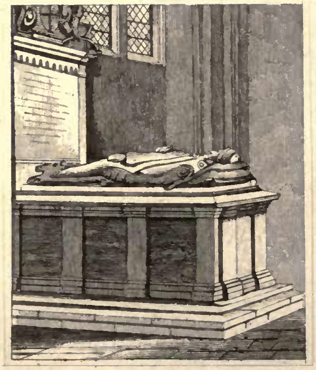
EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSION HOUSE.

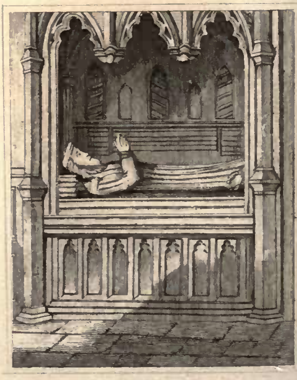
Entering by the great door of the Mansion House you pass through a spacious saloon into what is called the Egyptian Hall (for what reason it would require Egyptian cunning to devise, for there is nothing of that character about it), a magnificent banqueting-room about ninety feet long from east to west, occupying the entire width of the house, and sixty broad, with a lofty concave roof displayed into compartments richly ornamented, and supported by handsome columns of the Corinthian order.


JEW'S HOSPITAL


UNIVERSAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN


THE LADY CHAPEL
INTERIOR


TOMB OF BISHOP ANDREWS


MONUMENT OF GOWER

ROYAL UNIVERSAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN.

Few of the charitable institutions with which the metropolis abounds have so rapidly risen in public estimation as that which is the subject of our engraving. It was formed in 1816 as a dispensary by the humane and much lamented Dr. John B. Davies; the happy and beneficial effects of its influence were not long in developing themselves, for it is recorded in a published statement of the committee of Directors and Governors, that upwards of 50,000 children had received medical aid. It did not escape the penetrating and philanthropic mind of the regretted founder that the sphere of its influence might be increased by engrafting upon its already beneficial objects the advantages of gratuitous surgical aid to the infant poor. The widely extended benefits of this institution, reared by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent and humane, will, it is hoped, hand down to posterity a name which truly deserves to rank amongst the brightest examples of Christian charity.

The edifice was erected in the Waterloo Road during the years 1823-4, from designs and under the direction of D. Laing, Esq.; the subject of our view represents the principal façade of the structure. It is a plain building with a square projecting porch surmounted by a figure of Charity, and a noble balustrade separates the area from the road.

JEWS' HOSPITAL.

Situated in Mile End, Old Town, is an hospital for the relief of German and Dutch Jews. It was founded in the year 1795 through the benevolent exertions of the celebrated Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, Esqrs. The structure is remarkably plain, but capacious, and well calculated by its internal arrangement for the purpose to which it is applied.

INTERIOR OF THE LADY CHAPEL.

Although some account of the Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, has been given in vol. i. of this work, yet such is the antiquity and beauty of this edifice that we cannot refrain from adding more. At the eastern end of the south aisle of the church is a pair of gates leading into the Virgin Mary's Chapel, generally called the Lady's Chapel. The roof is divided into nine ground arches, supported by six octangular pillars in two rows, having circular columns at the four points. At the back of the altar screen already noticed are some tracery compartments, probably, according to Mr. Bray, once affording through them a view of the chapel.

In the east end on the north side are three lancet-shaped windows, forming one great window divided by slender pillars, and having mouldings with zigzag ornaments. There are besides these several lancet-shaped windows; the windows on the south side are all masoned up, but much of the original tracery still remain.

After the parish had obtained the grant of the church they seem to have forgot the laudable purpose for which it might be presumed they made the purchase: they let the Lady's Chapel to one Wyat, a baker, who converted it into a baking-house. According to Stow, "he stopped up the two doors which communicated with the aisle of the church, and the two which opened into the chancel." In the parish books it is stated, that in the year 1607, Mr. Henry Wilson, tenant of the chapel of the Holy Virgin, found himself inconvenienced by a tomb "of a certain cade," and applied to the vestry for its removal, which was very kindly consented to, making the place up again in any reasonable way. In this state it continued until the year 1624, when the vestry restored it to its original condition, at an expense of two hundred pounds. From that time until within these few years it was suffered to decay rapidly; the pillars in a great degree lost their perpendicular position; the mouldings and mullions of the windows were broken and distorted in the most shameful manner; the walls were rapidly hastening to ruin; and the whole place appeared destined to become once more the resort of hogs, and vermin of every description.

The Bishop's Chapel, called Bishop Andrews' Chapel, is ascended by two steps, and is so called from the

TOMB OF BISHOP ANDREWS

standing in the centre of it, against the wall on the right hand. Ascending the steps into this little chapel is a black marble tablet with this inscription:

"Oct. 28th, 1662. John Hayman, Marchant-Taylor. I dye dayly, bvt by fayth in Christ I yett live. He departed this life the 14th of Nov., 1646."

Near this is a monument by Soane to the memory of Abraham Newland, once chief cashier of the Bank of England.

The tomb of Bishop Andrews, inclosed within an iron-railing, is of fine black and white marble or alabaster, with the effigy of the bishop in a recumbent position, lying upon it. He is habited in his robes, and as a Knight of the Garter. The following inscription is on a tablet at his feet:

"Septris. Die Lunae, Hora matrutina fere quarta. Lancelotus Andrews, Episcopus Wintvimensis, meritissimum Lumen Orbis Christiani mortuus est (Ephemeris Landianæ) Anno Domini 1626. ætatis suæ 71."

The arms of the see are impaled with argent on a bend, engrailed cottised, suble, three mullets, or. These arms are on a tablet at his feet, and are between two figures in a sitting posture, the one representing Justice, but his sword broken off; and the other Fortitude; for both of which virtues this prelate was distinguished. He was a native of London, born in 1335. The rudiments of his education he obtained in the Cooper's Free-School, at Radcliffe, and was afterwards sent to Merchant Tailor's School, London, where he made considerable proficiency in the learned languages, Dr. Watts, then residentiary of St. Paul's, and Archdeacon of Middlesex, who had recently founded some scholarship at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, sent young Andrews to that college for the first of his exhibitions. After he had taken his degree of B. A., he was chosen a fellow of Pembroke, and soon succeeded M. A. He now directed his studies to the acquirement of theological knowledge, and being chosen catechist in the college, he read a lecture on the ten commandments every Saturday and Sunday. These lectures, considered as divinity lectures, were frequented by students, not of his own college only, but also by others belonging to different colleges. They appear to have obtained him considerable reputation both as a scholar and as a divine; and he soon began to be taken notice of by Sir Francis Walsingham, who though himself, at the time of his death in 1589, was so poor that on account of his debts he was buried privately in the night, without any manner of funeral ceremony, was the patron of men of genius and worth whenever he found them. That celebrated statesman, at that time secretary of state to queen Elizabeth, being unwilling that a man of such eminent talents as Andrews should die in obscurity, and be buried in the country, procured him the vicarage of St. Giles Cripplegate, in London, and afterwards got him chosen a prebendary and residentiary of St. Paul's and also prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

After these preferments, he increased in public favour as a diligent and excellent preacher; and read divinity lectures three times a week at St. Paul's, during term time. Upon the death of the learned Dr. William Fulk, in 1389, Dr. Andrews (for he had previously attained that degree) was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, but whether also to the margaret professorship which Dr. Fulk held, does not appear. To that college he subsequently became a considerable benefactor; and was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, who is said to have taken great pleasure in his preaching. He was also, towards the end of this reign, made Dean of Westminster, and so continued until the reign of James I., when he was made Bishop of Chichester. This took place November 3rd, 1605. King James greatly admired Dr. Andrews's talents as a preacher, and also made choice of him to vindicate his sovereignty against the attacks of Cardinal Bellarmin, who had opposed the monarch's treatise on the rights of kings with all the acrimony of spirit by which that learned and laborious Jesuit's works are so often distinguished. Bellarmin wrote under the fictitious name of Matthew Tortus. Andrews's reply to the Cardinal appeared under the punning title of "Torturu Torti," &c. It was written with singular judgment and great spirit, and procured for the Author the bishopric above named; His Majesty at the same time, making him his almoner. This office, his biographers inform us, he performed with such singular fidelity and honour, that he did not even make to himself those advantages of it he might legally have done.

The bishopric of Ely becoming vacant in the year 1609, Bishop Andrews was translated to that see; and was soon nominated one of the king's privy counsellors of England, and afterwards of Scotland, when he attended His Majesty to that kingdom. In the year 1618 he was advanced to the bishopric of Winchester, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. These two last preferments he held till his death.

This prelate lived in no less than four reigns, viz.: Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and was no less esteemed by the court of these sovereigns, than he had been by his two immediate predecessors. He was fortunately two young to attract the notice of the first. Neither does it appear that he was greatly disliked even by the Puritans, for Milton has recorded his virtues in a beautiful elegy on his death, written in the Latin tongue. Besides the work already alluded to, Bishop Andrews was the Author of "A Manuel of Directions for the Visitation of the Sick," and a "Manuel of Private Devotions and Meditations for every Day in the Week." He was likewise the Author of several Posthumous Works, both in English and Latin, and had a share in the translation of the Pentateuch, and the Historical books from Joshua to the first book of Chronicles exclusively. He died at Winchester Hall, and was buried in this church on the twenty-seventh day of September, six days after his decease.

MONUMENT OF GOWER.

Concerning the birth-place of this ancient and munificent poet, authors differ very widely. The celebrated Leland gives it as his opinion, but only on verbal report, that he was of the family of the Gowers of Sittenham, in Yorkshire. On this precarious authority succeeding biographers and historians have generally mentioned that as the birth-place of our poet.

An equal degree of doubt hangs over the other accounts which some of these authors have given respecting the profession and rank which Gower maintained while a resident in the metropolis. He is simply termed "Armiger" on his monument, and therefore must have been a person of considerable weight in his time, even had he not given such ample proofs of his affluence and munificence in the rebuilding of the conventual church of St. Mary Overy. If he did not actually rebuild that venerable structure as some have asserted he did, it is well known that he contributed very largely to that undertaking. Perhaps the only fact in detail which it is now possible to ascertain with certainty, is, that he founded a chantry in the chapel of St. John, now the vestry.

Gower is supposed to have been born before Chaucer, who has been styled one of the greatest as well as the most ancient of the English poets. Chaucer flourished in the early part of the fourteenth century, and is supposed to have contracted an intimacy with Gower during the time that the latter was a resident in the middle temple. Chaucer himself, after his travels on the continent, became a student of the Inner Temple. The contiguity of these inns of court, the similarity of their studies and pursuits, and particularly as they both possessed the same political bias; Chaucer, attaching himself to John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, by whom, as well as by the Duchess Blanche, he was greatly esteemed; and Gower giving his influence to Thomas of Woodstock, both uncles to Richard II., would naturally produce a considerable degree of friendship between the two poets.

Gower did not long survive his friend Chaucer. In the first year of the reign of Henry IV. he appears to have lost his sight, but whether from accident or from old age (for he was then greatly advanced in years) is not known. This misfortune happened but a short period before his death, which took place in the year 1402, about nine years after he had completed the "Confessio Amantis," a work from whence he derived the honor of being ranked among the English poets.

The venerable tomb which incloses the ashes of this ancient bard is placed, as before stated, in the north wall of the north aisle, and consists of three Gothic arches, the roof of which springs into several angles. The arches are widely ornamented with cinque-foil tracery, roses, and carved work of exquisite character. Behind these arches are two rows of trefoil niches, and between each also rises a square column of the Doric order, surmounted by carved pinnacles, having at the base a sort of pediment, fronting the four central points. On the extremity of the arches are placed richly-carved foliage of a similar character to that which ornaments the edges of the same arches, and in the centre are circles inclosing quatrefoils. From the bases of the two middle square columns descend roses and other foliage; and from the lower extremity of the interior arches depend cherubim. Within three pointed arches are the figures of Charity, Mercy, and Pity, round whom are entwined golden scrolls, bearing the following inscriptions in French, thus translated:

Jesu, for thy compassion's sake look down,
And guard this soul as if it were thine own.

On the second scroll is written,

Oh good Jesu, mercy show
To him whose body lies below.

On the third scroll is written,

May he who lies beneath this stone
Be saved in the God's only Son.

Between each of these figures are painted black trefoil niches, and below the whole, on a plain tablet, the following inscription:

"Armiger scutum nihil a modo fut tibi tutum,
Reddidit immolutum, morte generali tributum,
Spiritus exutum se guadeat esse solutum,
Est ubi vistutum, Regnum sive labe statutum."

On the left side:

"Hoc viri
Inter inclytos memorandi
Monumentum Sepulchrali
Restuari, propriis impensis
Parochia hujus meolæ
Curaverunt.
A. D. MDCCXCVIII.

On the right side:

Capellaris { Gulielmo Day et
Gulielmo Winckwork.
Custodibus { Gulielmo Swaine et
Davide Durie.
Dotante humiblimo pastore, Davide
Gilson."

And below the effigies runs the following:

"Hic jacet Johannis Gower, Armiger, Anglorum Poeta, celeberrimus, ac huic sacro Edificio Benefactor, insignis, temporibus Edward III. et Richard II."

Here lieth John Gower, Esq., a celebrated English Poet, also a Benefactor to this sacred edifice, in the time of Edward III. and Richard II.

The base of the monument has seven trefoil niches, within as many plain-pointed ones.

The effigy of the poet is placed above, in a recumbent posture, beneath the canopy just described. He is dressed in a gown originally purple, covering his feet, which rest on the neck of a lion. A coronet of roses adorns his head, which is raised by three folio volumes, labelled on their respective ends, "Vox Clamantis," "Speculum Meditantis," and "Confessio Amantis." Round the neck hangs a collar of S.S. Over the lion on the side of the monument are the arms of the deceased hanging by the dexter corner from an ancient French chapeau, bearing his crest. The dress of this effigy has probably given rise to the conjectures concerning the rank in life which Gower maintained; but that is too precarious a ground on which to form a decided opinion on such a point.

Gower's arms are, argent on a cheveron, azure, three leopards' heads, or. Crest, on a chapeau turned up with ermine, a talbot, serjant, proper.

A little eastward of Gower's monument is part of a pillar descending from the roof with a conical base. It is said to be hollow, and has indeed somewhat the appearance of a chimney flue.

We shall conclude this account of the celebrated poet Gower by a few verses from his "Vox Clementis," translated by the Rev. J. Nightingale; the subject is the unfortunate reign of the poet's royal patron and the rebellion of Wat Tyler.

"When first this king began his hopeless reign,
The laws were so neglected, that in pain
The stedfast earth itself with horror shook,
And fortune's gifts the wretched sire forsook.
Forth from beneath oppression's cruel hand,
Thirsting for blood uprose a rebel band,
And desolation spread through all the land.
Ah! wretched land, those woes we still bewail,
And faithful annals tell the dismal tale.
The foolish counsels of the young and lewd,
That blinded monarch wantonly pursued,
Despising that which would his throne uphold,
The grave advice of age, while thirst for gold
Suggested vile and groundless accusation
Against the rich, so that, through confiscation,
Misery and want o'erwhelmed the wretched nation."

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Buckingham House, St. James's Park, on the site of which the nearly completed palace stands, was erected in 1703, on ground originally known as the Mulberry Gardens, by the learned and accomplished John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1720. In the year 1761 this palace became the property of Queen Charlotte, who used it for her residence when in town. At this place all her children were born with the exception of the eldest. Here likewise several royal marriages have taken place; the late duke of York and princess Frederica of Russia, in 1791; duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816; prince of Hombourg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse in the same year.

The front of the new palace does not vary very materially in form from that of Buckingham House, although it is more extensive. A considerable portion of the old building has been suffered to remain, and has been merely cased with stone. The centre is a parallelogram, on each side of which is a range of building terminated by a pavilion adorned with statues, the whole forming three sides of a square. The basement is of the Doric, and the upper part of the Corinthian, order. The state apartments are on the west side towards the garden, and are connected by a gallery running from north to south. The grand staircase is on the south side, and occupies a similar position to that in the old palace. The mantel-pieces and other ornaments are those which formerly adorned Carlton Palace.

In front of the palace, and in the centre of a spacious area, surrounded by an ornamented railing of Mosaic gold, divided by thermes, it is intended to erect the Waterloo monument, which is to consist of a triumphal arch adorned with colossal statues, trophies, &c.*

ST. JOHN'S, HOXTON.

The front of this church is composed of three parts, a centre defining the breadth of the nave, and two wings belonging to the aisles and galleries. The centre is ornamented with a portico of three-quarter fluted columns of the Ionic order, placed between two pilastres or antic, which are repeated, slightly receding at the angles of the aisles; an entablature and blocking course crown the order, and connect the entire structure. The entablature is surmounted by a square pannelled tower with a Grecian shaped window, filled in with cornices. From thence the tower sets off to a circle in plane, with projecting piers on four of its faces, and a lofty cylindrical tower is erected on this base. It is divided into eight parts by slightly projecting Grecian antæ which have windows with semi-circular heads between them.

CHAPEL OF EASE TO ST. MARYLEBONE.

This chapel of ease, situated in Stafford Street, New Road, is a composition of the Ionic order of architecture. The centre fronting the nave

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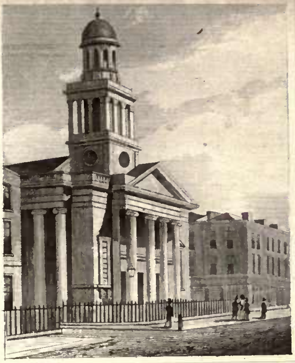
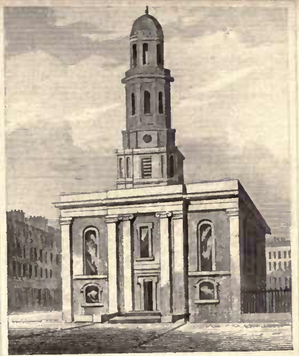
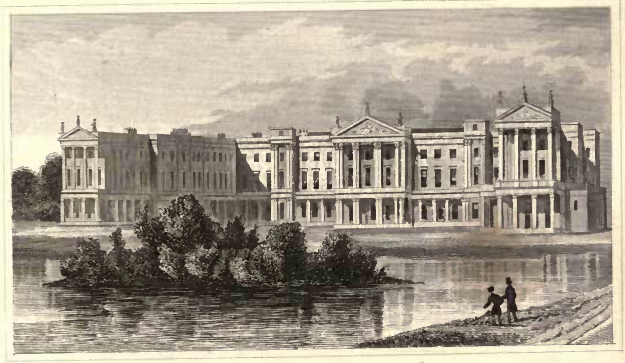
* Leigh's Picture of London.



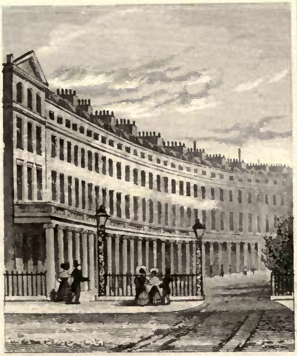
CHAPEL OF EASE
STAFFORD ST



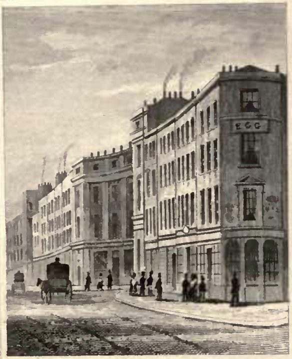
S^t^ JOHN'S CH.
HOXTON



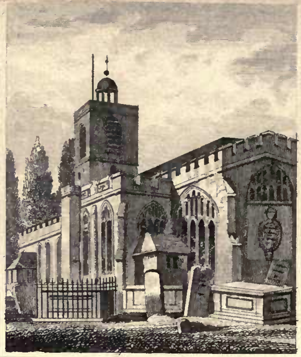
NEW PALACE
PIMLICO

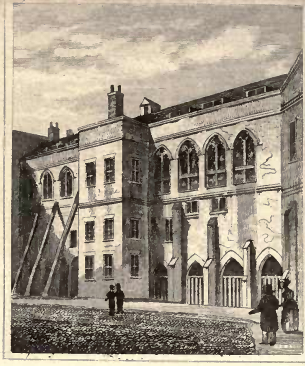


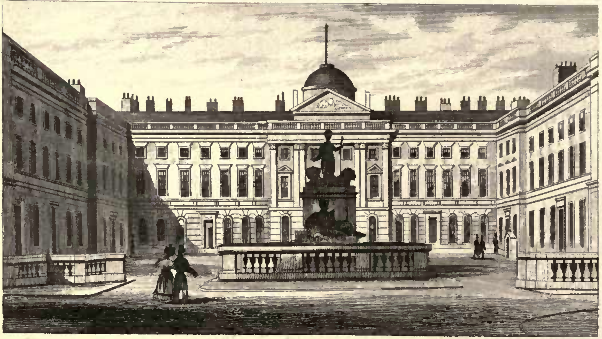
PARK CRESCENT
NEW ROAD

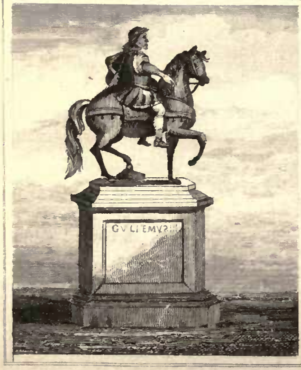


PICCADILLY AND REGENT CIRCUS

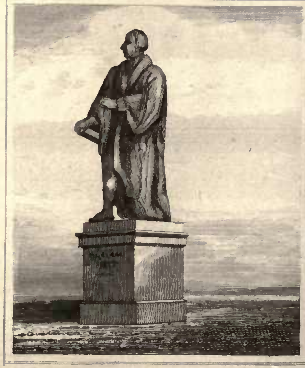

STEPNEY CHURCH


OLD MONASTERY
OF GREY FRIARS


SOMERSET HOUSE
INTERIOR QUADRANGLE


GVLIELMVS III

STATUE OF WILLIAM III.


STATUE OF WILLIAM PITT.

is ornamented by a tetrastyle portico; on each side of which is an Italian window, forming the one end to the aisles; on the flanks of the building are repetitions of the columns. The parapet is balustraded; and above and behind the pediment rises a plain square tower, the monotony of which is broken by a clock; from the cornice of the tower rises a square portico of four columns on each face; and the steeple is finished by a campannile and cupola supporting a ball and cross.

PICCADILLY AND REGENT'S CIRCUS.

Piccadilly is so called from Piccadilly Hall, which stood on the site of Sackville Street. This was a sort of repository for ruffs, when there were no other houses here.

In the year 1642, the street was completed as far as Berkeley Street. The first mansion of note erected in this street was Burlington House, adjoining which is the Albany Hotel. Here stood the house of the treacherous and profligate Earl of Sunderland, whose destructive advice ruined his sovereign James II. At the very time that he sold him to the Prince of Orange, he prompted and encouraged the king in every measure which involved him and his family in ruin.

The Circus with which Piccadilly is united, is of a continuous style of architecture with the houses above it; and its form, taking off the intersectional angles, is one of the best that can be devised for the purpose. It gives an air of magnificence and of space to the streets, and a free circulation of air to the houses. It affords a facility to carriages and horsemen in turning from one street to the other, and is as elegant in form as it is useful in application.

PARK CRESCENT, EAST WING.

It was originally intended to have formed Park Crescent into a Circus, by erecting a Crescent on the spot at present occupied by Park Square. The foundations of the western quadrant were even laid, and the arches of the coal cellars turned. For some reasons, however, this plan was abandoned, and the entire chord of the semicircle left open to the Park, instead of being closed in by the intended half-circus. The crescent consists of dwelling-houses, without any ornament but a colonnade of the Ionic order.

STEPNEY CHURCH.

Stepney Church is dedicated to St. Dunstan and All Saints, and bears the feature of structure which prevailed during the fourteenth century.

It is a large Gothic fabric consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a plain square tower, containing a ring of ten bells. The church has been substantially repaired externally and internally, and contains a handsome altar-piece, galleries, and an organ. The dimensions are, length, one hundred and fourteen feet; breadth, fifty-four; height of the roof, thirty-five; and altitude of the tower and turret, ninety-two feet.

Among the monuments, the most remarkable are the following: On the south side of the chancel a marble monument of the Corinthian order, adorned with cherubims, &c., bearing this inscription:

D. O. M.

Here under was laid the body of Sir Thomas Spert, knt., sometime comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII., and both the first founder and master of the Worthy Society or Corporation of Trinity House. He lived ennobled by his own worth, and died the 8th of September, 1541, to whose pious memory the said Corporation hath gratefully erected this monument:

Not that he needed monument of stone
For his well-gotten fame to rest upon;
But this was reared to testify that he
Lives in their love that yet surviving be.
For unto Virtue, who first raised his name,
He left the preservation of the same;
And to posterity remain it shall
When brass and marble monuments do fall.
Learn for to die while thou hast breath,
So shalt thou live after thy death.

A. D. 1622, by the company of the Trinity House, this monument was erected eighty-one years after the decease of the founder.

On the north side of the chancel a spacious marble monument, with pediment and entablature of the Tuscan order, adorned with his carved effigies; also the figure of a cherubim holding a Jacob's staff with a Latin inscription to the memory of admiral Sir John Berry, who was knighted by Charles II. for his gallant behaviour on board the Resolution, in 1672. Whilst he was admiral he distinguished himself at the battle of La Hague.

A handsome monument dedicated to the memory of Sir Henry Colet, knt., twice lord mayor of London, free of the company of Mercers, and father to Dr. John Colet, sometime dean of St. Paul's.

Near this monument is a beautiful memorial for Benjamin Kenton, Esq. This monument is the performance of Mr. Westmacott, and represents on a tablet the good Samaritan in the act of taking leave of his host, and commending the wounded traveller to his care. On a cornice above are the arms of Kenton, between those of the city of London and of the Vintners' Company. The inscription is as follows:

Benjamin Kenton, Esq.
Died 25th May, 1800, aged 82 years.

Raised to great affluence by ability, diligence, probity, he presented a conspicuous example of commercial prosperity to several of the hospitals and other institutions for the relief of the poor; he was ardently attached and actively attentive, nor did he relax his solicitude for these salutary designs when he resigned the cares of commerce and retired into tranquil life, but personally patronised and constantly contributed to them. In his last will he bequeathed to his friends liberally, and to the friendless largely; he desired to be buried in the chancel of this church, near the remains of his late wife and children whom he long survived.

"Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy."
Ps. xli. 1.

On the outside of the church is a corner-stone in the portico, on the north side of the chancel, on which are inscribed these words:

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
Oh mortals read with pity:
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Man, mountain, town, nor city.
Therefore, O mortals all, bethink
You, whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust.

A little northward from the church, on a spacious marble stone, is a long Latin inscription to the memory of the Rev. Timothy Cruso, an eminent dissenting minister, who died Nov. 26, 1697.

At the east end of the church on the outside is a marble monument against the wall, adorned with a cherub, urn, volutas, palm branches, and the arms, viz., five paly of six or, and azure, on a bend sable, three mullets of the first impaled with azure, an amulet with fish between two bends wavy argent, with the following inscription:

Here lyeth interred the body of dame Rebecca Berry, the wife of

Thomas Elton, of Stratford, Bow, gent., who departed this life April 26, 1696, aged 52.

Come ladies, you that would appear
Like angels fair, come dress you here;
Come dress you at this marble stone
And make that humble grace your own,
Which once adorned as fair a mind
As e'er yet lodged in woman kind.
So she was dressed, whose humble life
Was free from pride, was free from strife.
Free from all envious broils and jars
(Of human life the civil wars),
These ne'er disturbed her peaceful mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind.
Her very looks, her garb, her mien
Disclosed the humble soul within.
Trace her through every scene of life,
View her as widow, virgin, wife,
Still the same humble she appears,
The same in youth, the same in years,
The same in high and low estate;
Ne'er vexed with this, ne'er moved with that.
Go, ladies, now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as she,
Go learn of her humility.

The gossipping tale connected with this monument, called "The fish and the ring," is accounted for by Mr. Lysons in the following manner: "This coat of arms, which exactly corresponds with that borne by Ventris, of Cambridgeshire (as described in the visitation of that county at the Heralds' College, c. xi. p. 23), has given rise to a tradition that lady Berry was the heroine of a popular ballad called 'The Cruel Knight, or Fortunate Farmer's Daughter;' the story of which is briefly this: A knight passing by a cottage hears the cries of a woman in labour; his knowledge of the occult sciences informs him that the child then born was destined to be his wife; his endeavours to elude the decrees of fate, and avoid so ignoble an alliance by various attempts to destroy the child, are defeated. At length, when grown to woman's state, he takes her to the sea-side, intending to drown her, but relents; at the same time, throwing a ring into the sea, he commands her never to see his face again on pain of instant death, unless she can produce that ring. She afterwards becomes a cook and finds the ring in a cod fish as she is dressing it for dinner. The marriage takes place of course. The ballad, it must be observed, lays the scene of this story in Yorkshire. The incident of the fish and the ring occurs in other stories, and may be found in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

Under a stone south of the church was interred Mr. Roger Crabb, commonly called the pilgrim, from his having imbibed the strange notion that it was a sin against his body and soul to eat any sort of flesh, fish, or living creature, or to drink wine, ale, or beer; and is said to have lived on three farthings a week; his food being herbs, roots, dock-leaves, mallows, and grass; his drink, water. The stone bore this inscription:

Here remains all that was mortal of Mr. Roger Crabb, who entered into eternity the 11th day of September, 1680, in the 60th year of his age.

Tread gently, reader, near the dust
Committed to this tomb-stone's trust;
For while 'twas flesh it held a guest
With universal love possest;
A soul that stemmed opinions tried,
Did over sects in triumph ride;
Yet separate from the giddy crowd
And paths tradition had allowed.
Through good and ill report he past
Oft censured yet approved at last;
Wouldst thou his religion know?
In brief 'twas this: To all to do
Just as he would be done unto.
So in kind nature's laws he stood,
A temple undefiled with blood;
A friend to every thing was good.
The rest angels alone can fitly tell;
Haste then to them and him, and so farewell.

OLD MONASTERY OF GREY FRIARS.

This ancient structure, a very small portion of which now remains, in consequence of the improvement in Christ's Hospital which was founded in it, derives its origin from a society or religious order formed by St. Francis, of Assisi, canonized by Pope Gregory IX, in 1228; of whom a detached body of nine brethren, five being priests and four lay brothers, were sent from Italy to settle and propagate their order in England. The priests placed themselves at Canterbury in the year 1224. The lay brothers came to London, and were entertained by the friars preachers in Oldborn for about fifteen days, or till they could be accommodated with a convenient house for themselves, which they soon obtained of John Trevors, one of the sheriffs in 1224. In this house they made themselves cells, and continued till their numbers in a few years required a more commodious convent. For which purpose John Ewen, mercer, purchased a vacant piece of ground near St. Nicholas Shambles, and with proper assistance built a house for the friars; and having appropriated the same to the commonalty of London, he himself became a lay brother in the house, which in process of time was greatly augmented by the benevolence of Margaret, second wife to Edward I., and other benefactors, amongst whom we find Sir Richard Whittington, who founded a library one hundred and twenty-nine feet long, and thirty-one broad, and furnished it well with books.

INTERIOR QUADRANGLE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

The three sides of the quadrangle of Somerset House are formed by massy buildings of rustic work corresponding with the interior of the principal front. The centre of the south side is ornamented with an arcade of four columns, having two pilasters on each side, within which the windows of the front are thrown a little back. On these columns rests a pediment; in the tympanum of which is a basso relievo representing the arms of the Navy of Great Britain, supported by a sea-nymph riding on sea horses and guided by tritons blowing conchs. On the corners of the pediments are military trophies, and the whole is terminated by elegant vases placed above the columns.

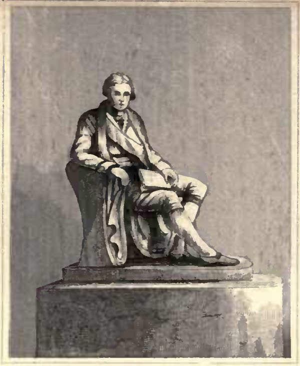
The east and west fronts are nearly similar, but less copiously ornamented. In the centre of each of these fronts is a small black tower, and in that of the south front a dome.

All round the quadrangle is a story sunk below the ground, in which are many of the offices subordinate to those in the basement and upper stories.

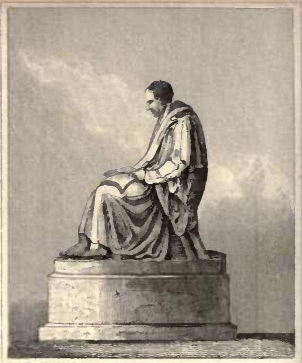
Directly in the front of the entrance, and in the great quadrangle is a bronze cast of the Thames, by Bacon, lying at the foot of a pedestal, on which is placed an elegant statue of George III., also in bronze.

STATUES OF WILLIAM III. AND WILLIAM PITT.

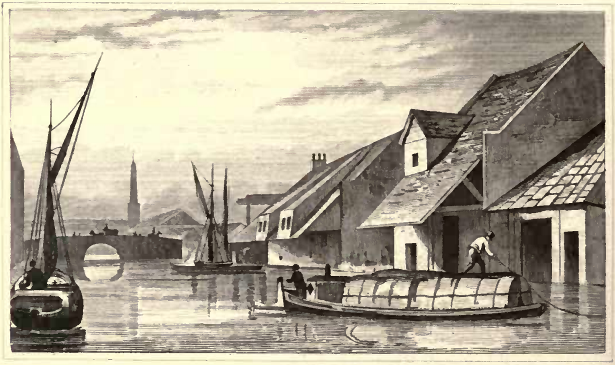
St. James's Square, on the north side of Pall Mall, is celebrated on account of the illustrious persons who were born there: the area on the inside forms an octagon, and in the centre is a fine circular bason of water, in the midst of which is a pedestal supporting a fine equestrian statue of William III. habited in a Roman costume, the several portions of which and the trappings of the horse are well executed.



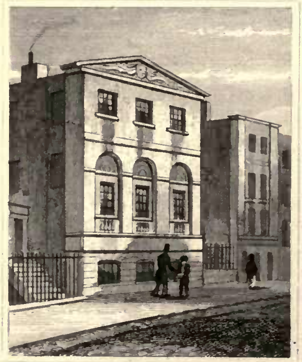
STATUE OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS



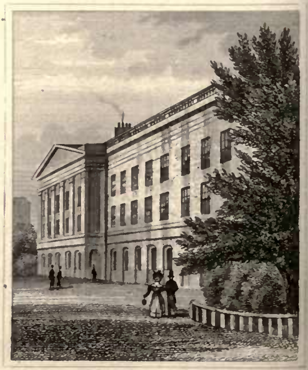
STATUE OF JAMES WATT



CITY BASIN
REGENTS CANAL



CORDWAINERS HALL



STONE BUILDINGS
LINCOLNS INN

The statue of the celebrated William Pitt, in Hanover Square, is also well executed, and is accounted an excellent likeness; it is placed on a pedestal bearing an inscription of his birth, death, &c.

STATUE OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

SIR Joseph Banks, the celebrated naturalist, was born at Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 1743. He received his education at Eton and Oxford. In 1765 he made a voyage to Newfoundland and Labrador, for the purpose of making researches relative to natural history, and in 1763 embarked with his friend Dr. Solander, in the first voyage round the world made by Captain Cook. In the course of this expedition he narrowly escaped perishing from intense cold. In consequence of a misunderstanding with Captain Cook, he did not join as he intended in the expedition of 1772; but the same year undertook a voyage to the Western Isles and to Iceland. About this time he received the compliment of a diploma of LL.D. from his alma mater. In 1778 he was made a baronet, and elected president of the Royal Society. Some unpleasant dissensions which arose in the society not long after, were almost the only circumstances which occurred to interrupt his tranquillity. These, however, subsided, and the remainder of his life was passed amongst scientific associates, and the prosecution of researches connected with natural history. His house was always open to the learned world. He died June 19, 1820, at his seat at Spring Grove, Middlesex. The statue erected to his memory is beautifully executed, and is placed in the British Museum.

STATUE OF JAMES WATT.

IN Westminster Abbey is a beautiful statue dedicated to the memory of James Watt, a man celebrated for his invention and improvement in the steam engine.

James Watt was the son of a tradesman at Greenock, and was born in 1736. Brought up to the occupation of mathematical instrument maker, he in that capacity became attached to the university of Glasgow, in which he had apartments. Having entered into the married state he settled in business for himself, and in 1764 conceived the idea of improving the steam engine. He accordingly adopted the profession of Civil Engineer, and was frequently employed in making surveys for canals, &c. To facilitate his labours, he invented a merometer, and a machine for making drawings in perspective. In 1774 he removed to the vicinity of Birmingham, where he entered into partnership with a Mr. Boulton, in conjunction with whom he carried on his improvement in the steam engine which he brought to great perfection. Here he became associated with Dr. Priestley and other philosophical experimentalists; and shared in the chemical researches which they prosecuted. Admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, he contributed to its transactions an interesting paper, entitled, 'Thoughts on the constituent parts of Water and of Deplogisticated Air;' and another on a new method of preparing a test liquor to show the presence of acids and alkalies in chemical mixtures. Mr. Watt was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and in 1806 received from the University of Glasgow the honorary degree of LL.D. Various inventions of great practical utility originated from his ingenuity. His death took place August 25, 1819.

CORDWAINERS' HALL, DISTAFF LANE.

Cordwainer's Hall is a very handsome structure faced with stone, and contains several excellent apartments for the convenience of the company, and for the residence of the officers. In the great room are portraits of king William and queen Mary.

The Cordwainers were incorporated by letters patent granted by King Henry IV. in the year 1410, by the name of Cordwainers and Cobblers, the latter of which terms was then far from being a despicable title, as it signified not only a shoemaker but a dealer in shoes; and it does not appear that the word shoemaker was then in use. King Richard II. marrying the daughter of Wencelaus, king of Bohemia, the English, by her example, wore long peaked shoes tied to their knees with silk laces or silver chains gilt. This preposterous fashion occasioned the passing of an act of Parliament in the reign of Edward IV. in which it was enacted that no cordwainer or cobbler within the city of London or three miles of it, should make any shoes, galoshes, or huseans; that is, boots or buskins, with any hyke or pollyen exceeding the length of two inches, to be adjudged by the wardens or governors of the same mystery in London; nor should they presume to sell, or put upon the legs or feet of any person, any shoes, boots, or buskins, on Sundays or on the feasts of the Nativity and Ascension of our Lord, or on Corpus Christi day, on the penalty of paying twenty shillings for each offence. The Company by a late charter are styled, "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the mystery of Cordwainers of the City of London." They are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants.

In the 9th George II. an Act of Parliament was passed respecting the penalty of a journeyman shoemaker pawning his master's goods. "It was enacted, that if any journeyman shoemaker, or person hired as such, in the Bills of Mortality, shall, after the 24th of June, 1723, be accused by the master employing him of having purloined, sold, pawned, or exchanged any boot, shoes, slippers, cut leather, lasts, or other materials for making boots, &c., not being the proper goods of the person accused, any justice of the peace, upon complaint on oath, may issue his warrant to bring before him the person accused, and on his appearance or default may proceed to examine the fact; and on due proof, either by confession or on oath, may determine the same and convict the offender, and award reasonable recompence, and levy the same by warrant on the goods and chattels of the offender, rendering the overplus; and for want of distress may cause the offender to be whipped in the parish where the offence was committed, and on a second conviction may commit him to the House of Correction for any time not exceeding one month, nor less than fourteen days.

"Every person who shall buy or take inpawn from any journeyman or other person any boots, shoes, or materials for making them, not being the proper goods of him that sells or pawns them, shall on conviction make sufficient recompence in two days after the fact shall be determined as shall be awarded, or else be subject to distress, or such punishments as are hereby inflicted on journeymen; any two justices dwelling within the Bills of Mortality, upon complaint on oath, may issue their warrant for searching in the day-time the house of such person as they shall suspect to have received any such goods so fraudulently embezzled, and on refusal, may break open any such house; and any person opposing such search forfeits £10 to any one who will inform within two calendar months: and if it shall appear on oath, or on search, that such person hath in his custody any such goods, the justices shall restore them to the owner; and on refusal of the party so to do, he shall be subject to the like penalties as are hereby inflicted on the journeymen.

"All persons retained in the making up of any boots, shoes, &c., for any one master, and shall neglect the performance thereof, by suffering themselves to be employed by any other master, before they shall have completed the same, and finished the work first delivered to them, on conviction on oath before one or more justices shall be sent to the House of Correction, to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

"A person aggrieved by any order made by such justices may appeal to the next quarter sessions to be holden for the place giving eight days' notice of the appeal; and the justices shall hear the matter, and have power to make satisfaction to either party, whose determination therein shall be final."

By the statute of William I. and Mary, leather shaved, liquored, and curried is made subject to the view, search, and seizure of the master of the several mysteries of the Cordwainers, Curriers, Girdlers, and Sadlers of the City of London according to stat. i. c. 1.

STONE BUILDINGS.

On the east side of the gardens belonging to Lincoln's Inn is situated a handsome range of houses, termed the Stone Buildings from the materials with which they are faced. At each extremity of the main buildings is a slightly projecting wing, ornamented with a portico of six columns of the Corinthian order supporting entablature, pediment, &c. The basement story is rusticated, and the buildings finished by a cornice and balustrade.

CITY BASON, REGENT'S CANAL.

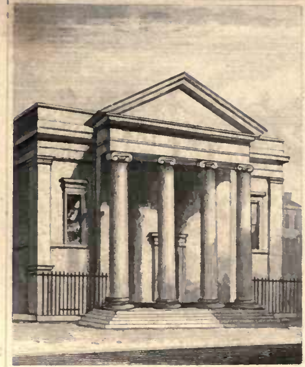
The Regent's Canal, opened on the 1st of August, 1820, commences at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the grand junction, and, passing by a tunnel under Maida Hill, continues its course by the Regent's Park and Pancras, to Islington, where another subterranean excavation about three-quarters of a mile in length has been formed for its passage. It then proceeds, by Hoxton, Hackney, and Mile-End, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames by an extensive dock.

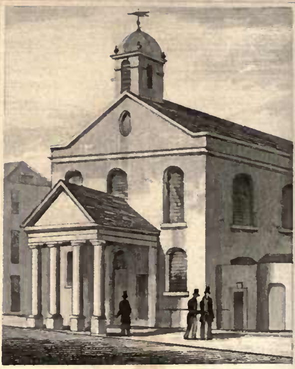
ENTRANCE TO LIMEHOUSE DOCK.

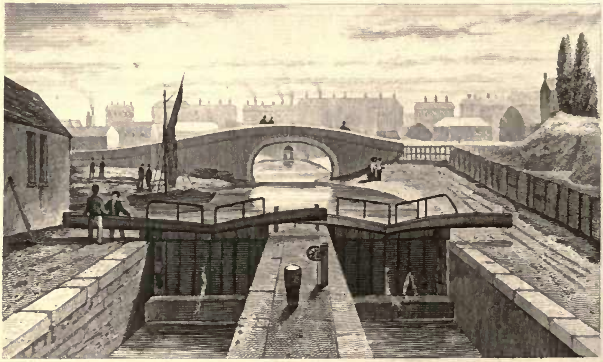
The whole length of its course is nine miles, and within that space are comprised 12 locks and 37 bridges; the former are so admirably constructed that a barge can pass through each in the short time of three minutes and a quarter. They are capable of admitting barges 83 feet long and 14 feet in width.

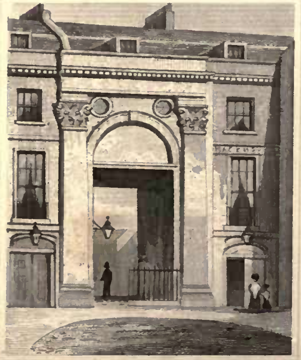
THE TUNNEL AND DOUBLE DOCK

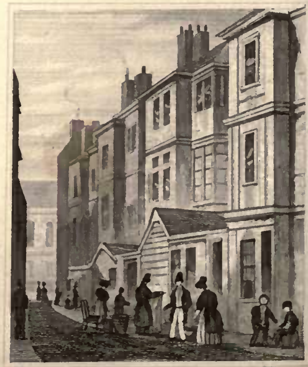
at Islington commences near White Conduit House, and terminates at the New River near the City Road, where a large basin has been formed. This canal cost upwards of half a million of money, and was seven years in hand. It was executed under the superintendance of Mr. Nash.


GROSVENOR CHAPEL


St MARY'S CHAPEL
PARK ST


DOUBLE LOCK
REGENT CANAL


GATEWAY


ANCIENT HOUSES

GATEWAY, ESSEX STREET, STRAND.

Eastward of Devereux Court, Strand, stands Essex Street, formed on the site of an ancient mansion built on the site of the outer temple by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, a favourite with his sovereign, but unfortunately hated by the factious populace. He was seized by the mob, beheaded in Cheapside, and buried beneath a heap of sand before this house which he had intended for the residence of the prelates belonging to the see of Exeter. The mansion was said to have been very magnificent. Bishop Lacy added the great hall in the reign of Henry VI and it was called Exeter House. But in the times of ecclesiastical depredations the pious catholic lord Paget made no conscience of laying violent hands upon the premises, which he considered as lawful plunder. By him the house was greatly improved, and it obtained the name of Paget House. It was here that the protector Somerset formed the plan of assassinating such of the council as were adverse to his measures. This horrid suggestion, however, turned to the ruin of the projector. In the reign of Elizabeth the estate was in the possession of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who changed the name to Leicester House. Having left it by will to Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, who had married his daughter, it assumed the name of the latter nobleman.

Essex House was inhabited by the Palsgrave during his residence in London, and afterwards by the son of the earl of Essex, who was the parliament general. In process of time it became neglected, and was appropriated to various uses. It has of late years been converted into a chapel for the use of those who profess unitarian doctrines. The subject of our engraving is a gateway in Essex Street, supposed to have belonged to this palace; but it is involved in doubt, as is the case with the

ANCIENT HOUSE, DRURY COURT,

the original proprietor of which is unknown, neither does it contain any thing of peculiar consequence in its style of architecture.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL.

Grosvenor Chapel, situated in Halken Street, Belgrave Square, is a small but neat edifice ornamented with a portico of four columns of the Ionic order, supporting a plain entablàture, cornice, and triangular pediment; beneath the portico is the entrance ascended by a flight of steps. On each side of the portico is a window adorned with an architrave and cornice. The angles of the building are finished with pilasters, and the roof of the structure concealed by a plain stylobate raised on a cornice.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL,

Park Street, is a remarkably plain, and in some measure unsightly, looking building. The entrance is protected from the inclemencies of the weather by means of a projecting porch, supported by four plain columns, and ornamented by a pediment. The main body of the edifice, which is well lighted, is finished by a small turret, crowned with a dome and vane.

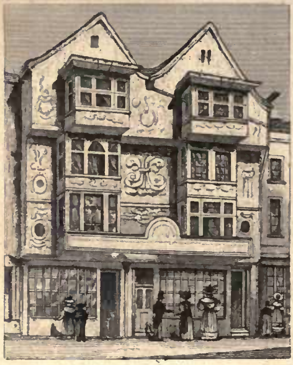
ANCIENT HOUSE, BOROUGH.

The subject of our engraving is one of those specimens of architecture which so forcibly remind us of the singular customs of our forefathers. It is situated in High Street, Borough, and is four stories in height; the second and third projecting over the lower or basement story, whilst the fourth projects far beyond the rest. It appears to have originally been covered with ornaments, but most of them have become obliterated by time, and the various plasterings and white-washings it has undergone. To whom it belonged is uncertain, but it must have been originally erected by a person of wealth and consideration.

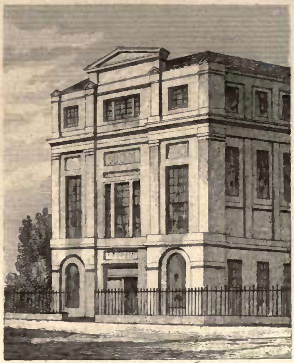
FLOOR CLOTH MANUFACTORY.

Among the various recent improvements of the metropolis and its environs, there are few more likely to be permanently useful than the new line of road now made from the Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, to Holloway, and intended to be continued through Stamford Hill to Essex and Hertfordshire; thereby shortening the distance between and approximating all the adjacent villages and the western parts of the metropolis, the parks and places of public resort.

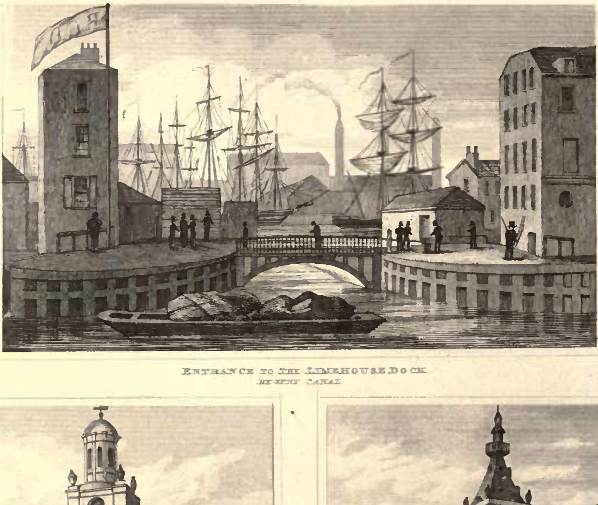
It is upon the highest point of this road, where it crosses the road leading from Battle Bridge to Highgate, that this building has been erected, being the first of any importance in that part of the environs of the town; and which, from its elevated site and magnitude, forms a most distinguished object. The view from the top is, without exception, unequalled within the same distance from town, being completely panoramic, and taking in the surrounding country to a vast extent far into Essex. The hills near Rochester, the Thames, Shooters' Hill, the Surrey hills, Richmond, and to Windsor, with all the intermediate objects.



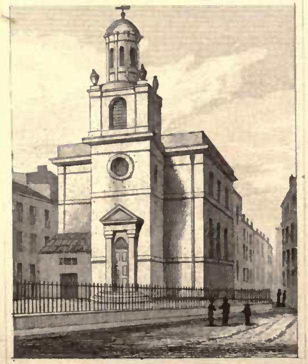
AN ANTIENT HOUSE
HIGH ST. BORO'



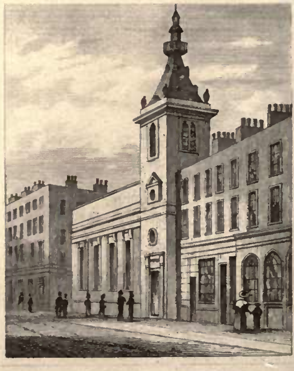
FLOOR-CLOTH MANUFACTORY
HIGH FIELD, KENTISH TOWN



ENTRANCE TO THE LIMEHOUSE DOCK
REGENT CANAL



ALLHALLOWS
LONDON WALL



S^T NICOLAS COLE ABBEY

The principal building is ninety feet long, forty-five wide, and sixty-six high, besides others of nearly equal dimensions, which are in the possession of Messrs. Mann and Sargon, and are required to contain the stock of floor cloth, the quality of which depends in a great degree upon its age and long exposure to the air, and to accomplish which the stock on hand is always from 30 to 40,000 yards.*

ST. NICHOLAS, COLE-ABBEY.

The word Cole-abbey, according to Stowe, is more properly Cold Bay, a place exposed to the weather, as Cold Harbour, &c.

This church is of ancient foundation; the steeple and south aisle, which were not so old as the rest of the church, were new built in the first of Richard II., anno 1377, by a benefactor named Buckland, who also substantially repaired the whole fabric. Thomas Ferr, fishmonger, gave also a large cemetry. In the year 1397 the church was again repaired at the charge of Thomas Barnard and others, and at the charge of the parish, in the years 1626, 1628, and 1630; but being consumed by the flames in 1666, it was re-edified in 1677. The walls are well built of stone, the steeple consists of a tower and frustrum of a pyramid covered with lead with a balcony at the upper end; the roof within is flat, the floor paved with stone, the chancel is one step higher than the rest; the building is divided into three aisles, and the whole is of the Corinthian order.

It is adorned in the roof with pannels of crocket work, the walls with pilasters; the pews and pulpit are of oak, with which the church is wainscotted seven feet high; at the west end is a handsome gallery and partition, adorned with pilasters, entablatures, and three arched apertures fronting each aisle, enriched with fruit leaves, &c; the altar-piece is adorned with two columns and their entablature of the Corinthian order. The intercolumns are the decalogue under a glory and three cherubims, between the Lord's prayer and Creed; the whole with enrichments of shields, cherubims, fruit leaves, and palm branches. Above the cornice are the arms of England under a pediment between vases of lamps finely carved. The foot-pace of the communion table is black and white marble, inclosed with a rail and banister.

The dimensions are, length within, sixty-three feet; breadth, forty-three; altitude, thirty-six feet; and that of the steeple about one hundred and thirty-five feet.

There are no monuments worthy particular notice.

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* Jones's History of London.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This novel undertaking was projected by Mr. Brunel, under whose directions it was commenced. It is intended to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping, by means of a passage under the Thames, and will certainly, when completed, be one of the most extraordinary constructions of ancient or modern times.

The tunnel will consist of two brick archways; and in order that there may be no obstruction to carriages, those going from north to south will pass through one, and those from south to north through the other. These passages will be paved or macadamized, and there will be distinct paths for foot passengers. In the centre, between the two archways, and dividing the two roads, will be a line of arches spacious enough to admit of persons passing from one road to the other; and in each of these arches will be fixed a strong gas light.

The approaches to the entrance of the tunnel will be formed by circular descents of easy declivity, not exceeding four feet per hundred feet; one of small dimensions for pedestrians, and another of larger for carriages; the descent will be so gradual that there will be no necessity to lock the wheel of the heaviest loaded waggon. The first stone of the descent for pedestrians, on the south side of the river near Rotherhithe church, was laid by W. Smith, Esq., the chairman of the company, March 2, 1825. At present about half the distance is accomplished, and it is to be hoped that a work of so much national importance will soon be completed.

The dimensions of the tunnel will be, length, 1,300 feet; width, 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway including footpath, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.*

MONUMENT OF WILLIAM BECKFORD, ESQ., GUILDHALL,

twice lord mayor, in 1763 and 1770.

A pair of neat brackets form the base of this monument, on which is the figure of the lord mayor, esteemed an excellent likeness, standing in the position in which he addressed the king when he presented the city remonstrance on the 23rd of May, 1770. The emblematical figures represent London and Commerce in attitudes of mourning.

Underneath is the address Mr. Beckford made to his Majesty:

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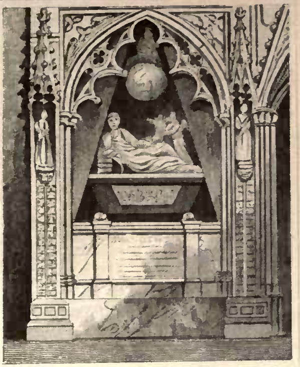
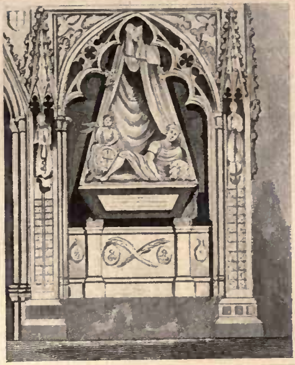
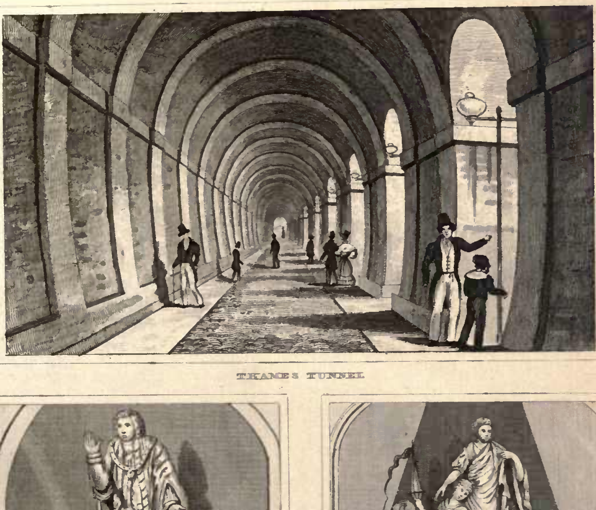
* Leigh's Picture of London.



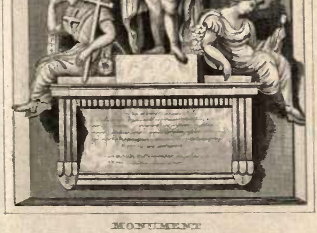
MONUMENT
OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON



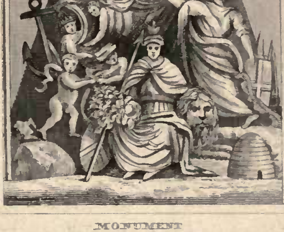
MONUMENT
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY



THAMES TUNNEL



MONUMENT
OF ALDERMAN BECKFORD



MONUMENT
OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Will your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare, in your royal presence, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would at all times affect their minds? The declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not in all your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown. We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect at least of redress.

Permit me, Sire, to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the city of London in particular, is an enemy to your Majesty's person and family, a violater of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution, as it was established at the glorious revolution."

The monument on the north side, near the east end of the hall, is a cenotaph of

WILLIAM, EARL OF CHATHAM,

elevated on a base, fixed on a rock. The earl, in the habit of a Roman senator, appears gracefully looking on a figure representing the city of London; his left hand sustains the helm of government, whilst his right embraces Commerce, who, charged with her proper attributes, is smiling on her protector, through whose zeal, assisted by the four quarters of the world, she is pouring plenty into the lap of Britannia.

The city, graced with a mural crown, with a look of gratitude seems to address her noble friend, at the same time pointing to Commerce; at her feet are placed the emblems of Industry, and on her right those of Justice and Power. Upon the plinth is engraved the following inscription:

In grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Disposer of events, who, intending to advance this nation for such time as to his wisdom seemed good, to an high pitch of prosperity and glory, by unanimity at home, by confidence and reputation abroad, by alliance wisely chosen and faithfully observed, by colonies united and protected, by decisive victories by sea and land, by conquests made by arms and generosity in every part of the globe, and by commerce, for the first time united with and made to flourish by war, was pleased to raise up as a proper instrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT.

"The mayor, aldermen, and common council, mindful of the benefits which the city of London received by her ample share in the general prosperity, have erected to the memory of this eminent statesman and powerful orator, this monument in her Guildhall, that her citizens may never meet for the transaction of their affairs without being reminded that the means by which Providence raises a nation to greatness are the virtues infused into great men; and that to withhold from these virtues, either of the living or the dead, the tribute of esteem and veneration, is to deny to themselves the means of happiness and honour.

"This distinguished person, for the service rendered to king George II. and king George III., was created

EARL OF CHATHAM.

"The British nation honoured his memory with a public funeral and a public monument amongst her illustrious men in Westminster Abbey."

Under this is an oval medallion, charged with the cap of Liberty, inscribed upon the turn up "Libertas," richly adorned with laurels, festoons, &c. The back of the whole is a pyramidal slab of variegated marble.

MONUMENT OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Although biographical notices are not the province of this work, we cannot describe the monument of so extraordinary a man as Sir Isaac Newton without adding a brief account of his life for the benefit of such of our readers as may be unacquainted with it.

Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest philosophers and mathematicians the world has ever produced, was the only child of Mr. John Newton, of Colesworth, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, who had an estate of about £120 a year, where Isaac was born on Christmas day, 1642. His father dying when he was young, his mother's brother, a clergyman, Mr. Ayscough, who lived near her and directed her affairs, put her son to a school at Grantham. When he had finished his school education, his mother took him home intending that he should occupy his own estate. But his uncle happening to find him in a hay-loft at Grantham working a mathematical problem, and having otherwise observed the boy's mind to be uncommonly bent upon learning, he prevailed upon her to send him to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he himself had many friends.

Here he was soon taken notice of by Dr. Isaac Barrow, who, observing his genius, contracted a great friendship for him. Fontenelle observes, "that in learning mathematics he did not study Euclid, who seemed to him too plain and simple, and unworthy of taking up his time. He understood him almost before he read him; and a cast of his eye upon the contents of his theorems was sufficient to make him master of them. He advanced at once to the geometry of Descartes, Kepler's Optics, &c. It is certain that he had made his great discoveries in geometry, and laid the foundation of his two famous works, the Principia and the Optics, prior to his attaining the age of twenty-four. In 1664 he took the degree of A. B., and in 1668 that of A. M., being elected the year before Fellow. In 1696, Mr. Montague, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards Earl of Halifax, obtained for him, of King William, the office of Warden of the Mint; in which employment he was of signal service when the money was called in to be recoined. Three years after he was appointed Master of the Mint, a place of considerable profit, which he held till his death. In 1699 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1701 he was, for the second time, chosen M. P. for the university of Cambridge. In the reign of George I. he was better known at court than before. The Princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, often proposed questions to him, and declared that she thought herself happy to live at the same time with him, and have the pleasure of his conversation.

In his behaviour he was candid and affable; always put himself upon a level with his company, and never thought either his merit or his reputation sufficient to excuse him from any of the common offices of social life. Though firmly attached to the Church of England, he was averse to the persecution of the nonconformists. He was thoroughly persuaded of the truth of revelation, and studied the Bible with the greatest application.

Sir Isaac was of middling stature, and in the latter part of his life somewhat inclined to corpulence. His countenance was pleasing, yet venerable. He never used spectacles, and lost but one tooth during his life. He had the perfect use of his senses and understanding until the day before he died, which was on the 20th of March, 1726-7, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, at Westminster, and on the 28th of March his body was conveyed into Westminster Abbey; the pall being supported by the Lord Chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, and the earls of Pembroke, Sussex, and Macclesfield. The Bishop of Rochester read the funeral service. The corpse was interred at the entrance into the choir, where a noble monument is erected to his memory. See engraving.

SPA FIELDS CHAPEL.

In Exmouth Street, Spa Fields, is Northampton or Spa Fields Chapel. Previously to the year 1779, this was a tea-house, denominated the Pantheon, but having been purchased by the Rev. Mr. Herbert Jones, a popular preacher, and others, was opened as a Methodist Chapel: the large garden was converted into a burial-ground, and persons were inhumed at lesser prices than at the parish church. Upon this Mr. Sellon, the curate, commenced a suit against the proprietors, which continued until the late Countess of Huntingdon took the chapel under her patronage and resided in the adjoining house; thus the chapel might be deemed hers in right of her peerage. This settled the dispute. The chapel is a rotunda; the windows, square and small; and the whole, surmounted by a slated cupola, on which stood for several years the image of the god Apollo. The interior is neat, and well adapted for the convenience of a large congregation.

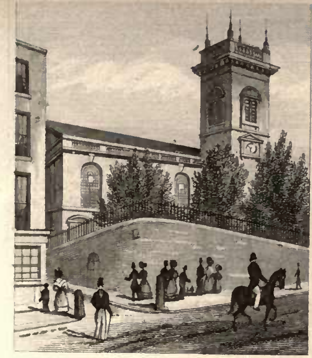
ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN.

This church is without the walls of London, but within the liberty or freedom. And the parish is divided into the liberty of London, the liberty above the Bars, and the liberty of Saffron Hill. The church was rebuilt in the year of Christ 1687, and is one of the most finished performances of Sir Christopher Wren.

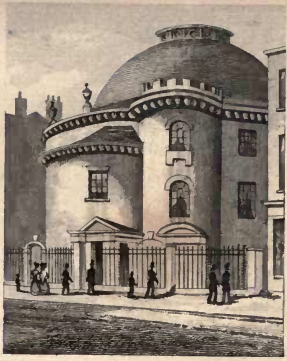
It is very pleasant and spacious: the columns that support the roof, are of the Corinthian order; the walls of stone, and the roof covered with lead.

The interior of the church is finely ornamented: the roof and between the arches, and particularly over the altar-piece, are adorned with beautiful fret-work.

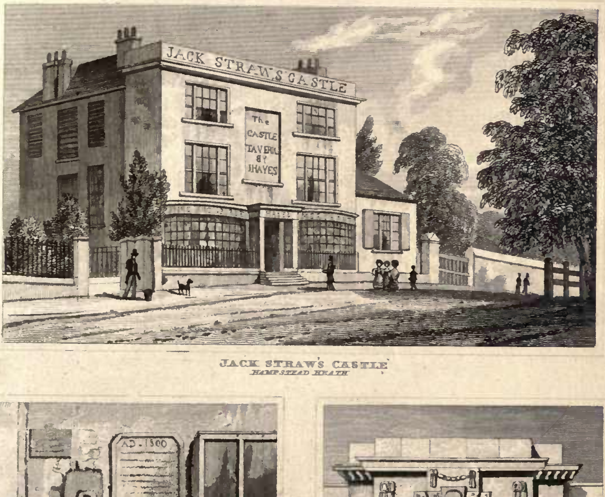
Here is more excellent wainscoting than in other churches, the walls being lined twelve feet high, and eight feet above the galleries, which extend on all sides of the church, except the east, swelling with raised panels. The organ gallery is supported by two large fluted wainscot columns of the Tuscan order. The organ, as we have already mentioned, by Harris, is a fine toned instrument; famous for being the discarded organ, in the contest for superiority between father Schmydt, and Harris, at the Temple church. On each side of the organ are



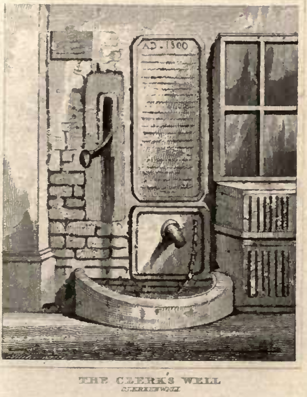
St ANDREWS
HOLBORN



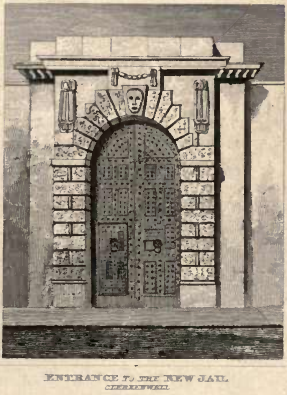
SPA FIELDS CHAPEL


JACK STRAW'S CASTLE
The CASTLE TAVERN BY J.HAYES

JACK STRAW'S CASTLE
HAMPSTEAD HEATH



THE CLERK'S WELL
CLERKENWELL



ENTRANCE TO THE NEW JAIL
CLERKENWELL

paintings, in a bold style, of "Christ restoring the Blind," and "The Sermon on the Mount."

The altar-piece is very spacious, at least fifteen feet high of wainscot, having two columns and two pilasters fluted: also two pilasters on the south, and two on the north sides, of the Tuscan order, with their frieze, cornice, and pediment carved, and four lamps with tapers over the four middle columns and pilasters, two at each end of the pediment, placed on acroters; and under are the Commandments, as the Lord's Prayer and Creed are, within large frames carved and gilt with gold. Over the decalogue, and under the pediment, is a space about two feet square, within which are these words, in large characters;

"This do in remembrance of me,"

done in black letters upon gold, enriched round with fruit-leaves, &c. finely carved, as are the surbase and four panels, two at the north, and two at the south sides of this altar-piece.

Over this is a fine window of stained glass, representing "The Last Supper;" above is beautifully represented "The Ascension." On each side are the paintings of "St. Peter" and St. Andrew," over which are representations of the "Holy Family." The altar is highly enriched by painting, gilding, and carved work; the table is of porphyry. The two other windows at the east end are exquisitely stained; one represents the arms of John Thaive, Esq., the other the arms of queen Anne; a gift of Sir Thomas Hodgson, of Bromwich, in the county of York.

The church is pewed uniformly; the pulpit is a curious piece of wainscot carving, and there are three handsome branches. The length of the church is one hundred and five feet, the breadth sixty-three, and height about forty-three.

The tower or square steeple was first erected in 1447, during the reign of Henry VI., and repaired in 1794. It has been lately coated, and its altitude is one hundred and ten feet; it has four large windows, fronting east, west, north, and south, adorned with pilasters, architrave, frieze, cornice, pediments, &c., of the Doric order, wherein are eight bells, and a clock. The four pinnacles are composed of altars, surmounted by pine-apples and vanes.

The benefactions to the church and poor of this parish are very considerable.

Mr. Matthew Bromfield, of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, in 1703, bequeathed an estate, called Thunderby House, in the parish of Wimbish, in the county of Essex, for the purpose of producing £70 per annum, to apprentice seven poor boys, belonging to the London liberty of this parish; and in default of boys, the benefaction to extend to girls. The interest, &c., to accumulate, to afford premiums of £10 each, as far as the fund would extend.

Mrs. Mary Ewer, by her will in 1766, bequeathed the interest of £500, " to be applied from time to time towards putting out poor boys, sons of decayed housekeepers, apprentices."

" Mr. Isaac Duckett (who died in 1620) by his will ordained that £400 should be put out on security on certain trusts therein expressed, which sum was afterwards, pursuant to a decree in the high court of Chancery, laid out in the purchase of lands and tenements at Crayford, in Kent, and conveyed to the rectors, churchwardens, and six other inhabitants of this parish, and St. Clement Danes, Strand: " in trust," that the yearly rents thereof should be equally divided between the said parishes, to be employed yearly to two poor maid servants, of each of the said parishes, who should have five years together inhabited with one master or mistress, and have obtained a certificate from such master and mistress for that purpose. And, in default of such, for the relief or release of two poor maidens of either of the said parishes, at their marriage."

The right honourable lady Elizabeth Hatton, who died in 1645, gave £500 to remain in stock for the poor, both below and above Bars.

The same sum was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, in 1726, which purchased estates in Tower Street, &c. Seven Dials, the rents of which are to be disposed of to twelve poor widows of this parish not receiving alms.

Mr. Joseph Wright, by his will in 1785, gave £600 new annuity Bank-stock, the interest, &c., to be given to three men and three women, that should not receive alms, and who should have lived in credit; and to pay to each of such men and women, £3 yearly on every Easter Monday, at the vestry room, for ever.

To the great honour of the several trustees of these, and several other benefactions in St. Andrew's parish, the trusts have constantly been appropriated to the various purposes intended, with strict integrity.

CLERKS' WELL, CLERKENWELL.

At the lower end of Clerkenwell Green, in Ray Street, opposite Mutton Lane, is the celebrated fountain, denominated Clerks' or Clerken Well, so called from the parish clerks of the city of London, who anciently used to meet there annually to represent certain parts of Scripture in a theatrical manner: to which the Lord Mayor and citizens of London not only repaired, but likewise the nobility, to see their performances, from which well the late priory, as well as the present church and parish, derive their name. On a pump, which now covers the well, is the following inscription to that purport.

" For the better accommodation of the neighbourhood, this pump was removed to the spot where it now stands. The spring, by which it is supplied, is situated four feet eastward; and round it, as history informs us, the parish clerks of London, in remote ages, annually performed sacred plays: that custom caused it to be denominated Clerks' Well, and from which the parish derived its name. The water was greatly esteemed by the prior and brethren of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the benedictine nuns in the neighbourhood."

NEW JAIL, CLERKENWELL,

is situated near the old prison, not far from Spa Fields. It has been recently built, and is calculated to contain 240 persons, although it is supposed that 340 may be confined there: the greatest number ever imprisoned in the old jail was in September, 1817, when 324 prisoners were there at one time, being an excess of nearly 100 above the average amount: from 200 to 230 may be considered as the ordinary number. There are six yards on each side the prison, making, in the whole, twelve.

JACK STRAW'S CASTLE.

This place of public resort during the summer season, is beautifully situated on Hampstead Heath. Although there are many accounts existing relative to its singular name, there is none that can be depended upon, neither does there appear to be any particular event connected with it. The present edifice is well calculated for its present purpose, that of a tavern. The grounds are laid out in a very pleasing and tasteful style, which renders this place a very desirable spot of recreation.

CHALK FARM.

This well-known house of public entertainment is situated on a delightful eminence, called Primrose Hill, commanding a very fine view of the metropolis, and is much frequented. It was formerly called " Green-berry Hill," from the names of the three persons who were concerned in the execution of the supposed assassination of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and who were said to have brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House. This hill, even in modern times, has been contaminated with blood, as several duels have been fought there: that of most note was between Colonel Montgomery and Captain M' Namara in 1803; the former fell, and expired at this house; as did Mr. Scott, the editor of the London Magazine.

ROSEMARY BRANCH.

The old Rosemary Branch Tavern having been converted into an extensive white lead manufactory by Samuel Walker and Co. very considerable iron masters at Masborough, near Rotherham in Yorkshire; in the year 1783 the present tavern was erected just beyond it, at the meeting of the parishes of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and St. Mary, Islington; but as this place as well as the

THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN,

are so well known, as houses of public amusement and entertainment, it will be useless to add any further account of them.

ANCIENT HOUSES IN LEATHER LANE.

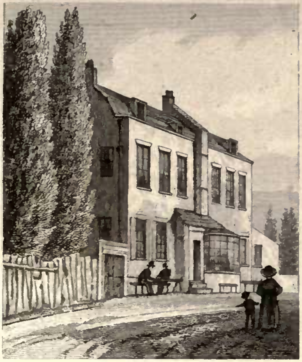
Although the houses in these ancient thoroughfares have not any thing to recommend them but their antiquity, a brief account of the Lane may be acceptable.

Fetter Lane is celebrated as containing the residence of "Praise God Barebones," who, by occupation, a leather-seller, was one of the most active if not the most able members of the parliament assembled in 1653 by Cromwell, called Barebone's Parliament. July 5, 1643, Nathaniel Tompkins, Esq. was executed opposite the end of the Lane, in Holborn. He had been one of the party who adhered to the parliament, whilst its measures were consistent and moderate; but on finding it pursued a plan of treason and rebellion, Messrs. Tompkins, Chaloner, Waller the poet, and other gentlemen of consideration, not only returned to their allegiance, but formed associations to resist, and if possible to overturn, the prevailing faction: the project failed; Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Chaloner were executed for the alleged conspiracy; and poor Waller was compelled to live on pardon, at the dear purchase of ten thousand pounds.

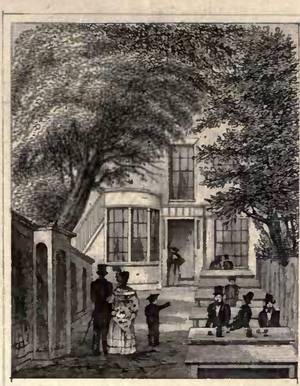
Leather Lane derives it name from Lither Lane, a term implying sloth and filth, which denomination at the south end it is still entitled to.

NEW RIVER HEAD.

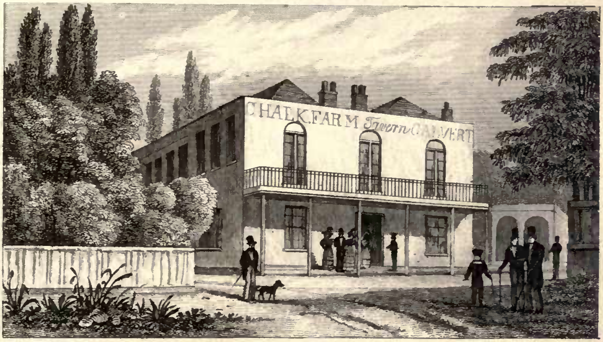
Of the several projects for supplying the metropolis with soft water, none was ever so well executed, or so useful, as that of the New River,



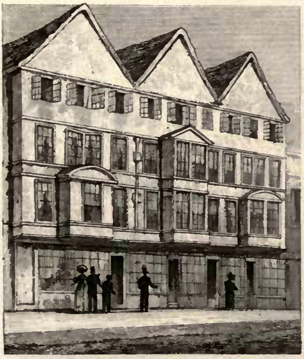
THE ROSEMARY BRANCH
HOXTON



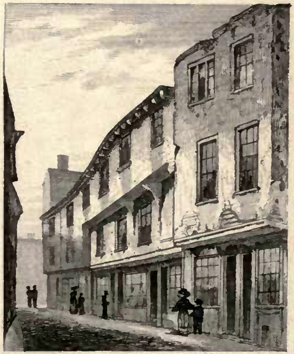
THE THATCHED HOUSE
ISLINGTON


CHALK FARM Tavern CALVERT

CHALK FARM



ANCIENT HOUSES
FETTER LANE



ANCIENT HOUSES
LEATHER LANE

first proposed by the citizens of London, and confirmed to them in the third year of king James I. by an act of parliament; whereby the mayor and citizens were empowered to bring water from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, in an open cut, or close trench of bricks or stones, not exceeding in breadth the length of ten feet: but, being by them left unattempted, was undertaken, on his own account, by Mr. Hugh Middleton, afterwards Sir Hugh, citizen and goldsmith of London, who had considerably enriched himself by a copper, or, according to some a silver mine, in Cardiganshire, which he farmed of the company of Mines-royal, at the rent of £400 per annum.

His agreement with the city was signed on the first of April, 1606, and contained, that Mr. Middleton might, at his own expense, and for his own benefit, execute the powers of the above-cited act, provided he should begin the cut within the term of two months, and use the best endeavours to finish it in four years from the date thereof.

By means of royal assistance the work of the New River went on with vigour; was finished according to Mr. Middleton's agreement with the city of London; and on Michaelmas day, 1613, the water was brought into the basin, commonly called the New River Head, at Islington, in the presence of his brother Sir Thomas Middleton, the lord mayor elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, the lord mayor of London, attended by many of the aldermen, recorder, &c.

The perfection of so great and necessary a work gained the attention and admiration of the public, and men of property began to think it a proper fund to increase their wealth. So that the New River water was soon divided into twenty-nine shares, and the shares incorporated by the name of the New River Company, by letters patent of the 21st of June, 1619. And though king James I., by virtue of covenant, was a proprietor of one-half of the whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction of the company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management thereof; and only allowed him a person to be present at the several courts and meetings of the company, to prevent injustice being done to his royal principal.

There was no dividend made among the proprietors till the year 1633, when £11 12*s.* 1*d.* was divided upon each share. But the second dividend only amounting to £3 4s. 2*d.*, and that instead of a third dividend, a call being expected, King Charles I., in possession of his royal father's moiety resolved to disengage himself from so hazardous and chargeable an affair; and therefore proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a baronet, that if he would secure to him, and to his successors, a fee-farm rent of five hundred pounds per annum out of the profits of the company, clear of all reprizes, he would re-convey to him all his right and interest in the said New River; which proposal being readily accepted, the royal moiety was, by a deed under the great seal, re-conveyed to Sir Hugh, and thenceforward the king's proxy appeared no more at the board of the company.

The difficulties which Sir Hugh had to encounter, were insufficient to repel him from the patriotic desire of benefiting his fellow-citizens; and though he injured his patrimony, the undertaking was accomplished, and the water let into the reservoir at this place. We have already stated the advantages which accrue to the proprietors of this grand undertaking.*

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* We subjoin extracts from the "Copy of an original grant by Sir Hugh Myddleton."

"A. D. 1616. This indenture made, &c. between Hugh Myddleton, citizen and goldsmith of London, on the one party and A. B. and C. his wife on the other party, witnesseth, That the said Hugh Myddleton for and in consideration of the sum of twentie six shillings and eight pence of lawful mony of England to him in hand at upon then sealing and delivery hereof by the said A. B. and C. hath demised and granted, &c. a quill or branch of lead containing halfe an inch of water or thereabouts the said branch to be taken from the maine pipe that lyeth in Streete and from thence to be convaied in the foresaid pipe of lead by tooe of the smallest swan-necked cockes for that purpose already imployed into the yarde and kitchnie of the now dwelling house of A. B. and C. his wife and at their or one of their owne proper costs and charges. To haue and to hould the said branch and watercourse unto the said A. B. and C. his wife and to the longer liver of them two from the feast of the natiyuitye of St. John Baptiste next enseweing the date of these presents unto the end and terme of twenty and one yeares from thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended time of needful reparations and of mischance and casualty by fire only excepted if they the said A. B. and C. or either of them shal so long dwell and continue in the said house wherein now they do and use no other trade then now they do for greater expenses of water. Yielding and paying therefore yearly during the said terme vnto the said Hugh Myddleton his heires and assignes twentie-six shillings and eight pence of lawful mony of England at the feast of, &c. by even and equal portions the first paiment to begin at, &c. That the sayde A. B. and C. his executors or assignes shal pay to the said Hugh his heires or assignes at the feasts aforesaid yearly during the said terme or within one and twenty daies after at the said dwelling house of the said Hugh in Westcheap London. And the said Hugh Myddleton for him his heires and assignes doth covenant and grant to and with the said A. B. and C. by these presents, That the said A. B. and C. shal peaceably and quietly enjoy the said quill or branch of water according to the tenor and true meaning of these presents needful reparations and casualties by fire excepted. Prowided alwaies and the said A. B. and C. for them and either of them do covenant promise and grant to and with the said Hugh his heires and assignes by these presents. That the said Hugh his heires and assignes or his or their officers or servants shall or may peaceably and quietly come into the house of the said A. B. to view the said cocke and pipe for the said water-course or any other pipe or branch that shall be derived into any other house from their the said A. B. and C. his wifes branch by consent of the said Hugh Myd-

The width of this river under the bridges, near Islington, is about fourteen feet and an half; the depth about four feet six inches; but the

dleton or his assignes and to see that the said water shall not run at wast, and further that the said A. B. and C. his wife and either of them shall repaire and maintaine the cockes and so much of the pipe seruing for the said water course belonging to his the said A. B. his said house at his or their owne proper cost and charges by the ouersight and direction of the said Hugh his heires or assignes or his or their officers appointed for that purpose. And the saide A. B. and C. his wife do fvrther covenant, &c. That neither the saide A. B. and C. his wife nor either of them shall suffer any current or other disposing of any of the said water from their said cockes or pipe other than for the seruice only of the said A. B. his said house and only for so long time as their lease shall remain in force. Neither shall without the agreement and consent of the saide Hugh Myddelton his heires and assignes first had and obtained alter or remove or cause to be altered or removed the said pipe or cockes otherwise then as the same are now at the first made and set up. Nor in the end of the said terme or other ceasing of this present lease shall disturbe the said Hugh or his assignes in cutting the said lesser pipe from the saide maine pipe or any other pipe or branch that shall be deriued into any other house from the said branch of the said A. B. and C. his wife as aforesaid for the ceasing of the said water course. Provided alwaies that if the said yearely rent of twentie six shillings and eight pence shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all contrary to the tenor and true meaning of these presents being by the said Hugh his heirs or assignes or his or their servants or officers for that purpose lawfully demanded at the said dwelling house of the said A. B. at any time in the day before the end of the said one and twenty daies or if the said rent or any part thereof shall be behind or unpaid after one and twenty dayes ended. Or if the said A. B. and C. his wife or either of them or any other by their permittance shal suffer the said water to run at wast except in time of frost a quarter cocke and shall not for euery such wast at the finding thereof by the saide Hugh his heires or assignes or his or their officers or servants within six daies next after his or their reasonable request pay or cause to be paid to the said Hugh Myddelton his heirs or assignes at his said house the summe of two shillings and sixpence *nomine pene* or if the said pipe or cocke shall be altered or taken away or any other water course out of the said pipe or cocke suffered by the said A. B. and C. or either of them or by their or either of their assignes or by any other person by their or any of their procurement contrary to the true tenor and meaning of these presents; That then this present graunt and demise and all couvenants and graunts herein contained which ought to be performed on the part of the saide Hugh shall cease bee voyde and clearely frustrate and the saide terme shall cease and no longer indure any such thing in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And it is condescended and agreed by and between the saide parties to these presents That if the saide A B and C his wife, or either of them shal directly or indirectly giue or contract to giue to any person or persons any money or reward more then the fine and rent agreed upon which shal be expressed in this present demise except the fee to the clarke for engrossing this present demise that then he the saide A. B. and C. his wife shall have their foresaide pipe and branch cut off and the officer to lose his place that taketh or consenteth to the taking and receiuing any such reward. And lastlie the said Hugh Myddelton for him his heires and assignes doth further couvenant promise and grant to and with the said A. B. and C. his wife by these presents that if the said A. B. and C. his wife or either of them shall happen depth is irregular, decreasing towards its source. The total number of bridges is about two hundred; there are also sluices to let off the waste water. The contrivances for the distribution of the water through the several parts of London, are admirable. From a circular bason which first receives it, the water is conveyed by sluices into several brick cisterns; whence it passes through large wooden pipes * of six or seven inches diameter, called mains and riders, to the various districts of the capital, into the houses of which it is carried by means of leaden pipes, under which all the water passes; so that by this simple contrivance it is perfectly easy to regulate the current with the greatest exactness. To preserve the level, the New River takes a circuitous course, so that the length of its channel is very near thirty-nine miles. Its general direction is parallel to the river Lea, at the distance of from one to two miles on higher ground.

SIR HUGH MYDDLETON'S HEAD.

THIS well known public house, situated opposite the New River Head and Sadler's Wells Theatre, is celebrated principally on account of the meetings held in it by the persons connected with the above-mentioned places. Formerly a convivial meeting was held here, the founder of which was Mr. Rosomon, a painting of whom, with thirteen of the members, is still preserved. The old house falling much into decay, it was lately pulled down, and the present edifice erected on its site. It is a plain but handsome building; and the present proprietor, Mr. Wells, has spared neither expense nor trouble to render it in every respect worthy the continued patronage of his friends and the public. The house is surmounted by a bust of Sir Hugh Myddleton, with an inscription beneath, stating the time of its erection, &c.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE.

THIS church is a curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Westminster; as part of the ancient property of the deanery of St. Martin-le-

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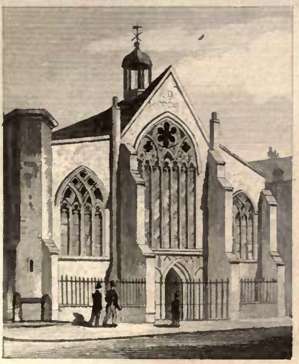
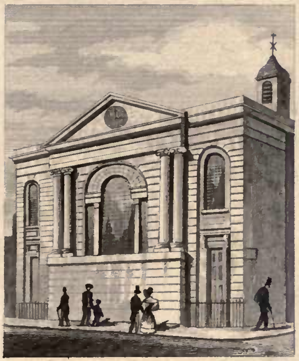
to be vnserued with water into their pipe through the default of the saide Hugh Myddelton by reason of any let or impediment in the maine pipe and shall not be gmended within one weeke after notice given; Then it shall be lawfull for the saide A, B. and C. his wife to detaine and keepe to their own vses the next quarters rent and alwaies after till the fault be amended without any forfeiture of the demise or grant made to the saide A. B. and C. his wife as aforesaid. In witnes whereof the parties to these presents have interchangeably put to their hands and seales the day and year first aboue written.

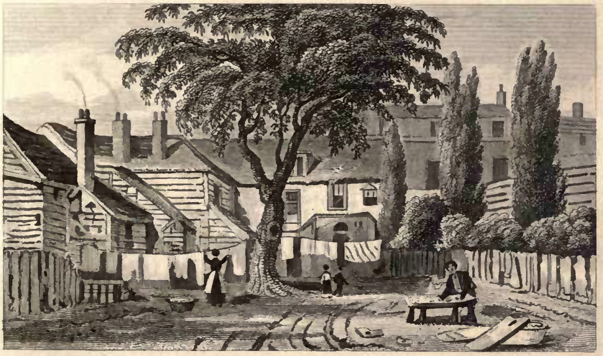
* The company have also introduced large pipes of iron for this purpose.



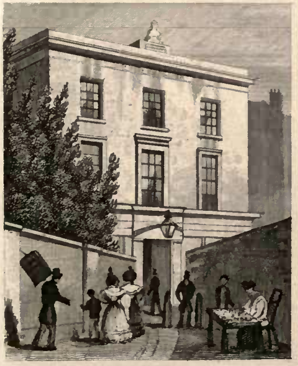
AUSTIN FRIARS



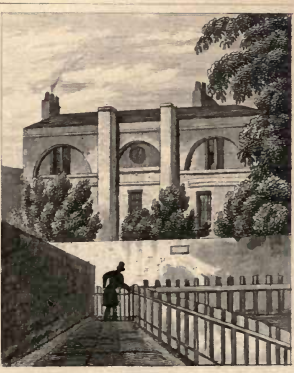
St BOTOLPH



MERLINS CAVE



THE SIR HUGH MIDDLETONS HEAD



NEW RIVER HEAD

Grand, when it was a rectory; but king Richard II. licensed Dr. Thomas Stanley, dean of St. Martin, by letters patent, bearing date at Pembroke, May 21, in the twenty-second year of his reign, to appropriate the church, at that time not exceeding five marks per annum, to his collegiate church, to celebrate a perpetual anniversary for Anne, his queen, upon the day of her death, which happened June 7, 1393; this anniversary was to continue during the king's life; and after his decease, to be commemorated for them both for ever. The church of St. Botolph was therefore united and appropriated to the royal chapel of St. Martin-le-Grand by Robert Braybroke, bishop of London, December 18, 1399, with the reserve of an annual pension of 6*s*. 8*d*. to the bishop and his successors; 3*s*. 4*d*. to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; and 6*s*. 8*d*. (besides 2*s*. 6*d*. which had been usually paid) for procurations to the archdeacon of London for their indemnity; to be paid to them respectively, and their successors, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael, by equal proportions, by the deans of St. Martin for ever. He was also to find sufficient maintenance for a parochial chaplain to serve the cure.

From this period the living became a donative, as it still continues. When Henry VII. annexed the deanery and church of St. Martin to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, this church formed part of the appurtenance. After the dissolution of monasteries, Henry VIII. granted it as an appendage to the bishopric of Westminster. When queen Mary restored the monks, she transferred this living to the abbot and convent; but her sister Elizabeth, having formed Westminster into a college of dean, prebendaries, &c., she, in the second year of her reign, gave St. Botolph to the dean and chapter. It is still, however, subject to the bishop of London and the archdeacon, and pays procurations to both those dignitaries.

In this church, besides the fraternity of the Holy Trinity, already mentioned, was formerly a brotherhood of St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, founded in the year 1377. It partially escaped the dreadful fire in 1666, and, having gone through many reparations and embellishments, it was finished and ornamented, in the early part of the present century in a very expensive manner.

The exterior is very plain; all the windows to the street, except at the east end, are blocked up. The internal decorations are well worth inspection. The ceiling is divided into panels, the centres of which are circles grouped by acanthus leaves and husks, in a very tasteful manner; and, as well as the scrolls in the angles, admirably executed. Indeed, to go through a particular account of the carving, and other beautiful specimens of art diffused through the building, would be inadequate to the purpose of our publication.

The altar-piece is a perfect semicircle, with a double basement. Over the table is a niche, with a festoon curtain, tasselled, and a festoon of flowers, inclosing a window of painted glass, representing Christ's Agony in the Garden, executed by Mr. James Pierson. On the south side is a niche of Grecian architecture, inclosing another window of painted glass, representing St. Peter; a very fine performance. The third niche contains a beautiful painting of St. John the Evangelist, on glass, both by the same artist.

The table is elevated on three steps, and formed of inlaid mahogany; it supports two rich candlesticks, and is surrounded by a handsome brass railing.

The pulpit has the appearance of a circular pedestal, seemingly standing against the stem of a palm-tree, the branches of which support the sounding board.

The west end is graced with a fine organ, highly embellished, and is formed nearly to correspond with the opposite side of the church. The front is very plain.

Perforated brasses admit heated air from under the pavement, which is of Portland stone.*

AUSTIN FRIARS.

THIS site, now covered by streets and houses, was formerly an eminent religious house, founded by Humfrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, 1252, during the reign of Henry III.; and afterwards re-edified in the year 1351 by his descendant, Humfrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, lord of Brecknock, and constable of England, who was buried in the choir of the church in 1361, during the reign of Edward III. This was the chief residence of the Augustine Friars in England. This Friar came from Italy in 1252. The order was originally formed of several eremite congregations, which were dispersed under various names, and united by Pope Alexander IV. They conformed themselves to the monastic rule of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, under one principal or general governor of the fraternity, who established various regulations, and ordered that one habit should distinguish the whole classes under his superintendance; this habit consisted of a long gown, wiih broad sleeves, a fine cloth hood, all of black, under which were white garments; these were girt about the waist with a leathern girdle, with an ivory or bone fastening. This order of Begging Friars was confirmed by several popes, and so increased, that in a short space of time it had under its control no less than two thousand convents of men, and three hundred of women; and they were of such consequence in England, on account of being good disputants upon controversial points, that they are even still recollected at Oxford; one of the acts for obtaining a mastership being called "keeping the Augustines."

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* About three years ago this church underwent a thorough and substantial repair, and various additions were made, greatly improving the appearance of the structure.

Their prosperity was their destruction; for one of their provincials and others of the fraternity having laboured by sermons and libels to destroy the eligibility of the progeny of Edward IV. to ascend the throne, and to establish the traitorous claims of Richard III. about the year 1485, they lost the confidence and veneration of the public, which was in a very few years followed by the dissolution of this and all other monastic orders by Henry VIII, to whom it was surrendered, and valued at the small sum of £57.

The church is now called the Dutch church in Austin Friars, and is served by two ministers, who preach twice every Sunday, and once in the week. They administer the sacrament on the last Sunday of every month, and exchange churches every first Sunday in the month with the Walloon congregation, for their administration of the Eucharist, their own church in Threadneedle Street being too small for them. The ministers have good salaries, and the church provides a sufficient subsistence for their widows.

It is a large and spacious Gothic edifice, supported by two rows ot stone pillars. At the east end are several steps, which lead to a large platform, on which is placed a long table with seats against the wall, and forms round, for the use of the holy communion, and the windows on the side have painted on them in several places the word "Jesus Temple." On the west end over the screen is a library thus inscribed, "Ecclesiæ Londino Belgicæ, Bibliotheca, extructa, sumptibus Mariæ Dubois, 1659. It contains several valuable manuscripts, among which are the letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other foreign reformers.

Many persons of rank were interred in the church, from the opinion that the ground was more sanctified on account of the peculiarly religious lives of the possessors. A few only can be named here: Edmund Guy de Meric, earl of St. Paul. This nobleman was sent over by Charles VI. of France on a complimentary visit to Richard II. and his queen. He insinuated himself so greatly into the king's favour as to become a chief confidant; and it was by his advice that Richard was guilty of the murder of his uncle the duke of Gloucester. Lucie, wife of Edmund Holland, Lord Admiral, and one of the heirs and daughter of Barnabas, lord of Milan.—She left very considerable legacies to the church, and in particular to the canons of our Lady de la Scala, at Milan. Richard Fitzalan, the great Earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397 on Tower Hill. John Vere Earl of Oxford, a firm adherent to the house of Lancaster, beheaded by Edward IV. in 1463, at the same place, with his son and several others. Numbers of the barons who fell in the battle of Barnet, were also buried here. Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, the victim to the pride of Cardinal Wolsey, chose this as his place of rest. When the emperor Charles V. heard of the duke's execution, he exclaimed "that a butcher's dog (meaning the Cardinal, who was a butcher's son) had devoured the fattest buck (alluding to the name of Buckingham) in all England." A number of other noble and eminent persons were buried here, a list of whom is given in Stow's Survey.

THE EXCISE OFFICE.

THIS is a plain, massy, and beautiful stone building, upon a masterly design. It is very spacious, with a magnificent front, composed of a double basement, with a principal and attic story. A slight projection in the centre is terminated by a pediment. Here is a high and spacious arch, with a flight of steps leading to an area, three sides of which are occupied by various offices belonging to the revenue. The passages to them are very dark.

The Excise Office was formerly kept in the house in the Old Jewry, originally occupied by Sir John Frederick, Lord Mayor in 1662. This office is managed by nine commissioners; under these there are a multiplicity of officers, both within and without the house, viz., commissioners for appeals, a secretary and clerks, and accomptants general, general surveyors, a receiver general, comptroller of cash, inspector general for coffee and tea, an auditor of excise, auditor of hides, a comptroller, &c., with clerks in each office.

These receive the produce of the excise duties collected all over England, and pay it into the Exchequer; and for the collecting, surveying, &c. they have a great number of out-door officers in all parts of the kingdom, regulated within certain districts, or divisions, both horse and foot, to gauge, and to prevent frauds and loss.

Before the commissioners of excise are tried all frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction; without any appeal, except to the commissioners of appeal for a re-hearing. Where-fore the people of England look upon the excise laws to be an infringement upon their freedom ; and are always jealous and resolute to oppose any extension of those laws.

The consolidated excise, in the year ending the 5th of January 1805, produced £12,798,540 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the same source of revenue produced on the 5th of January 1806. £14,121,583 3*s.* 11*d.*

Who would have imagined at the distance of 350 years, that the ports in the Levant, whence England and Christendom were supplied by the medium of the Venetians with spice, drugs, &c. of India, China, and other eastern climes, must ultimately be supplied with those very articles by Great Britain ? Yet such is the fact, as the following statement proves.

To Turkey are exported woollen cloths, tin, lead, and iron, solely in our own shipping ; the importation is raw silk, carpets, galls, and other dying ingredients ; cotton, fruits, medicinal drugs, coffee, &c.

The exportation to Italy is woollen goods of various kinds, peltry, leather, lead, tin, fish, and East India merchandize ; the importation back, raw and thrown silk, wines, oil, soap, olives, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, dried fruits, colours, anchovies, &c.

To Spain are exported all kinds of woollen goods, leather, lead, tin, fish, corn, iron and brass manufactures, haberdashery wares, assortments of linen from Germany and elsewhere for her American colonies ; the returns are wines, oils, dried fruits, oranges, lemons, olives, wools, indigo, cochineal, and other dying drugs, colours, gold and silver coin, &c.

To Portugal is mostly sent the same kind of merchandize as to Spain ; and the returns are vast quantities of wines, oils, salt, dried and moist fruits, dyers' ingredients, and gold coins.

To France are exported tobacco, lead, tin, flannels, horn, hardware, Manchester goods, &c., and sometimes great quantities of corn ; the returns are wines, brandies, linens, cambrics, lace, velvets, brocades, &c.

To Flanders are exported serges, flannels, tin, lead, sugars, and tobacco ; the returns are fine lace, linens, cambrics, &c.

The exportation to Germany is cloths and stuffs, tin, pewter, sugars, tobacco, and East India merchandize ; the returns, linen, thread, goatskins, tinned plates, timbers for all uses, wines, and many other articles.

To Norway, tobacco and woollen stuffs ; the returns, vast quantities of deals and other timber.

To Sweden are sent most of our home manufactures ; the importation, iron, timber, tar, copper, &c.

The Russians take off great quantities of woollen cloths and stuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, diamonds, household furniture, &c. and in return send hemp, flax, linen, thread, furs, potash, iron, wax, tallow, &c.

The commerce to Holland consists of an immense quantity of different sorts of merchandize, such as all kinds of woollen goods, hides, corn, coals, East India and Turkey articles imported by those respective companies, tobacco, tar, sugar, rice, ginger, and other American productions; the Hollanders return fine linen, lace, cambrics, thread, tapes, inkle, madder, boards, drugs, whalebone, train-oil, toys, and various other articles of that country.

To America are sent English home manufactures of almost every kind; and the returns are made in tobacco, sugars, rice, ginger, indigo, drugs, logwood, timber, &c.

To the Coast of Guinea are sent various sorts of coarse woollen and linen goods, iron, pewter, brass, and hardware-manufactures, lead-shot, swords, knives, fire-arms, gunpowder, glass-manufactures, &c.; the importation consists of gold-dust, dying and medical drugs, red-wood, Guinea grains, ivory, &c.

To Arabia, Persia, East Indies, and China, are sent much foreign silver coin and bullion, manufactures of lead, iron, and brass, woollen goods, &c.; the returns are muslins and cottons of various kinds, calicoes, raw and wrought silk, chintz, teas, coffee, porcelain, gold-dust, saltpetre, and many drugs for dyers' and medicinal uses. These are exclusive of the trade of Ireland, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and many other settlements and factories in different parts of the world, which, likewise, constitutes an immense annual return.

The trade to the East Indies certainly constitutes one of the most stupendous political, as well as commercial, machines, to be met with in history. The trade itself is exclusive, and lodged in a company, which has a temporary monopoly of it, in consideration of money advanced to the government.

In order to give a more distinct idea of the general commerce of the city, it may be necessary to notice that the business of the various branches of trade is transacted by incorporated companies, who mostly have separate halls and other conveniences, for the more speedy transaction of their mercantile concerns. Of these, the precedence of right is given to the halls of the handicraft companies, from among which the chief magistrates are always chosen. Many of these are so ancient and opulent, that several monarchs of the realm have thought it an additional honour to be incorporated into the fraternity; but there cannot be a greater test of the riches of their funds, than the charities they annually dispense. Twenty-three of these companies dispose of benefactions to the amount of £23,655. If but £40 be given by each of the remainder, the expenditure would amount to the vast sum of 27,000 per annum. What metropolis in the universe has so great, so amiable, so divine a boast! We do not take into this account the numberless other public charities with which the city of London and its neighbourhood abounds.

THE COMMERCE OF THE CITY AS ASCERTAINED IN 1798.

	Ships, including their repeated Voyages.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Foreign and Colonial Trade, &c.	2,946	525,148	23,059,533	7	6	26,387,363	18	4
Foreign Coasting.								
Guernsey, Jersey, &c. - - - -	46	5,344	218,916	12	8	83,281	12	
Ireland - - -	276	32,824	1,878,971	7	2	659,922	14	1
British Coasting.								
Coal Trade - - -	3,676	656,000	1,700,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
England and Wales	5,816	500,000	3,900,000	0	0	2,200,000	0	0
Scotland - - - -	684	60,000	200,000	0	0	300,000	0	0
	13,444	1,779,316	30,957,421	7	4	29,640,568 30,957,421	4 7	6 4
Total Imports and Exports - - -						£ 60,597,989	11	10

TO WHICH ADD INLAND TRADE, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
Local Trade within the limits of the Port in Upper and Lower Thames, and the river Lea - - - - -	88	Barges and Punts, &c., including repeated voyages with Grain, Malt, Timber, &c., estimated at - - - - -	235,000	0	0
		Carried over	£60,832,989	11	10

ADD ALSO THE VALUE OF BRITISH SHIPPING, &c.

		Total of Imports and Exports, &c., brought over		£60,832,989 11 10
Estimated Value of British Shipping, Tackle and Apparel, trading to and stationary on the River Thames.	1401	British Vessels in Foreign Trade, average	7,600,000 0 0	
	418	Colliers	700,000 0 0	
	496 32 97	England Wales Scotland — Coasters	525,000 0 0	
	3507	River Craft and Traders	350,000 0 0	
	3349	Wherries, Bum-boats, & Peter-boats	25,000 0 0	9,200,000 0 0
	9300	Total property in the river Thames, annually		70,032,989 11 10

Thus it would appear, that the estimated value of the commercial property which floats in the river Thames, in the course of a year, exceeds seventy millions sterling When to this we add the coals, and goods of all kinds, constantly exposed in craft; ships of war, gun-boats, and transports; the hoys for conveying naval, victualling, ordnance, and military stores, to and from the public arsenals at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, and Chatham, to ships of war and transports on the river, and to and from dock yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth; all which must, in the course of a year, amount to at least five millions: the whole will present an aggregate of seventy-five millions sterling of floating property.*

It is thus proved, that the greatness of Britain is not so much owing to war and conquest, as to that vast basis of her glory—TRADE and COMMERCE!

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, STRAND.

THIS handsome structure occupies nearly the precise site of the former theatre, which was consumed by fire February, 1830. A great portion of this interval was spent in negotiating means for connecting the rebuilding of this with an important public improvement, viz., the opening a new line of street from Waterloo Bridge to Long Acre. At length, after numerous impediments surmounted and unforeseen, the proprietor has been enabled, by the kind assistance of royal and noble patrons, and many valuable friends at a large outlay, to rebuild his theatre, which is situated in the most central part of the metropolis, in the new street

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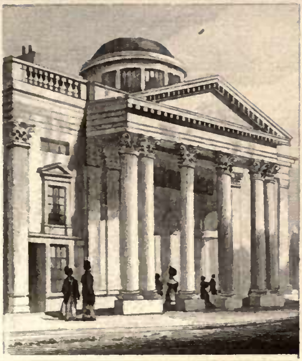
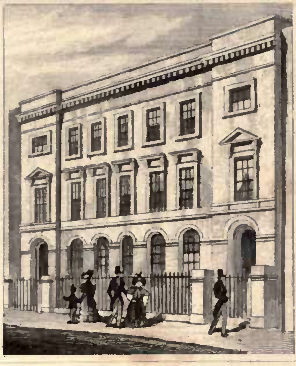
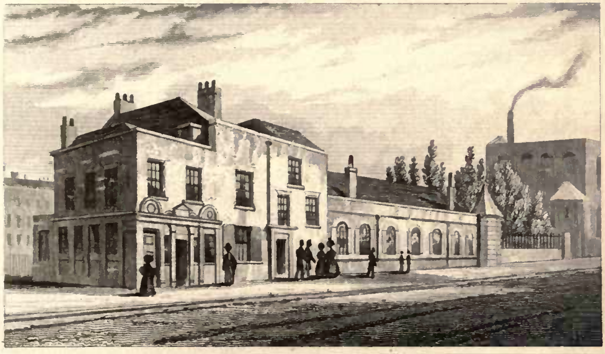
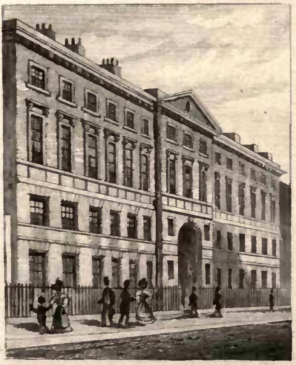
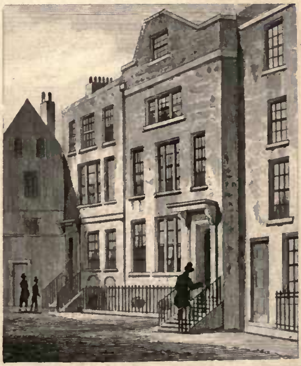
* Colquhoun's Commerce of the River Thames.


THE ENGLISH OPERA HO.


HOARES BANKING HOUSE
FLEET STREET


BAGNIDGE WELLS


EXCISE OFFICE


VICAR GENERALS OFFICE
DOCTORS COMMONS

opposite Waterloo Bridge. Once commenced, the erection of the theatre proceeded with great rapidity, so as to insure its completion by the commencement of the summer theatrical season. It is altogether a structure of great beauty, and is probably more characteristic of its appropriation than any similar building in London.

The new theatre in plan may be divided into three portions. 1. The entrances and part used as a residence. 2. The auditory. 3. The stage. The front forms part of the west side of the new street, and the back of the stage department faces Burleigh Street. The principal entrance is under an elegant portico of six lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order; those at the two extremities being coupled. The entablature and pediment which they support are well proportioned, the latter enriched with an handsome cornice which is continued throughout the entablature of the front, crowned with a balustrade. The front is otherwise embellished with six pilasters, and capitals corresponding with those of the columns, four being placed behind the portico, and one at each angle. On each side of the portico is a shop, with an elegant balustraded window above it, that may be considered to add much to the lively effect. Above the roof rises a dome, which is a judicious addition to the elevation, and is admirably adapted for ventilation.

Passing through a hall with an arched roof, we enter a vestibule, opening into the dress circle of boxes, with a tasteful double staircase on each side leading to the upper boxes and the saloon. The auditory, which in front is semicircular, and at the sides in the form of a horseshoe, is lit by a magnificent cut glass chandelier, executed by Mr. P. Philips, at a cost of £650. The architectural embellishments are of a novel and elegant kind, consisting of an entablature surmounted by a light balustrade, supported on slender columns rising from the dress circle. The enrichments are raised in burnished gold on a white ground. There are two tiers of boxes in front of the lower or dress circle, termed the balcony, similar to the first gallery of the French theatres: the front consisting of an ornamental trellis-work of gilt metal. Behind the balcony is a range of small boxes for family parties. There are also three private boxes at each end of each tier, independently of those on the stage. There is only one gallery, but that is extensive.

BAGNIGGE WELLS.

Bagnigge Wells is a place of public entertainment, situated in the parish of Pancras, in the valley between the New River Head and the Foundling Hospital. It is said to have been formerly the residence of

Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, one of King Charles's mistresses, of whom here is a bust. It was opened about the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water; the one chalybeate, the other cathartic. Of late years it has been thinly attended ; but the mania for building having extended itself around it, there is no doubt but that it will regain its consequence as a place of amusement.

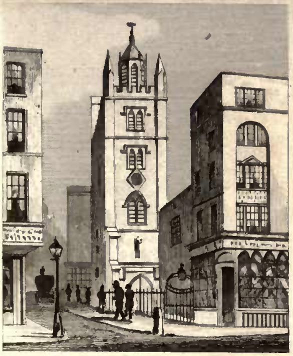
HOARE'S BANKING HOUSE.

Within two doors of Falcon Court, Fleet Street, is the banking-house of Hoare and Co., raised by Sir Richard Hoare, knight, Lord Mayor, 1713, and established by his grandson, Sir Richard Hoare, Lord Mayor, in the year 1745. The banking-house is a noble structure, faced with stone. The basement story is pierced with five circular-headed windows, bounded by a string course, which serves as a support to five handsome windows, finished with an entablature and cornice; above these is a series of windows ornamented by an architrave. The entrances are in slightly projecting wings, containing windows, adorned with entablature, pediment, &c. The building is finished with a cornice and blocking course.

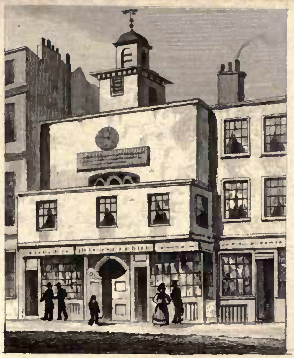
ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

This building stands at the north-west corner of Aldgate ward ; and is nearly obscured from Leadenhall Street, except the tower, by houses. It receives its surname from a May-pole, which was usually set up in the street, and was higher than the tower. It was, however, discontinued after the riot of Evil May Day, 1517, and laid along under the pent-houses of an alley, called from that circumstance Shaft Alley. The reformation of religion in the reign of Edward VI. was fatal to this Shaft, for the curate of St. Catharine Cree church, inveighing against all reliques of idolatry in a sermon at Paul's Cross, condemned the May-pole so effectually that the inhabitants, on the very Sunday afternoon that the sermon was preached assembled in great numbers ; dragged the idolatrous pole from its hiding place, where it had rested thirty-two years; sawed it in pieces, each reformer taking, for his share of the booty, as much of the spoil as had lain along the breadth of his house; and reduced this mark of superstition to ashes.

In records this church was also called St. Andrew upon Cornhill. The former fabric was certainly built before the year 1399, as is proved by a deed concerning a piece of ground let from the churchyard by



S^{T} ANDREWS UNDERSHAFT



S^{T} ETHELBERGHER
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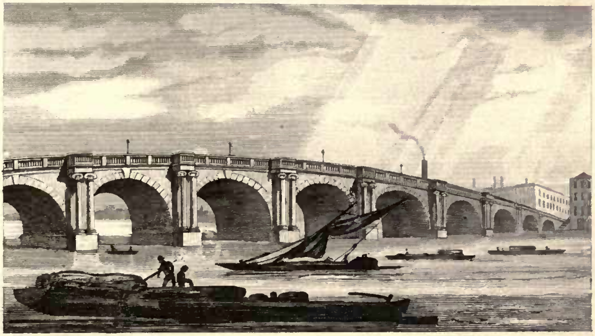
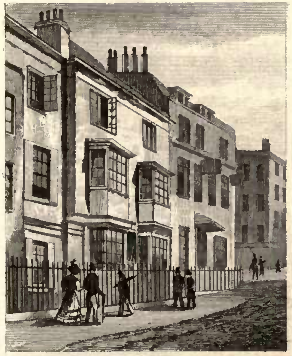
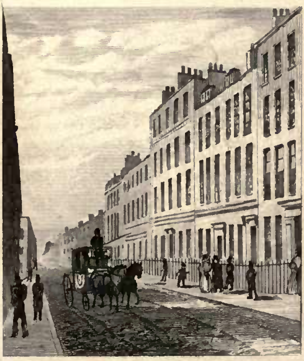


BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE



CLERKENWELL CLOSE



HATTON GARDEN

William Gibton, reccor, for the term of ninety years, at an annual rent of four shillings sterling, subject to distress and re-entry upon non-payment. Part of this rent was to go to the rector; the rest to be appropriated to the use of the fabric, of the body of the church; and after the expiration of the said term, the said piece of ground, and whatever was built thereon, was to revert to the rector, churchwardens, and parishioners,and their successors for ever.

The present structure was raised by means of Sir Steven Jennings, Lord Mayor, in 1508, and the parishioners, during the year 1520. Sir Stephen was at the expense of erecting the north side of the middle aisle, both of the body and the choir; he also roofed the north aisle with timber: besides glazing the whole of the south side, and causing the pews to be made at his sole cost. This benevolent man died in 1524, and was buried in the Grey Friars' church. This of St. Andrew was not finished till the year 1532.*

In 1756, St. Andrew Undershaft church was totally hid from Leadenhall Street by a house, under which an entry was made to the porch; but, by an order of vestry, the obstruction was removed, so that the tower is now seen.

The length of this beautiful church is about ninety-six feet, breadth fifty-four, and height forty-two. The altitude of the square tower, in which are six bells, is about seventy-three feet and one twentieth; and to the top of the turret ninety-one feet. There is no beauty in this part of the building. The north side has a small space of ground, whence only the outside may be seen. The church has a range of Gothic windows, and a sexagon tower rises from the middle of the wall. The east end is entirely closed from view. On the south side is the principal door, with a pointed arch, the angles ornamented with quatrefoils, &c.; and the window at the west end of the church is obscured by the organ. The interior displays ranges of delicate slender pillars, supporting arches equally delicate, and truly proportioned. The ceiling is decorated with angels, holding shields, vases, and scrolls. On the compartments over the pillars, the angles are beautifully painted in imitation of basso relievo, from circumstances of the life of Christ, the gift of Mr. Tombes, otherwise a considerable benefactor. These are lighted by a range of upper windows, between which are statues in fresco. A fine glow of blue tint is produced by the painted glass introduced in the east window at a late repair. The whole structure is divided into a nave, and north and south aisles. The roof of the chancel is covered by a good painting, representing the heavenly choir in adoration, with voices and instruments. This was also a gift by Mr. Tombes. Reclining figures, painted to imitate a rustic basement, ornament the sides of the chancel; above is a Corinthian building, and in the intercolumniations are landscapes and architecture. The altar is a magnificent design of the Corinthian order; a rich crimson curtain, fringed with gold, painted in grand folds, and with hovering angels, &c. ornaments this part of the church. The east window is beautifully filled with stained glass, and divided into five compartments; containing whole length portraits of Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, James the First, Charles the First, and Charles the Second, nearly as large as life. A figure of St. Andrew, lately finished, and placed in an upper compartment of the same window, serves to show the progress which that art had made at the close of the eighteenth century. Under King Edward is an open book, inscribed "Verbum Dei," and the royal arms. This window was the gift of Sir Christopher Clitherow. The pulpit is without a sounding board, and is a very beautiful specimen of delicate carving. The organ, built by Harris, and which cost £1400, is large and handsome: the gallery on which it stands is the only one in the church; the front is placed on the west end of the nave, under the gallery. The windows have forty-four coats of arms of founders and benefactors: the last window on the south side is painted as though it were closed; and were it not for the situation, it might almost prove a deception.

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* The author of the New View of London writes, that "this church was new built, and in the year 1532, finished at the charge, for the most part, of William Fitz Williams, Esq. (sheriff of London in the year 1506), and afterward of Council to King Henry VIII." But we do not find such notice by any other editor.

The monuments in this parish church which escaped the fire are numerous and remarkable. Stowe mentions the following: Mr. Philip Malpas, sheriff in 1439; Sir Robert Denne and his son, in 1421; Mr. Nicholas Levison, one of the sheriffs in 1534; Mr. Stephen Kyrton, alderman in 1552; Mr. David Woodroffe, sheriff in 1554; Mr. Stephen Woodroffe, his son: Mr. Thomas Starkey, sheriff in 1578; Hugh Offley, sheriff in 1558; and Henry Man, D. D. Bishop of Man.

The principal monuments at present are a large marble monument for Sir Thomas Offley, knight and alderman of London, with his wife and three children, the figures of all being in a praying posture. He was Lord Mayor of London in the year 1556.

Dr. Humphrey Brook, Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, adorned with cherubims, skeletons' heads, &c.

Mr. John Stowe, to whose memory London is so much indebted for accounts of her ancient state. This is a large marble monument, with his effigies sitting at study, and fenced in with an iron rail; over his head are these words in gold letters upon black:

"Aut Scribendà Agere."	"Aut Legenda Scribere."

Above which is a cornice, and the Merchant Taylors' arms; and under the figure these words are cut:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat Johànnes Stowe, Civis Londinensis: Qui in Antiquis Monumentis ereuendis accuratissima diligentia usus Angliæ Annales & Civitatis Londini Synopsim, bene de sua bene de postera ætate meritus, luculenter scripsit, vitaæq; Studio pie & probe decurso. Obiit Ætatis Anno 80 die. 5 Aprilis 1605.

Elizabetha Conjux ut perpetuum sui amoris Testimonium dolens.

Mr. Moser observes, that this monument seems to be of stone; but Mr. Strype says, "he was told by an ingenious person that it was only of burnt clay (terra cotta) painted." This it is impossible now to discover without injuring the figure; but if it be really composed of burnt earth, of which, upon the authority of Strype, there can scarcely be a doubt, it naturally results, that the art of making figures in artificial stone, which was thought to have been invented about the year 1769, was of a much more ancient date, even in this kingdom: in Italy we know it was practised in the days of Michael Angelo. This ingenious gentleman carries his speculation still farther; he says, "In fact, we might carry the date of this art back to the most remote ages of antiquity. What are the ancient bricks, pottery, &c., but artificial stone? Of what but artificial stone was the composition of the altars, vases, and sacrificing vessels of the ancients? The same observation will apply to our earthenware in general, and particularly what used to be termed Staffordshire; as also to the muffles and crucibles of the chymists. What are these but artificial stone, composed of the same materials, and vitrified by nearly the same process? With respect to the revival of the art of forming figures and ornaments of this composition, I think it does honour to the age and country, and that it may be attended with great national advantage."*

On the north side of the church is a very spacious marble monument, erected to the memory of Sir Hugh Hamersly, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1627, a colonel of this society, President of the Christ's Hospital, President of the Artillery Garden, Governor of the Company of Russia Merchants, and of those of the Levant; free of the Companies of Haberdashers, and of Merchants Adventurers of Spain, East India, France, and Virginia. He had issue by dame Mary, his wife, fifteen children, and died the 19th of October, 1636, and of his age seventy-one. In memory of whom his lady erected this monument, in the year 1637.

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* Vestiges, collected and recollected, No. III.

Under an alcove, over the inscription, are the statues of Sir Hugh and his lady in a kneeling posture; and on each side, near the extreme parts of the monument, are the figures of four soldiers of the Artillery Company lamenting his death.

Near the north side of the altar, and fronting the church, is a curious white marble monument to the memory of Sir John Jeffreys, with a long Latin inscription; recounting his virtues and his family.

A white marble monument, erected in memory of Sir Christopher Clitherow, Lord Mayor of London in 1635, and dame Mary his wife.

A monument to the memory of Mr. Mathias Datchelor, merchant, and Mary his wife, who had three daughters, Mary, Beatrix, and Sarah, is also worthy of notice, on account of the following particulars: Mrs. Datchelor gave the premises called the Antigallican Coffee House, in trust to the rector of St. Andrew, and six other persons of credit, for the ground on which their vault is built, to keep it and the monument in repair. She also ordered, by will, a sermon every New Year's Day, when the purposes of the gift are mentioned. The trustees then deliver the following sums: to the rector, £10; to the clerk, £4; to the sexton, £3; to apprentice two children, £20; for expenses, £2; and the remaining to the poor inhabitants, not exceeding £20; and the clerk and sexton are compelled, under pain of forfeiture, to make oath, that to their knowledge the vault has not been disturbed the preceding year.

There is also a monument to the memory of William Berriman, D. D, rector twenty-seven years, and twenty-two Fellow of Eton College. "A learned divine, a judicious casuist, a celebrated writer, a vigilant pastor, an excellent minister, and an exemplary Christian." This gentleman was born in 1688, and died in 1749.

Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor in 1610, one of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of his time, was buried here in grand pomp, but is not remembered by any monument. The bequests of this worthy man evinced at the same time his benevolence and his wisdom. After bestowing his vast fortune on the several branches of his family, and various charitable donations, he appoints his Lady governess of his children till they come of age, or are preferred in marriage. He also allows that she may draw part of their portions for this purpose, provided she gives sufficient security to the chamberlain of London: and that no idle people may assemble at his burial, as is usual in such cases, he orders

£100 to be divided among the several parishes in the city, to relieve the most necessitous. Sir William also seems consistent in every duty; for he wills to John Gibson, for his better encouragement to be diligent and careful of his business, the free loan of £3000 without interest, for the space of five years. Such a character was worthy of being the founder of a noble family!

His son William, Lord Craven, who was born in this parish, gained great reputation as a soldier under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and Henry, Prince of Orange. He took the strong fortress of Crutzenach, in Germany, by storm; which is one of the most extraordinary actions recorded in the history of the great Gustavus; on these occasions the following lines are placed under his portrait:

> "London's bright gem, his house's honour, and
> A great asserter of the Netherland:
> Bounty and valour make thy fame shine clear,
> By Nassau grac'd to Swedeland's king most dear;
> Who, when on Crusnacke walls, he understood
> Thee wounded, came to knight thee in thy blood:
> To whom when folded in her arms he said,
> "Rise, bravest spirit that e'er thy city bred!"*

This amiable nobleman assisted his sovereigns Charles I. and II. in their necessities, to a vast amount. He is said to have been married privately to the queen of Bohemia, aunt to the latter monarch. He is particularly mentioned here on account of the more immediate service he rendered his native city. So indefatigable was he in preventing the ravages of the fires of those days, that it was said, "his very horse smelt it out." During the dreadful plague in 1665, Lord Craven, Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor, heroically stayed in town, and, at the hazard of their lives, preserved order in the midst of terror.

ST. ETHELBURGA, BISHOPSGATE STREET

The lady who is denominated the patron saint of this church, was sister of St. Erkonwald, bishop of London. Her brother having built for himself the monastery of Chertsey, in Surrey, founded for her another at Barking, in Essex.

This church, one of the smallest within the city, is supposed to be of the architecture of the reigns of Henry V. and VI.; the south wall has four lancet windows, on the north side are two blocked up; the pulpit is ancient, and on the south side is a gallery which was erected by Mr. Owen Saintpeer, churchwarden in 1629, "only for the daughters and maid servants of this parish, to sit in."

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* Granger.

At the east end is a large arched window, with the crest of the Mercer's company, the arms of the city, and of the companies of Sadlers and Brewers, in painted glass.

The altar-piece is neatly ornamented with six Corinthian pilasters, entablatures, &c., the monuments are to the memory of John Cornelius Linchebeck, of London, merchant, 1655. Rev. William Price, nearly eighteen years rector, died 1749. Mr. and Mrs. Waghorn. Thomas Pestill, a constant resident in the house wherein he was born, in this parish, to the age of sixty years, 1799.

The external appearance of the church has undergone very material alterations. When it was engraved by Toms, in 1736, it had projecting shops on each side of the pointed door; over the door was a pent-house with a balustrade, behind was a flat arched gothic window, over which a dial projected into the street: the steeple was of wood, with square pillars; the capitals supporting a window in which was the sanctus bell, vulgarly called the saint's bell. It is at present a plain front stuccoed over, having a window with a clock; but does not contain any thing worthy of notice.

The length of the church is fifty-four feet, the breadth twenty-five, and the altitude thirty-one. It is a rectory of small value, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

Blackfriars, commonly called Pitt's Bridge, was commenced in the year 1760, and occupied nine years in its erection. On a tin plate on the foundation-stone of the edifice, is inscribed, "On the last day of October, in the year 1760, and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign of George III., Sir Thomas Chitty, knight, Lord Mayor, laid the first stone of this bridge, undertaken by the common council of London (in the height of an expensive war) for the public accommodation, and ornament of the city: Robert Mylne being the architect: and, that there may remain to posterity a monument of this city's affection to the man who, by the strength of his genius, the steadiness of his mind, and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and spirit (under the divine favour, and fortunate auspices of George II.), recovered, augmented, and secured the British empire in Asia, Africa, and America, and restored the ancient reputation and influence of his country among the nations of

Europe; the citizens of London have unanimously voted this bridge to be inscribed with the name of William Pitt."

The expense of this bridge was small when compared with that of Westminster, and still more with other bridges erected at a later period: the total cost was only £260,000, which was all defrayed by a toll imposed on passengers for several years. Blackfriars Bridge is shorter, than Westminster, but the differences in the measurement are not so great as to account for the latter having cost above £100,000 more. The length of this bridge from wharf to wharf is 995 feet, and its width forty-two. It has nine elliptical arches, the central one of which is 100 feet wide; over each pier there is a square recess, supported by Ionic pillars and pilasters, which have a very light and ornamental effect on the appearance of the bridge when viewed from the river. Blackfriars, unlike Westminster bridge, rests on piles driven under water, and cut off level with the bed of the foundation, by machinery invented by Mr. Mylne, the architect.

As the opening of this bridge entirely ruined a Sunday ferry established at this place for the benefit of the poor of the fraternity of watermen, the bridge committee very handsomely agreed to transfer £13,650 consolidated 3 per cents. to the rulers of the company by way of recompence for the loss; the interest of which is now appropriated to the same uses as the profits which were derived from the ferry.

CLERKENWELL CLOSE.

In this place was formerly a priory, founded by Jordan Briset, a wealthy baron, who about the year 1100 gave to Robert, his chaplain, fourteen acres of land, in a field adjoining the clerks' or clerken well, whereon to build a monastery, which was no sooner erected and dedicated to the honour of God, and the assumption of the Virgin Mary, than he placed therein a certain number of nuns, in whom, and their successors, it continued till it was suppressed by Henry VIII., in the year 1539, soon after which the site became the inheritance of Sir William Cavendish, who, being afterwards created Duke of Newcastle, erected the late spacious and stately square brick edifice on the north side of the close, since taken down and converted into several houses, called Newcastle Place.

Opposite is a large mansion, said to have been the residence of Colonel Titus, and the place of conference between Cromwell, Treton, and other worthies of that traiterous cabal. It was lately occupied by a Justice Blackborow.

HATTON GARDEN.

Hatton Garden or Street, has always been the residence of persons of respectability, as it still remains. Sir Edward Coke, Edward Stillingfleet, D. D., afterwards Bishop of Worcester, Sir George Wiseman, bart., Sir James Chamberlain, bart., Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich, Sir John Hawkins, knight, author of a History of Music, &c., John Stanley, Esq, Samuel Wilson, Esq., &c. have resided in this street.

In Cross Street is Hatton House, which was built by Sir Christopher Hatton, who by his elegant manners rather than his mental qualifications, attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who ultimately appointed him lord keeper of the great seal. He, however, discharged his high office with great applause, and was prudent enough never to act without the assistance of two able lawyers. By his interest with the queen, he extorted from Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, who had long resisted the sacrilege, the orchard and garden of the episcopal palace; and it shows that Elizabeth partook sometimes of the spirit of her father, the absolute Henry, when she could forget herself so far as to write the following letter to Bishop Cox, demanding of him to surrender the premises:

"Proud Prelate!

"You know what you was before I made you what you are now; if you do not immediately comply with my request, by G—d I will unfrock you.

"Elizabeth."

Such a mandate from such authority effectually overpowered the bishop; therefore on the 20th of March, 1576, he granted to Hatton, "the gatehouse of the palace, except two rooms, used as prisons for those who were arrested, or delivered in execution to the bishop's bailiff; and the lower rooms, used for the porter's lodge; the first court yard within the gatehouse, to the long gallery, dividing it from the second; the stables there; the long gallery, with the rooms above and below it; and some others; fourteen acres of land, and the keeping the gardens and orchards, for twenty-one years, paying at Midsummer Day, a red rose for the gatehouse and garden, and for the ground ten loads of hay, and £10 per annum; the bishop reserving to himself and successors free access through the gatehouse, walking in the garden, and to gather twenty bushels of roses yearly;" and Hatton undertook to repair and make the gatehouse a convenient dwelling.

But to show that injustice, in whatever shape, meets its reward; Sir

Christopher having incurred a debt to Elizabeth, her ungenerous and avaricious spirit cost the chancellor his life. The queen demanded payment of the sum, which was large; he was unable to satisfy the demand; Elizabeth, with her wonted impatience, probably reproached him; the chancellor could not withstand such an accumulation of evils, and died broken hearted, leaving the queen in despair for the loss of an intelligent judge and counsellor.

Dying without issue, the estate came to his nephew, Sir William Hatton. In 1584, the premises suffered an extent, to satisfy a debt of £42,139 *5s.* due to the queen from the late Sir Christopher; whose rental, it seems, amounted to no more than £717 *2s.* 11*d.* including Hatton Garden, then valued at £10 per annum. Sir William, however, next year obtained a grant of the extent; and at his death the whole went to John Hatton, whose son Sir Christopher, having obtained an act of parliament, in the third year of the reign of King James I. to dock the entail, &c. towards paying the debts upon the estates, levied a fine, and suffered a common recovery of the premises; and in consideration of £4000 paid by Sir Edward Coke, who had married Elizabeth, widow of Sir William, the use thereof transferred to trustees for her and her heirs. It is evident each bishop in succession claimed redemption of the estate.

Sir Edward, in Trinity term, in the seventh year of the reign of Charles I. levied a fine on the premises to trustees for his lady and her heirs; and in 1638 she proposed to sell the whole to the king; but he, being informed by Archbishop Laud, and his council, of the Bishop of Ely's title, refused to proceed in the purchase. Bishop Wren preferred his bill the same year against Lady Hatton, for redemption; she stood out in contempt, and was committed to the Fleet prison for not answering the bill.

The civil wars soon overturned all these proceedings; the bishop was committed to the Tower, and Lady Hatton was confirmed in her supposed rights.

In 1662, Bishop Wren, being restored to his see, again prosecuted his claim in Chancery, to which Lord Hatton demurred; but was overruled by the court: during, however, the time that the suit was depending, he began to build Hatton Garden, and the neighbouring streets; and though he and his workmen were constantly served with injunctions, they carried on the buildings in opposition to all authority; and, the bishop dying in the interim, Lord Hatton completed them. The encroachments of these buildings were so great, that the bishop was compelled, for want of a more proper entrance, to bring his horses through the great hall of his palace.

Hatton House has degenerated from its intention; it has been converted into a dancing academy; a printing office; and behind into a neat chapel, originally built for a congregation of the New Jerusalem or Emanuel Swedenbourg's persuasion; since it has been deserted by that flock, it has been and is still occupied by a congregation of Calvinistic principles.

FISHMONGERS' ALMSHOUSES.

At the bottom of Prospect Place, London Road, are the Fishmongers' Almshouses. The most ancient is St. Peter's Hospital, the entrance to which is by a pair of iron gates opening to the centre of a lofty but irregular building, composed of two quadrangles, a hall and chapel. To the south of those is the foundation of Mr. James Halbert, a liveryman of the company in 1719: the statue of that gentleman is in the centre of the square.

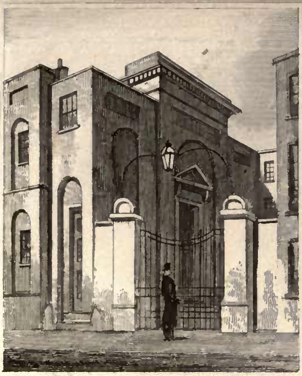
It appears that the Fishmongers' company erected St. Peter's Hospital, by virtue of letters patent granted by James I. in 1618, for the reception of several of those poor members who had pensions bequeathed to them by the wills of the more opulent members. Thirteen of the pensioners were beadsmen and aged women, who from the year 1513 received the sum of eightpence per week, in consequence of the bequest of Sir Thomas Knesworth, a great benefactor to the Fishmongers' company. Sir Thomas Hunt, in 1615, had left £20 10s. per annum towards the support of "six ancient poor men and women:" and Mr. Richard Edmunds had bequeathed in 1620 an annual sum of £6 towards the maintenance of two poor persons; which number of twenty-one pensioners, with one added by the company, were all placed in this hospital: there was also added an annuity of £28 in consequence of the wills of Sir John Leman and Sir John Gager, &c.

The twenty-two alms people who inhabit this part of the fabric, have each two rooms, and an allowance of 3s. per week, 15s. at Christmas, a chaldron of coals, and a gown yearly: and one of the pensioners who reads prayers in the chapel, has an additional annual allowance.

Twenty poor men and women are accommodated in Mr. Halbert's almshouses, with two neat rooms, an allowance of 3s. per week, a chaldron of coals, 10s. at Christmas, and a gown every year.

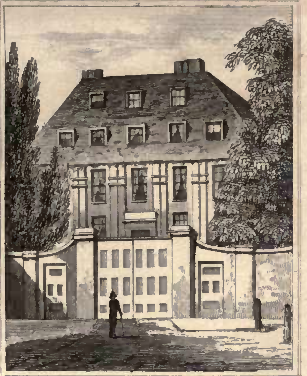
JEWS' SYNAGOGUE, DUKE'S PLACE.

In London the Jews have several synagogues and burial places, the principal of which are those belonging to the Portuguese in Bevis Marks, and to the Germans in Duke's Place. The first is a neat structure,



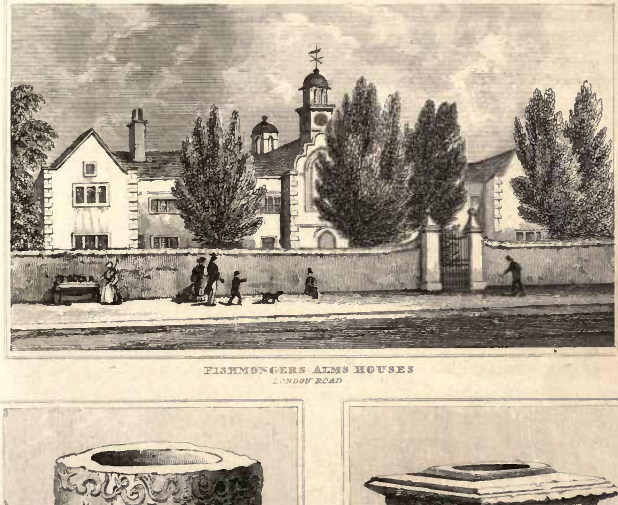
JEWS SYNAGOGUE

DUKE ST



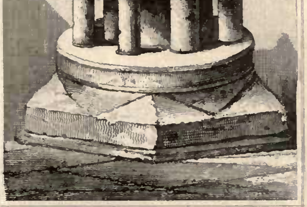
SIR GEORGE WHITMORES

HOXTON



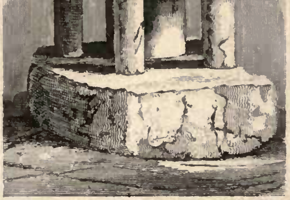
FISHMONGERS ALMS HOUSES

LONDON ROAD



CURIOUS FONT

S^t MARYS CHURCH, HAYES, MIDDLE SEX



CURIOUS FONT

STEPNEY CHURCH

eighty feet long, and fifty broad, handsomely wainscoted, and standing due east and west. In the centre of the building is placed the desk, ascended by several steps, where the appointed priests read the service, and pronounce the law. The east wall is railed, and contains the Sanctum Sanctorum, or sacred volumes, which are taken out and replaced with great ceremony and devotion. Over this, on the wall, is painted in Hebrew characters, without points, the law of the Ten Commandments. From the ceiling are suspended seven large branches, besides other lights within the building. The seats for the men are benches with backs, under which are lockers with keys, containing their several articles of devotion; and above are latticed galleries for the women. The whole structure is contrived in a plain, inoffensive manner.

In both synagogues the following prayer for the king, in Hebrew and English, is worthy of notice:

"May God, who gives Victory unto Kings, and Dominion unto Princes, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom; may He who delivereth his Servant David from the hurtful Sword, who maketh a Way in the Sea, and a Path in mighty Waters; bless, preserve, protect, assist, magnify, and advance on high, our Sovereign Lord King William IV., Her Majesty, &c.

"May He, who is the King of Kings, mercifully guard them and protect their invaluable lives, delivering them out of all straits and dangers.

"May Almighty God, the King of Kings, in His mercy exalt and render him glorious, and eminent, and prolong his days in his kingdom.

"May the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, in His great Mercy, put into the Heart of the King, and into the Hearts of his Lords and Counsellors, tender Compassion towards us, that they may deal kindly with us, and with all Israel, our brethren.—Amen."

The synagogue belonging to the German Jews was a substantial building; but having been taken down and rebuilt, in consequence of a handsome legacy left for that purpose by a lady of immense property, it was finished about the year 1790, in a very superb and expensive manner.

The building is of brick, with a roof supported by massy stone pillars; and is furnished similarly to the former, except that here the utmost magnificence is exhibited. From the ceiling are suspended seven modern highly-finished brass branches, of peculiarly excellent workmanship; indeed the whole building is well worthy of inspection; and the beholder is always treated by the congregation with civility and respect; so that on a Friday evening, at the commencement of the Sabbath, it is a considerable gratification to hear the solemn chants and service, which, added to the tout ensemble, render a visit to this temple of worship very interesting, more especially as the whole religious economy of the Jews is so eminently conducted by the reverend doctor Solomon Hirchel, the high-priest.

In the front of this building, over the porch, is a large hall, purposely appointed for the celebration of the weddings of poor Jews. This contract is held of such high importance among these people, that its celebration is accompanied by the most extravagant feastings: and that, in such a solemnity, the poor classes may not appear uncomfortable, the whole society, by subscription, ordain the festival in this hall.

Various endeavours have been made to convert these people to the Christian faith, but they have met with very partial success. In 1706, Mr. Cooper, a very young man, calling himself preacher to the Jews, undertook to proclaim to them the only way to salvation, but, in attempting an harangue in Duke's Place, the children of Israel rose upon him, tore him from his pulpit, and it was with difficulty that he escaped without personal injury. A few years afterwards, Mr. Frey, a convert to the Christian faith, was at much pains to gain proselytes, and a society was established for the encouragement of Christianity among the children of Jews, but in many cases, these interferences appear so obnoxious, that their propriety is somewhat questionable, although we certainly do not mean to say that all legal and rational means should not be used to convince others of the error of their ways.

SIR GEORGE WHITMORE'S HOUSE,

At the bottom of Hoxton, and the extremity of Hackney parish, was the residence of, and is supposed to have been built by, Sir George Whitmore, alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and a sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I., having been imprisoned in Crosby House, together with Sir Kenelm Digby, and other eminent characters, because they refused to contribute money for the service of parliament. It is now let out as an asylum for lunatics.

The antiquity of the mansion appears evident from the peculiarity of its architecture. The front is ornamented by a series of coupled pilasters. The windows are plain, but large. The entrance is lofty, and but slightly ornamented. The roof slopes to a great height, and contains two series of windows, giving light to a number of apartments. The ground and shrubbery occupy a considerable space, and are surrounded by a high wall containing a carriage and two postern entrances opposite the mansion.

CURIOUS ANCIENT FONTS.

Although most of our old churches contain fonts of curious workmanship, there are few furnished with such singular and ancient specimens as those depicted in our engravings. The one in Stepney Church, consists of a square mass of stone, serving as a pedestal to four plain columns which support the portion containing the water, formed in the shape of an entablature of the Tuscan order.

The font in St. Mary's church, Hayes, is much more ornamented than the other, and is of a circular form, with a square base; the upper part is embellished with scroll ornaments, and is supported by six columns ranged round a massive circular centre.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HUNTING LODGE.

Epping Forest is a royal chase, extending from the town of Epping, to a considerable distance; it was anciently a very extensive district, and under the name of the Forest of Essex, included a great part of the county. It had afterwards the name of the Forest of Waltham, which has long yielded to its present appellation. To this Forest, that of Hainault, which lies to the south-east, was once, it is supposed, an appendage.

The origin and growth of these grand receptacles of game, arose in the time of the Britons, "when their princes and great lords had no occasion to set apart places for the preservation of game and beasts of venary, (then bruery, i. e. thickets and uncultivated lands, being such nurseries for them), as it was the interest both of princes and lords rather to destroy than preserve them;" for which purpose the kings gave free liberty to the nobility and gentry to hunt in their woods. In Epping Forest is a somewhat unsightly building, denominated Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge, from a supposition that it was used by Her Majesty as a place for refreshment, when enjoying the amusements of the chase in this Forest.

FITZROY SQUARE.

At the back of the Middlesex Hospital, in Cleveland Street, is Fitzroy Square, of which, for a number of years, only the east and south sides were built; the war, in consequence of the French revolution, having checked its progress. The houses are faced with stone, and have a greater proportion of architectural excellence and embellishment than most others in the metropolis. They were designed by the Adams's. The north side of the square, which is faced with stucco, was not erected until the year 1825.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE TAVERN.

This well-known Tavern principally derives its celebrity from its being situated at the junction of seven main roads, which at this spot intersect each other, and from the stage coaches and other conveyances traversing them, stopping at this house to take up passengers, &c.

The building is nearly square and well lighted, the principal front consisting of a centre, and slightly projecting wings, divided by string courses into three stories. In the central part containing the entrance the windows are square, above the principal story of which is a tablet, bearing the title of the house; in each story of the wings is a large window divided into three lights, the entire structure is surrounded by a neat cornice, finished by a stylobate in order to conceal the roof, together forming a much handsomer edifice than the

BRICKLAYERS' ARMS TAVERN,

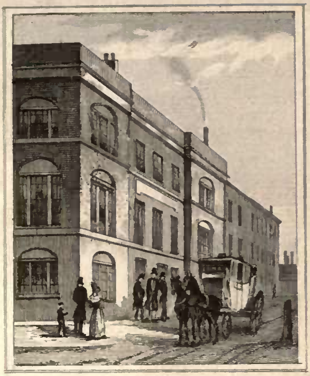
which is a very plain structure, also in three stories; the basement story consisting of two large windows divided only by the supports, and separated by the entrance; above these windows is a projecting cornice, serving as a base for five large plain windows, over which is a band inscribed Bricklayers' Arms, and five lesser windows. The front of the building is finished by a string course.

OLD HIGHGATE CHURCH.

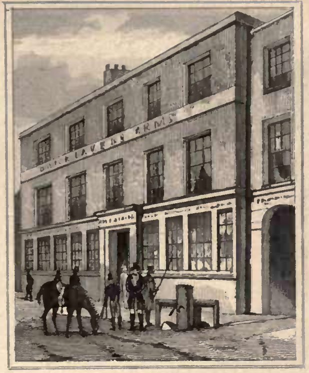
The erection of the present handsome church at Highgate, was the signal for the demolition of the old one; which had become necessary in consequence of its decayed and insecure state. With the exception of its antiquity and a few curiously carved monuments, there was nothing worthy of notice. Externally the structure was plain and unsightly; internally it possessed in some instances pleasing, and even handsome specimens of gothic architecture. It was divided into three aisles, the galleries were low, and supported by clustered columns, the capitals of which had been richly carved; and the porches were small and neat; but for many years previous to its destruction, it had been so plastered and patched up, to prevent its falling, as to nearly destroy the beauty of its appearance, of which originally it must have possessed no inconsiderable share.

WEST TWYFORD ABBEY AND CHURCH.

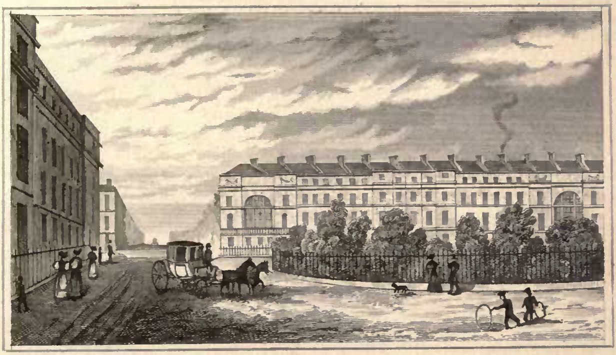
Twyford is a retired village, situated seven miles west of the metropolis, and receives its denomination from two fords over the river Brent,



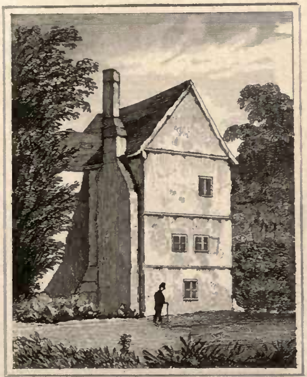
ELEPHANT & CASTLE


BRICKLAYERS ARMS

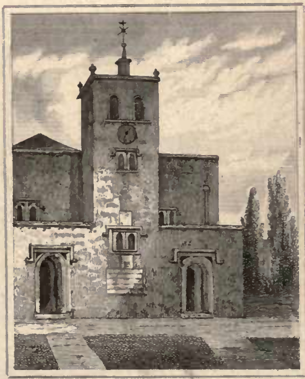
BRICKLAYERS ARMS



FITZROY SQUARE



Qⁿ. ELIZˢ. HUNTING LODGE
EPPING FOREST



OLD CHURCH
HIGHGATE

a small stream, which rising near Barnet Wells, in Hertfordshire, and passing through Hendon, Twyford, and Hanwell, joins the Thames at Brentford.

This village is divided into East and West Twyford, separated by the river Brent, but forming together a manor and prebend of St. Paul's.

Norden, who wrote a short history of Middlesex, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, mentions West Twyford as a parish, but with one house in it, then inhabited by Mr. John Lyon; but in the Magna Britannia, it is rather considered as a hamlet to the parish of Wilsdon, with a chapel of ease belonging to it, to which the tenant to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's presented, and they instituted; the clerk so presented being obliged to swear fealty to the tenant, as the tenant was to the dean and chapter.

In the fifteenth century this estate was held by the family of Lyon and Gifford, and in the sixteenth by that of Moyle, as appears by several very curious and ancient monuments in the adjoining chapel. The old manor-house, built of stone and moated round, has for many years given place to a substantial brick farm house. The farmer is tenant to the Cholmondeley family, who hold it of the dean and chapter. The church is a small brick edifice, containing several monuments, particularly of the family of Moyle and Henry Bold, author of Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie, and several other Poems.

LEE CHURCH, AND PARSONAGE.

On the south side of Blackheath, lies the village of Lee, in which, on the north side of the street, is an old seat of the Boon family, with the remains of a grove, and a piece of water in the ground adjoining; near which is the mansion belonging to the Dacre's. The shortest road from London to Maidstone is through Lee village. On the summit of the hill next the heath, stands the ancient church of Lee, and the Parsonage house; within the church are some curious monuments to the memory of the family of Ansley. The churchyard is neat, much ornamented with costly monuments of statuary and black marble, exposed to all the inclemency of the open air and winter storms; among them is that of the great astronomer, Dr. Edmund Halley, with an inscription of some length in Latin; Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, 1761, when he entertained the royal family at Guildhall. His niece married the right honourable Trevor Charles Roper, Lord Dacre, a most exemplary character, whose monument is also here. In this cemetery rest the remains of Mr. Thomas Spencer, the famous horse painter, and William Parsons, Esq., the celebrated comedian.

In the church, on the north of the communion table, is a stately arched monument of alabaster, supported with columns of grey marble, of the Corinthian order. The rectory house, near the church, commands from every side very pleasing views, the adjacent hills being highly improved, and the near and distant prospects enriched with seats, farmhouses, towns and villages; the Kentish and Dulwich hills in front, Blackheath and Greenwich Park behind; with an extensive view over London and Westminster, and of the Middlesex hills, which bound the horizon to the north-west. The manor of Lee came from the last earl of Rockingham, to Lord Sondes.

NEWGATE MARKET.

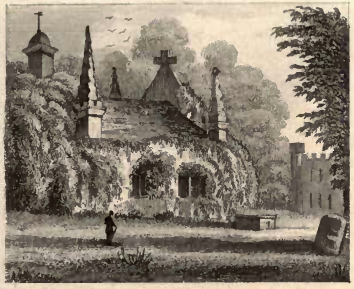
This market is very commodious, and contained in a square, measuring 194 feet from east to west, and 148 from north to south, with a market house in the centre, beneath which are cellars. The market days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for country dealers; but it is also a common market for all kinds of provisions every day in the week. This market occasions a great nuisance in the avenues leading to it; more especially the daily current of the blood of the slain in the various kennels of Warwick-lane, &c.

LEADENHALL MARKET.

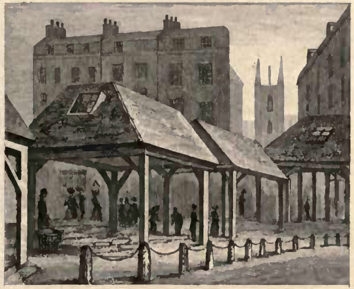
Leadenhall market is said to be more considerable for all kinds of provision than any other in Europe; the hall, which forms a considerable part of it, is of great antiquity; it is a large building with flat battlements, leaded at the top, and in the middle is a very spacious square. Here are the warehouses for leather, the Colchester baize hall, the wool hall, and the meal warehouse. It is surrounded with sheds for butchers, tanners, &c., and as there is but little meat sold here except beef, it is distinguished by the title of the beef market. This square is also a market for leather, baize, and wool, &c., and it is likewise a market for raw hides.

Behind this market are two others, separated by a range of buildings of a considerable length, with shops and rooms on each side. In both these are principally sold small meat, as mutton, pork, veal, and lamb, and some of the shops sell beef.

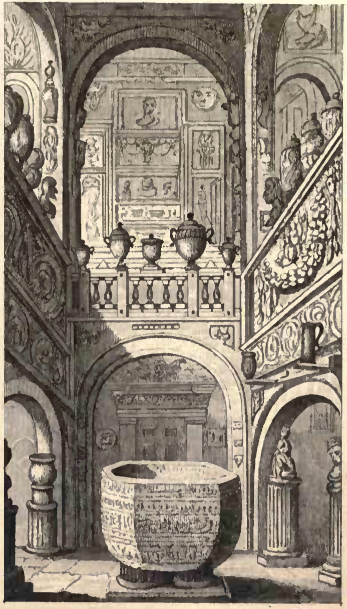
In the easternmost of these markets is a market-house, with a clock and bell tower on the top; it is supported on pillars, with rooms above



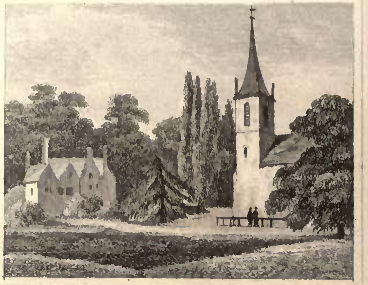
WEST TWYFORD CHURCH
MIDDLESEX



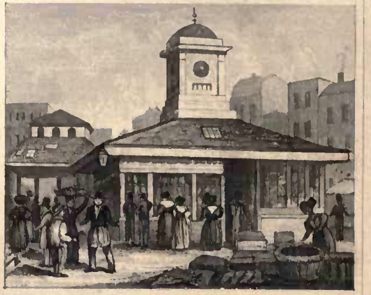
LEADENHALL MARKET



Mr SOANE'S MUSEUM



LEE CHURCH & PARSONAGE



NEWGATE MARKET

and vaults beneath, and in it are sold various kinds of provisions. Beyond these is a very spacious market for poultry. There is also another called the herb market, and is a very handsome square, the entrance to which is from Leadenhall-street. The passages into these markets from Lime-street and Gracechurch-street, are filled with dealers in provisions of various kinds.

MR. SOANE'S MUSEUM.

THE museum of the late celebrated architect, Mr. Soane, is situated in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and consists of a suite of four splendid rooms, ornamented with paintings by Canaletti and Hogarth, and with designs by Mr. Soane himself. They are likewise enriched with a choice collection of Roman and Grecian specimens of architecture, Etruscan vases, Egyptian antiquities, &c., particularly the celebrated alabastar sarcophagus, brought by the late enterprising traveller Belzoni, from the ruins of Thebes.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE great taste displayed in the arrangement of these gardens, and the careful selection of animals, render it worthy in every respect the extensive patronage it has hitherto experienced. The grounds have been laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Phillips, the author of "Sylvia Florifera." The avenues to the various buildings are planted with forest trees, and each tree and new plant has its name affixed on a tally. To the right is a semicircular glazed house, containing many beautiful foreign birds. The moveable aviaries are too numerous to describe, but we must notice in one of them a fine pair of great crowned pigeons, from New Guinea. We next pass the circular confectionary, and reach the curvilinear glazed building of 300 feet in diameter, planned by Mr. Henry Phillips, for the reception of carnivorous quadrupeds, as lions, tigers, &c. To describe all the curiosities, would occupy greater space than can be spared. The whole reflects the greatest credit on the superintendence of Mr. Cross.

BRASS CROSBY'S OBELISK.

THIS Obelisk was erected in the year 1771, during the mayoralty, and in honour, of Brass Crosby, Esq., who had been confined in the Tower for the conscientious discharge of his magisterial duty. It is a plain but neat structure, and forms a centre at the meeting of the great south road from London, the road from Westminster, from Southwark, from Newington, and Lambeth. One side is inscribed with the cause of its erec tion; the other three sides mark the distances from Fleet-street, London-bridge, and Westminster. The same noble feeling which raised this, occasioned the erection of another, known by the name of

WAITHMAN'S OBELISK,

As a testimony of the great respect in which Alderman Waithman was held, and in honour of his virtues and his principles.

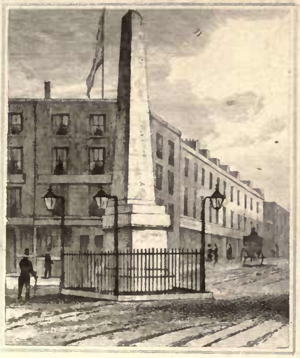
MARINE SOCIETY'S HOUSE

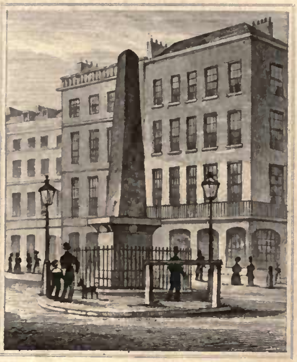
Situated in Bishopsgate-street, is a large plain building, the first stone of which was laid on the 30th of April, 1773, by the then president, Lord Romney, attended by the governors, and twenty of the boys, who carried various banners on the occasion.

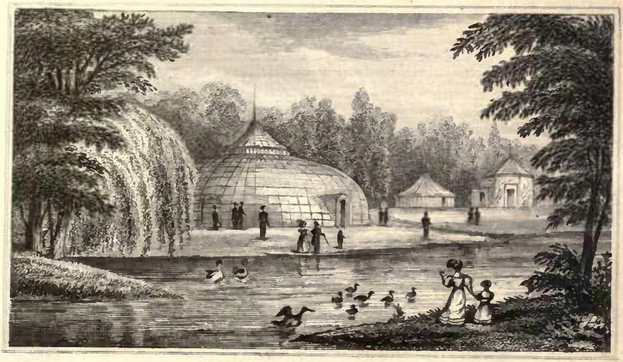
This patriotic Institution originated from the benevolent plans of Mr. Hicks, a Hamburgh merchant, who justly considered that he could not better benefit his country than by rendering useful to the community, in supplying the navy, those youths, the infamy of whose parents, or their own distresses, had consigned them to the most vicious pursuits. He, therefore, printed and circulated 1000 recommendatory pamphlets, and generously commenced a subscription, by presenting a considerable sum towards the establishment of the Infant Institution; and, by bequeathing, in 1762, by will, for its further support, no less than £20,000. The utility of the Institution was so obvious, as to meet with every encouragement, so that, during the late war, which then subsisted, the Society had equipped and clothed for the navy 5,452 persons, chiefly landsmen, and 4,745 boys, of whom the majority were in abject poverty.

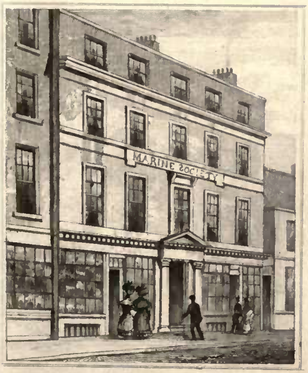
STEAM ENGINE, NEW RIVER HEAD.

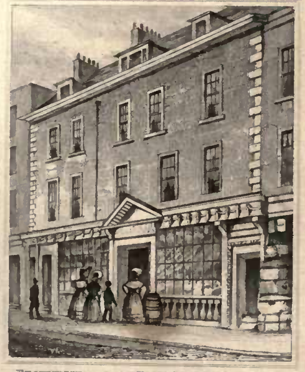
At the New River Head is a building, containing two steam engines, and one water engine, for the purpose of forcing up a part of the water to a higher reservoir near Pentonville, for more easy distribution of the water into the western parts of the town, which are nearly on the level of the lower basin. In a field to the west of this reservoir is an iron pipe, twelve feet in height, (including a wooden tub placed on its top), and four feet eight inches in circumference; erected on a great main of pipes of the same dimensions. It acts in the double capacity of an air and a waste pipe, and is very useful in preventing accidents to the pipes, occasioned by the force of water or compressed air, which before this pre-


BRASS CROSBY ESQ^{R} OBELISK

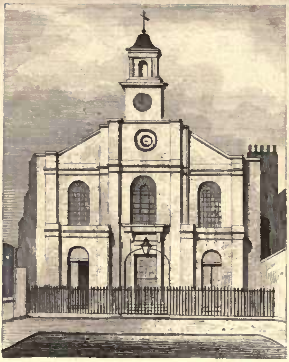

WAITHMAN'S OBELISK


SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

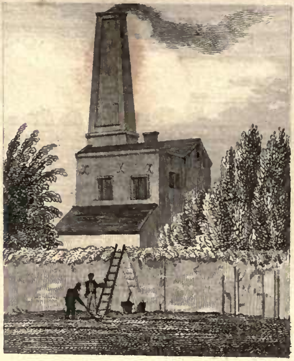

MARINE SOCIETY'S HOUSE


RESIDENCE OF THE LATE RICHARD BENTLY

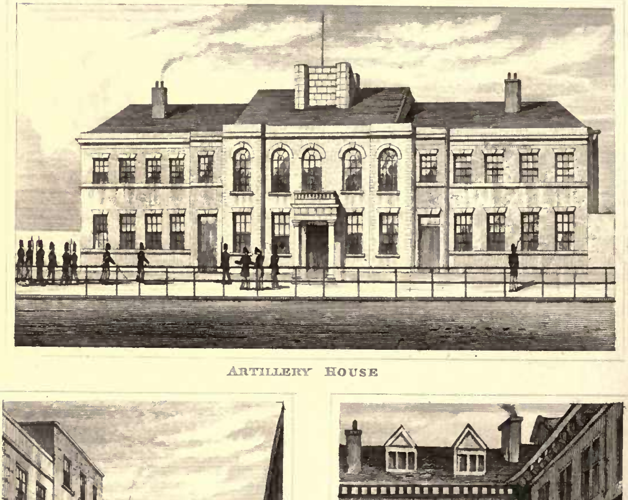
Drawn by T.H. Shepherd



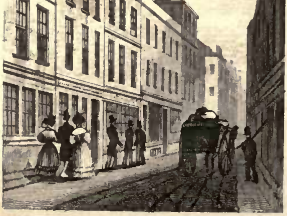
ST JOHN's CLERKENWELL



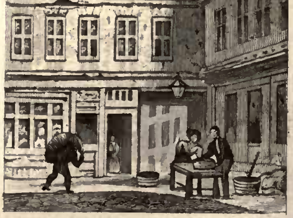
ENGINE HOUSE
NEW RIVER HEAD



ARTILLERY HOUSE



PATERNOSTER ROW



RESIDENCE OF DR GOLDSMITH
GREEN HARBOUR COURT

ventive were very frequent. In the same field is another reservoir, supplied by one main from the New River Head, and serving the pipes in Pentonville, and its vicinity.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CLERKENWELL.

After the demolition of the priory of Clerkenwell, the choir passed, by various deeds, to several tenants. James I., granted it to Sir William Cecill, Lord Burghley, son and heir of Thomas, earl of Exeter; in 1721, it fell into the hands of Simon Michael, Esq., who was then erecting Red Lion Street, and other places in the neighbourhood; who after building a great portion and roofing the entire fabric, sold it to the commissioners for building fifty new churches, for the sum of £2,950. On the 27th of December, 1723, it was consecrated a parish church.

The church is plain, and has all the appearance of a chapel of ease. The east end bears some relics of the ancient structure. The interior is very plain, and has the appearance of a Doric building; it is convenient, and furnished with a good organ.

RESIDENCE OF DR. GOLDSMITH.

The house in which Dr. Goldsmith dwelt, when he wrote his celebrated Vicar of Wakefield, the Traveller, &c., is a wretched habitation, situated in Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey, and still remains a convincing proof of the splendour of Goldsmith's genius that enabled him to rise from obscurity, and to become the companion of the first men of the day, and acquire a name which will descend to the latest posterity.

PATERNOSTER ROW.

Paternoster Row is a long narrow street, mostly inhabited by booksellers, and is in fact the market for that occupation. It received its name from those persons who formerly were manufacturers of Paternosters beads, rosaries, &c., during the time of superstition. It was also famous for mercers, lacemen, haberdashers, and other businesses of a like nature.

A periodical publication in the year 1707 remarks, "that sure our London barbers are very religious fellows; they have a power of saints looking out of their shops, with fine perriwigs on their heads; and then the sempstresses in Paternoster Row, they have got female loggerheads with union topknots upon them."

ARTILLERY GROUND.

The Artillery Ground, Finsbury, was first converted into a spacious field for the use of the London archers, in 1498, but was afterwards employed as a place of exercise for the London Artillery Company, in whose possession it now remains. There are three entrances to this ground, by handsome iron gates, namely, in Bunhill-row, Finsbury-place, and Chiswell-street. At the northern extremity is the armoury-house, a handsome building, surmounted by a lofty flag-staff, and containing several spacious rooms adorned with armour of various descriptions.

THE END.

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. HADDON, CASTLE STREET, FINSBURY.

ARTILLERY GROUND.

The Artillery Ground, Finsbury, was first converted into a practice field for the use of the London archers, in 1498; but was afterwards employed as a place of exercise for the London Artillery Company, in whose possession it now remains. There are three entrances to this ground, by handsome iron gates, namely, in Bunhill-row, Finsbury-place, and Chiswell-street. At the northern extremity is the armoury-house, a handsome building, surmounted by a lofty flag-staff, and containing several spacious rooms adorned with armour of various descriptions.

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